

for observation and treatment were inadequate. Trips had to be taken to Torrens Island quarantine station to demonstrate the latest methods in disinfection and treatment generally. In the country isolation hospitals were being built by subsidies from the Government, and maintained partly by rating the districts. In the case of the metropolitan Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Government would build the hospital and the Local Boards of Health would maintain it. More than half of the population of the State was within the area which the Infectious Diseases Hospital would serve, and almost every epidemic started in the capital. Therefore, with an up-to-date measure in the metropolitan area, prompt action could be taken to combat them. The hospital was used as a training ground for nurses and doctors, and modern treatment could not be taught unless the accommodation was suitable.

**Provision for Country Patients.**

Dr. Beare said many country patients came to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, so the country people should not object to such a large amount being spent in the city for the purpose. At one time during an epidemic they had nearly 100 patients from around Mount Pleasant and the Tweedvale district. People in the suburbs did not want to go to the hospital, but would go to private hospitals. Patients who had been to the Infectious Diseases Hospital often refused to go a second time.

The Chief Secretary, in reply, said in 1922 a Bill was passed for a new Infectious Diseases Hospital, to be built by the Government and maintained by the Local Boards of Health. The estimate for the building was £95,000, but subsequent plans and estimates brought the total up to £200,000. The plans, on being approved by the Local Board, were then pushed forward, and were now completed for the administrative and nurses' block, to cost £45,000. The work was now in the hands of the Architect-in-Chief, and would, it was hoped, be started at an early date.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

**NEED FOR NEW HOSPITAL.**

**PATIENTS EXPOSED TO INFECTION.**

After recovering from one disease patients at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, said Dr. Russell, caught measles through no fault of the management, but owing to the nature of the building and its accommodation.

With a request that steps be taken to push on with the erection of the new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Northfield, a deputation representing the South Australian branch of the British Medical Association waited upon the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. Jelley) yesterday. The speakers were the president of the South Australian branch of the association (Dr. H. H. E. Russell), the honorary medical officer at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a member of the Council of the B.M.A. (Dr. F. H. Beare), and the Chief Quarantine Officer (Dr. F. S. Hone).

Dr. Russell said the British Medical Association Council had requested them to wait on the Minister and urge the immediate construction of the Infectious Diseases Hospital on the land already purchased for the purpose at Northfield. The present accommodation was awful, insufficient, and dark. Patients suffering from infectious diseases had a long period of convalescence, for which the present building was most unsuitable. As health officer for Unley he had sent cases of scarlet fever to the hospital and after getting over this disease they caught measles through no fault of the nursing or management, but owing to the nature of the building and its accommodation.

Dr. Hone offered the assistance of the association in any way if it could be of use in helping on the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Being a lecturer to the students at the hospital he found it difficult to do the work properly, as the conditions for observation and treatment were very much handicapped. Trips had to be taken to Torrens Island Quarantine Station to show students the latest methods in disinfection and treatment generally.

The Chief Secretary asked for reasons why such a large amount of money should be spent in the metropolitan area for this purpose.

Dr. Hone replied that in the country isolation hospitals were being built, with subsidies from the Government, and maintained partly by rating the districts. The Infectious Diseases Hospital the Government were building would be maintained by the local Boards of Health. More than half of the population of the State was within the area which the Infectious Diseases Hospital would serve, and every epidemic generally came from a capital city. This was particularly so in Australia, where the capitals were close to the shipping ports. From the city epidemics spread to the country. With up-to-date methods in the metropolitan area prompt action could be taken to combat epidemics. The hospital was used as a training ground for nurses and doctors, and up-to-date treatment could not be taught unless the accommodation was modern.

Dr. Beare said many country patients came to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, so the country people should not object to such a large amount being spent in the city for the purpose. At one time during an epidemic they had nearly 100 patients from around Mount Pleasant and the Tweedvale district. People in the suburbs did not want to go to the hospital, but would go to private hospitals. Many patients who had been to the Infectious Diseases Hospital refused to go a second time.

Dr. Hone said the administration blocks and nurses' quarters should be well provided for, but the main hospital did not need to be so elaborate.

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**GREAT ENGLISH SATIRISTS.**

**AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY.**

Professor Sir Archibald Strong on Tuesday evening, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, delivered the first of a series of three extension lectures (arranged by the University of Adelaide) on "Satire and Some Great English Satirists." There was a good attendance.

The lecturer drew attention to the decay or partial disuse of satire in modern times, and examining the cause, said one appeared to be the increasingly rigorous administration of the law of libel, but more important was the increase of the humanitarian instinct. The modern world had obviously more compassion for sufferers than did the older world, and it felt pity instead of scorn for him whom the satirist had flayed alive—a result which obviously thwarted the satirist's main purpose of making his opponent odious to his fellow man through ridicule. A further important cause of the decay of satire was the inability of the masses in a modern democratic world to understand it. Swift, the greatest English prose satirist, did not write for the masses at all, and when he took up his pen in the cause of orthodox religion, European peace, or the English colony in Ireland, he could afford to pour out the passion of his heart in a form only comprehensible to trained intelligences. Today, if a man did as Swift did to move the masses to achieve his end, he must employ more simple and straightforward means. If he resorted to satire he did so at his peril.

Professor Strong related the story told by Mr. Justice Bowen, who, in summing up in the case of a burglar caught upon a roof with a full burgling kit, said, of course, if the jury thought the man was there for the sake of fresh air and exercise they would acquit him. That suggestion was, of course, meant satirically, but was taken seriously by the jury, with the result that the accused was acquitted. Satire was a dangerous instrument if a speaker was not sure of his audience. Of course, satire existed in modern times, but it was doubtful if the world would ever see again satirists of the type of Aristophanes, Rabelais, or Voltaire, who worked exclusively or mainly through satire, and left their mark on the thought and progress of the world. Dealing briefly with each of these writers, he gave an account of their general characteristics, and illustrated his point by contrasting the benevolent definition of irony offered by Anatole France with the savage form of satire evident in Swift's ironically named "Modest Proposal" and in Fielding's "Jonathan Wild," one of whose maxims was that the heart was the proper seat of hatred and the countenance of affection and friendship. The professor then discussed the nature of satire itself, and the temper and temperament shown by its chief practitioners. He showed that satirists varied as much in their outlook and character as did lyric poets. Some men, especially young men, wrote satire because they discovered that they could do that sort of thing rather well, and they continued to do it for the sheer love of the thing, and with much conviction. Some of those gentlemen became parodists. Certain types of satirists devoted their talent to some ostensible end—to moral or social reform—often without bringing much inspiration or conviction to the task. He considered that Addison was a case in point, differing thereby from Steele, who was a true moral satirist. Addison's essays in pure fun and fancy contained far finer work than his ostensibly reforming "Spectators." Other satirists, however, wrote their work through sheer intellectual force, accompanied often with exultant gesture and fling, and the genius of others was winged with noble rage and with indignation as savage as it was sincere. To those two distinct classes belonged respectively their greatest English verse satirist, Dryden, and their greatest English prose satirist, Swift. He gave examples taken from Dryden, Pope, and Swift, and touched upon Byron, instancing as perhaps his greatest triumph in satire the scathing "Vision of Judgment," directed against Southey. Returning to Swift, the lecturer made an analysis of his genius, with special reference to "Gulliver's Travels." He showed that Swift was above all things an idealist, who realised all too poignantly the contrast between his ideal and the world of reality, and through that contrast was driven into a noble fury, which found its utterance in impassioned scorn. Whatever be the manifestation of Swift's scorn, it was utterly a different thing from the cold and acrid cynicism under which some writers disguised their lack of heart. It was winged with passion, and was the outcome of a great idealism warped and foiled.

The Rev. F. J. H. Steward, whose death was reported in "The Advertiser" yesterday, was the elder son of the Rev. F. J. Steward (who died in 1903) and Mrs. Steward, of the Grange, and a brother of



The Rev. F. J. H. Steward.

the Rev. W. Keith Steward, pastor of the Baptist Church at Black Forest. The Rev. F. J. H. Steward, who accepted a call to the Woodside and Tweedvale Presbyterian churches in 1924, was admitted to the full ministry of the Presbyterian Church last December.

MAIL 5.6.26

**MICE FOR SCIENCE**

**Mendel's Line of Breeding**

It was stated in "The Mail" last week that Mr. J. D. Wilson, of Glenelg, had been breeding mice as a hobby for the University.

Mr. Wilson explains that Professor Brailsford Robertson supplied him with specimens of white mice for the purpose of crossing experiments, mostly along the lines of Mendel. Those experiments were conducted at his laboratory, and consisted of crossing the wild grey field mouse with the white in the endeavor to separate the colors.

It was 12 months before the first litter was raised, with the result that they were all grey. Those, when matured, were selected and crossed again, and the colors have since been successfully separated—black, grey, white, chocolate, and yellow having all appeared in one litter.

By further selection the colors (not all) can be fixed, from which a true race will spring. These hybrids also have the characters, to a degree of wildness, although the chocolate race is a good deal more quiet than the others.

Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic collector of butterflies, and his trays contain some rare specimens from all parts of the world.

ADV. 9.6.26

**SCIENCE CONGRESS IN PERTH.**

The meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Perth during the week beginning August 23 will be particularly interesting to South Australians, who will be strongly represented, and some of whom will take a prominent part in the proceedings. Professor Rennie, who will take over the duties of general president from Sir John Monash, has chosen as the subject of his presidential address "The Chemical Exploitation, Past, Present, and Future, of Australian Plants." Among the sectional presidents are Professors Kerr Grant, Sir Douglas Mawson, and Wood Jones, and Dr. F. S. Hone. Five public lectures have been arranged, and of these four are to be delivered by South Australians, namely Professors Harvey Johnston, Danley Naylor, and Brailsford Robertson, and Dr. Basdow. Interesting discussions, in which the members of more than one section will take part, have been arranged. These cover such subjects as "The Relationship of Australia to Other Lands," "Natural Regions in Australia," "Biological Control of Pests," "Melroads of Teaching History," "Water Supplies: Domestic, Agricultural, and Pastoral," "Treatment of Low-grade Gold Ores," "The Teaching of Hygiene in Schools," "Adult Education and the Workers' Educational Association," "Poison Plants," "Stellar Evolution," and a number of other subjects having special interest for physicists, chemists, and geologists. Excursions have also been arranged, some to localities near Perth during the week, and a few farther afield after the meeting terminates. A generous grant has been made by the Commonwealth Government towards the expenses of the meeting, and it has been decided to use this sum in making travelling allowances to inter-State visitors who are full members of the association.

ADV. 9.6.26

The Rev. R. K. S. Adams will be ordained priest at St. Peter's Cathedral on Friday. He is the son of the Rev. R. A. Adams (Administrator of the district of Willochra), and was educated at St. Peter's College and the University of Adelaide. After a brilliant scholastic career, he proceeded to Ridley Theological College, Melbourne, with the object of fitting himself for work in the foreign mission field. He was ordained deacon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, in December last, and returned to Adelaide at the beginning of this year, taking up an interim appointment at St. Peter's College.