

Adv. 3-11-31
VOCATIONS FOR GIRLS

Dentistry And Dental Mechanism

By An Adelaide Woman Doctor

BEFORE entering upon the dentistry course, at least three subjects, including English and one other language, must be passed at the leaving examination, and such of the following subjects as have not been passed at the leaving must have been passed at the intermediate examination—Latin, physics, chemistry, and unless mathematics part I. has been passed at the leaving standard, mathematics parts I. and II.

Cost of Training

The cost would be £50 a year for five years, to which must be added hospital fees and fees for material equipment, about £100, and fees for supplementary exams if required, £5.

The total cannot fall short very far of £800 for the five years of the course, including living expenses and clothing, and this is considerably increased if the student falls in a year. Though full fees are not charged the next year, it still adds half fees and living expenses.

As in medicine, it is essential that the student should be healthy in mind and body, that she should have good eyesight, deft hands, and a mind bent on service. By this I do not mean service for nothing—that is not necessarily an advantage. But I do mean that it is of immense importance to do good work, and to work on sound business principles. In such a way can one do the best service to mankind, in my opinion.

Prospects

The openings for dentists are perhaps not very many in salaried positions, but it is an important profession to the health of the community, and there is great demand for good work. For the most part a dentist has to make her way by beginning as an assistant, or after some hospital experience, starting on her own. If she is good at managing people, is good at her work, and has some business sense, she should do well, although she cannot expect to do so at once.

Dental Mechanism

Dental mechanism is not an organised course here, and dentists train their own mechanics. So far, only men have been trained here. In about three years the mechanic is able to earn good wages.

The arrangements differ with the persons concerned. Some demand a premium from the would-be dental mechanic, and others employ him without pay while he is learning his profession. The work is interesting, and requires deftness of hand and ingenuity. It is an important branch of dentistry.

It would be a great advantage to those taking up this profession if the School of Mines would give a course of instruction in dental mechanism.

The profession of dental nurse is on much the same basis. A nurse generally trained has an advantage in taking up this work, but many girls take up dental nursing without general training, and find in it useful and congenial work.

The earnings in both branches depend on arrangement by the people concerned. In some cases the salary is large comparatively for a good mechanic, while in others it is not possible for the particular dentist to give a high salary.

In dental mechanics, one needs especially deftness of hand and skill, with a knowledge of the physical processes and principles involved, besides patience and willingness to take infinite trouble.

Such work would be well within the capacity of some girls. As yet, no girl has taken it up in Adelaide.

Dental nursing demands tact and kindness, besides knowledge of the principles of asepsis and care and method in the handling of the material required by the dentist.

Adv. 7-11-31

Mr. J. Thompson, son of Mrs. F. J. G. Russell, of Glenunga, will sail for England by the Barrabol on November 14, to attend the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, where he will study for a commission in the Royal Air Force. Mr. Thompson is 18 years of age, was born in England at Harrow, and until recently has been taking the engineering course at the Adelaide University. During the past year, however, he has been successful in passing the necessary Air Force medical examination, and has qualified educationally for entrance to the college. He has been nominated to the college by the Governor-General, who is empowered to nominate four candidates annually from the Commonwealth.

Adv. 3-11-31
TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

NO FACULTY OF EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY

To the Editor
Sir—"Vigilant" has attempted to evade my questions by shifting his ground still further. He suggested closing the Teachers' College and training the students at the University. But at present there is no Faculty of Education at the University. "Vigilant's" idea of training for the professions shows a profound lack of knowledge on his part. I did not suggest that the Minister is bound to find appointments for trainees. "Vigilant" knows that the Minister entered into a contract with the students, and he should also be aware that to terminate that contract before its fulfilment would constitute a breach of it. "Vigilant" quoted the Victorian Board of Enquiry in support of a conclusion that the Teachers' College should be closed. But he will not say whether the Victorian Board recommended the closing of the Training College in that State. The obvious inference is no doubt the correct one.—I am, Sir, &c.,
F. R. FORGAN,
General Secretary, S.A. Public Teachers' Union.

General Secretary, S.A. Public Teachers' Union.

Adv. 4-11-31
DUTY ON BOOKS TO STAND

"Exemption Impracticable"

No exemption is to be granted with respect to the imposition of primage duty on books.

The Premier (Mr. Hill) stated yesterday that he had made representations to the Federal Government regarding the detrimental effect of sales tax and primage duty on books, especially those required for educational purposes.

In reply, Mr. Hill was informed that the Federal Government had given full consideration to the question of exempting books from primage duty and sales tax, but regretted that owing to the necessity for raising revenue, it was impracticable to grant exemptions.

Many protests have been published in "The Advertiser" recently from representatives of various sections of the community, including educational authorities, public libraries, and institutes, technical and research experts, which set out in detail the many disabilities which these imposts involve.

TOMORROW'S BIG PROTEST

It is expected that 130 societies, representing all shades of learning and political thought, will be represented at the meeting to be held in the banquet hall at the Adelaide Town Hall tomorrow evening, when a united protest will be made against the duty on books, which, it is claimed, is hampering the intellectual and practical development of the nation. It will probably be emphasised that in no other civilised country in the world is such a tax on knowledge imposed, while at the same time there is probably no other country so much in need of scientific and educational enlightenment as Australia, because of her remoteness from the centres of thought and culture.

It is expected that similar joint meetings would be held in the other States, where feeling was just as strong against the imposition.

Resolutions will be submitted tomorrow evening by the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir William Mitchell), the Rev. Wilfred Ryan, S.J., and Mrs. Carille McDonnell. Alderman G. McEwin will preside and Professor W. K. Hancock will be among the speakers.

Adv. 4-11-31
BRILLIANT SURGEON DIES

Dr. Malcolm Scott, of Adelaide

Regarded throughout Australia as a brilliant surgeon, Dr. Malcolm Leslie Scott, died yesterday at his home at Woottona-terrace, St. George's, after an illness of several weeks. He was 49, and has left a widow and six children.

When he was 22, Dr. Scott graduated M.B. and B.S. at the Adelaide University. Later he obtained the degree of F.R.C.S. at London. He distinguished himself in France during his three years' service at the war, when States, he was regimental medical officer of the 10th Battalion of the A.I.F. For some time before the Armistice he was surgeon specialist at the First Australian General Hospital at Rouen. He specialised there on injured knee and fractured femur cases.

For many years he has been on the senior surgical staff in an honorary position at the North Adelaide Children's Hospital and at the Adelaide Hospital, and was lecturer in surgical anatomy at the Adelaide University. Dr. R. M. Scott, former city engineer in Adelaide, is a brother.

Adv. 5-11-31
Sir Lancelot Stirling, President of the Legislative Council, will be 82 today.



He entered the Southern District of the Legislative Council in 1891, and has presided over the proceedings of the Chamber with dignity and fairness since 1901. Born at Strathalbyn, he was educated at St. Peter's College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. Sir Lancelot Stirling has done valuable work for the State as the breeder of prize Merino sheep, and has won many awards in Adelaide and Melbourne shows. He has been associated with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia as president and member for many years. He was knighted in 1902, and was appointed a Commander of St. Michael and St. George seven years later.

Adv. 6-11-31

Mr. Clive Carey, who was formerly a teacher of singing at the Elder Conservatorium, returned to Adelaide yesterday.



He is one of the examiners in Australia for the Associated Board of the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music, London. Mr. Carey, who was a chorister in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, at the age of nine, has played an important part in the musical life of England. In 1913 he produced Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at Cambridge, and with Professor Edward Dent revived Purcell's "Faery Queen," which had not been produced in England for over 200 years. Mr. Carey was a professor at the Royal College of Music, and organist at Guy's Hospital. In 1920 he worked with Jean le Reske in France, and was his accompanist and assistant for three years.

Adv. 6-11-31

BOOK TAX PROTEST

Removal Demanded By Leaders of Learning

BIG MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

The State's leading educational, professional, technical, social, political, and religious bodies joined in protesting against the present Federal taxation and primage duties on books and periodicals at a representative meeting in the Adelaide Town Hall last night. Resolutions were carried urging the Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin) and members of all parties in the Commonwealth Parliament to take steps to remove the taxes, and asking the Premier (Mr. Hill) to take the matter to the Federal Parliament and all State Governments, and, if necessary, to place it on the agenda for the next Premiers' Conference. Professor Hancock, and Messrs. Rutherford Purnell and E. N. Finlayson were appointed a committee to take any steps necessary for the abolition of the measures, and to secure the co-operation of other educational interests throughout Australia.

It is believed that the meeting will be the starting point of a protest from educational interests throughout Australia. Among the organisations represented at the meeting were the University, the Institute of Accountants, the Society of Arts, the School of Mines, the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Labor Party, the Liberal Federation, the Political Reform League, the Citizens' League, the Trades and Labor Council, the Poetry Society, the Law Society, the Adelaide Circuit

Adv. Continued 157

Library, the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Woman Graduates' Association, the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, private schools and colleges, the English Association, the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Council of Women, the Women Teachers' Association, the Teachers' Institute, the Housewives' Association, the Catholic Women's League, the Council of Churches, the Congregational Union, the British Medical Association, the Women's Non-Party Association, the Kindergarten Union, the Literary Association, the Institutes' Association, the Graduates' Association, the Central Institute of Secretaries, the Chamber of Commerce, the Australian Chemical Institute, the Repertory Theatre, the Constitutional Club, the Institute of Surveyors, the League of Nations' Union, the Council of Religious Education, and the Parents' National Educational Association.

Blow to Australia's Reputation

The taxes were denounced for the manner in which they were placing in jeopardy the reputation of the nation as a civilised country; for the burden they were to the advancement of knowledge, and for their hindrance to the educational systems of Australia; because they were making possible complicated international relations through the possibility of Australia being cut off from the International Copyright Union; because they were defeating the object for which they were imposed; because of their costly method of collection, and because they were starving the mental needs of the community.

Professor Hancock stressed the fact that the meeting did not represent any political move against any Government. He said that the statements published recently from various leaders of professions showed that not one was concerned with any loss of income. All were anxious about one thing—the loss of their efficiency to serve the community, and the lowering of the standard, health, functioning ability, and intelligence of the people. They did not want to haggle or bargain. The meeting was to protest against stunting the growth of Australia for the sake of additional Government revenue.

Pin Blame on Perpetrators

The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir William Mitchell) said the action of the Federal Government was a blow to education. It had been said that Australia was not advertised. But it would be advertised enough, and detrimentally, by the Federal Government's action. What Australia's reputation would be in other parts of the world could only be imagined. Europe would say that the fruits of knowledge were being denied Australians, and that the country was 100 years behind the times. He did not think they should merely make an effort to remove the stigma which the Federal Government was placing on the country, but they should nail it down to the perpetrators, and make 1931 the starting point of a new era. Australia had kept colored races out because it was desired to maintain a high standard of civilisation. What could be said now?

The Public Librarian (Mr. Rutherford Purnell) said the doubling of book prices at this crisis in Australian affairs was deliberately hampering industry by adding to the burden of increased costs. The financial system of Australia needed overhauling, and books were needed to assist in avoiding mistakes. The taxes were being felt by the whole community, especially the poor and the young, and Australian authors were suffering the loss of sales of many of their own books in their own country.

The Rev. Father Ryan said the Government had brought divorce to a principle to which it was wedded—education of the people—without adequate reason.

Other speakers were the secretary of the W.E.A. (Mr. McRitchie), Mrs. J. Carille McDonnell, the Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, and Messrs. S. H. Skipper and E. Dawes, M.P. Alderman G. McEwin was in the chair.

PROTEST BY W.E.A.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the central council of the Workers' Educational Association:—"That this meeting of the central council of the Workers' Educational Association of South Australia, expresses its concern at the high price of books in Australia, and would urge that artificial hindrances to the importation of books be removed at the earliest opportunity."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to the Minister of Customs, as it is felt that the present method of dealing with imported books is against the best interests of both educators and educated.

Adv. 10-11-31

Dr. Rex Matters has returned to Adelaide from Melbourne, where he conducted research work at Melbourne University and Melbourne Hospital.