

Adwards 16.10.18.

DENTAL STUDENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

From "Graduate":—After reading the papers set for medical students and then perusing those set for dental, I have come to the conclusion that there must be a great distinction between these two professions. Surely there should not be such a big line of demarcation. I consider the public should receive as much protection one way as the other. But such is not the case. From what I have seen and heard this dental examination is a farce and humbug from start to finish. Some 20 to 30 applicants will present themselves shortly. I fully expect to hear 20 to 25 have been licensed to practice "painful dentistry." Surely something is wrong somewhere. I should add every dentist in this State pays £2 2/ a year registration fee.

Adwards 17.10.18

DENTAL STUDENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

From "Undergrad":—As a dental student, I resent the slur which "Graduate" has cast on the dental profession. I should like to know what has led him to believe that we, as a profession, are "quacks," since it is necessary for us to be intimate with the sciences of anatomy (general and dental), materia medica, and therapeutics, physiology, bacteriology, dental histology, chemistry (organic and inorganic), and general surgery, besides having to prove ourselves efficient in dental surgery and pathology, orthodontia, and dental prosthesis. In regard to the forthcoming "farceful" examination, I will be very much surprised if even 12 of the 30 obtain their licences to practise "painful dentistry" on payment of an annual registration fee of £2 2/. In view of the fact that they are to be examined by two of the official examiners from the Melbourne Dental Hospital, I feel sure that none other than those competent to practise dentistry will be admitted to the profession.

Adwards 19.10.18

DENTAL STUDENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

From "Graduate":—I regret that "Undergrad" has misconstrued the meaning of my remarks with reference to the dental profession. For his particular benefit I repeat that the drift of my letter was the comparison between the two professions, dental and medical. Surely with all the knowledge he claims to possess he does not profess to be on a par with medical students, who go through years of study. The reference to "quacks" originates solely from himself, although he is not unconscious of the fact that the dental profession contains agents, chemists, blacksmiths, &c., who have chosen their present occupations as more remunerative than their former ones. The results of the forthcoming examinations will prove the truth of his forecasts as to the number of successes.

Adwards 19.10.18

THE EXAMINATION SEASON.

The University junior, senior, and higher public examinations, also the junior and senior commercial examinations, will be held next month. In all, except the higher public, there is an increase in the number of candidates compared with last year. In Adelaide the examinations will be held in the Exhibition Building, beginning on November 12. University bursaries of considerable value are awarded on the results of the higher public.

Adwards 25.10.18.

TRAINING ARCHITECTS.

NEW COURSES OF STUDY.

Referring to the endowment of a chair of architecture at the Sydney University, for which £2,000 per annum was provided in perpetuity by the New South Wales Government, Mr. Laybourne Smith, B.F., hon. secretary of the South Australian Institute of Architects, and lecturer in charge of the department of architecture at the School of Mines, said architectural education had not been neglected in Adelaide. The School of Mines some years ago, established a course leading to the associate diploma, and the Institute of Architects immediately adopted a large part of it as the course of study and examination, which candidates for associate-ship of the institute must undergo. The existing arrangement was to be further improved. The councils of the University and School of Mines had decided to accept additional responsibility in the matter of civil engineering and architecture, and the faculty of applied science, a joint faculty of the two institutions, had drafted new courses of study in both subjects, which would lead to the engineering degree and the Fellowship of the School of Mines. The council of the University, it was understood, would ask the senate at its next meeting to ratify the new scheme. As far

The Institute of Architects was concerned, its members favored apprenticeship in combination with studies at the University and School of Mines, and the new course would remain supplementary to practical experience in an office. As to the new departure leading to a "purely distinctive Australian style of architecture," Mr. Smith stated that he did not think the new professor in New South Wales or many of the members of the institute looked for an architectural Elysium in that direction. They should rather carry on the great traditions of the past, and their teaching effort should be to develop in architects and the public a greater sense of appreciation of those special qualities which had in all ages defied the changing whims of fashion. As it had been aptly put, "The past can never 'go pop.'" The labor and suffering of past ages had not been in vain, and continued and progressive work marked the stages to perfection. The artist departed from the traditions of the past at his own deadly peril.

Register 28.10.18

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide was held on October 25. Present—The Vice-Chancellor, Drs. Rennie, Poulton, and Helen Mayo, Col. W. T. Hayward, Sir Edward Stirling, Professor Perkins, Hon. F. S. Wallis, and Messrs. Angus Parsons, Maughan, Chapple, S. Talbot Smith, Isbister, K.C., Caterer, and Bayly. The question of the retirement of five members of the council, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, was considered. Mr. W. R. Bayly, B.A., B.Sc., retired by effluxion of time, and of the remaining members Mr. J. R. Fowler, M.A., Col. W. T. Hayward, C.M.G., Mr. Parsons, K.C., M.P., Professor Perkins, and Mr. S. Talbot Smith had been the next longest in office. On a ballot being taken Mr. Fowler, Col. Hayward, and Messrs. Perkins and Talbot Smith were declared to be the retiring members. The council re-elected Sir Edward Stirling and Professor G. C. Henderson as representatives of the University on the board of governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. The meeting approved proposed regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery and proposed statutes of the A. M. Simpson Library in Aeronautics for submission to the senate at its meeting in November next.

Advertiser 29.10.18

UNIVERSITY LECTURE CONCERT.

At the Brookman Hall last night a lecture concert was given under the auspices of the Elder Conservatorium. There was a good attendance, and two works of great interest were explained by Dr. J. Matthew Ennis. The string quartet by Mozart was that known as the "Hunting Quartet," suggested by the rhythm and character of the opening bars. The first movement, in B flat, is marked "allegro vivace assai," and, contrary to custom, Mozart used entirely new material for the development section. The second movement is in minuet and trio form; the third a beautiful adagio with two main themes—the first in E flat and the second in B flat. Both themes are repeated in the original key, with a concluding coda. The last movement is in first movement form. The quartet was beautifully clear as played by Mr. Gerald Walenn, Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas, Miss Sylvia Whittington, and Mr. Harold Parsons. The second quartet was Brahms' exacting work for pianoforte and strings, which gave the performers every chance for the display of difficult mixed rhythms. All through the first movement a triplet motive persisted, and the beautiful, placid second theme was expressively played. The adagio was notable for the broad structure of its second theme, followed by an episode for strings alone. An interesting point all through was the two-note motives of melodic intervals of seconds, thirds, and fourths. The finale began with the subject in the strings taken immediately afterwards by the piano. A deviation from the usual form was heard here—the development portion coming before the second subject had appeared. The work ended with a difficult extended "animato" leading to the coda. Dr. Ennis was at the piano.

Advertiser 29.10.18

DENTAL STUDENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

From "A Graduate":—Perhaps "Undergrad" is now satisfied with the results of the recent dental examinations. My only wonder is that the learned gentlemen who conducted them did not increase the number of passes to 75 per cent. What an honor to belong to such a profession! And why waste one's time and money matriculating? Just wait a few years, pay your £2 2/2 a year registration fee, go in at the front door and come out the back, boy, presto! a full-blown dentist.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

IS THE TRAINING OF DOCTORS EFFICIENT?

SIR EDWARD STIRLING'S VIEWS.

Sir George Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., (Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in England and medical assessor to the universities' branch of the board), has issued a memorandum, entitled "Some Notes on Medical Education in England," which is the subject of a London letter in the Melbourne "Age." The eminent physician and surgeon, apparently, notes some defects in the system of training medical students, and he declares that the removal, or at least the lessening, of the imperfections of the medical curriculum does not seem to present insuperable difficulties. The great defect of which he complains is that medical education trains doctors to cure disease rather than to prevent it. "Death under 50 or 60 years of age has to be avoided," he states, "and the medical practitioner is the primary agent in the task." Here is a matter of vital interest, not only to the members of the medical profession, but to the general public. "There is," he adds, "a significant absence in the standard syllabus of all reference to some of the most vital elements of personal and public health—for examples, the principles of epidemiology, the etiology of disease, eugenics, infant and child welfare, school hygiene, the ordinary requirements of sanitary law, health insurance, vital statistics, the effect of climate and meteorology on disease, hospital provision and management, the sanatorium system, parasitology, the disposal of the dead, bacteriology in relation to public health, the principles of infection and immunity, vaccination prophylactic inoculation, tropical diseases occurring in this country, venereal and other social maladies, the relation of poverty to disease, factory hygiene, industrial poisoning, poor law medical work, and the duties of the medical practitioner in respect of preventive medicine and his relationship to the sanitary administration of the country. Preventive medicine or hygiene is the great medical subject of the future."

The article was brought under the notice of Sir Edward Stirling (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Adelaide), and he was asked to say whether the criticism of the curriculum of the medical school had any force in Adelaide. He replied that it was a well-reasoned article, and its main contention was one subscribed to by all connected with medical education. It was obviously a better thing to prevent disease than to cure it, and there was some ground for the reproach that medical training had, hitherto, concentrated its attention rather upon cure of disease than upon preventive measures, but for all that there had been a very great deal done in recent years in the way of preventing disease. Admittedly more could be done, and should be done. In one respect there had been in England at all events a great recognition of tropical diseases, and in the Liverpool school and in the London school of tropical medicine very successful attempts had been made to put the study of tropical diseases on a sound foundation. Obviously a task of that kind was one for England, with its widely-spread and numerous tropical dependencies. So also there had been a great development in bacteriology and a great increase in knowledge in regard to infection and immunity. Prophylactic inoculation was a recognised procedure. The importance of venereal and other social maladies was being recognised, but the handling of those particular diseases on account of their social relation was a difficult matter. A good deal also was done in the matter of factory hygiene.

"Although one admits that this thesis is thoroughly correct," Sir Edward Stirling continued, "I think the article does not recognise what has been done in a great number of the subjects mentioned. I think I should say that out here, and in this State particularly, one of the great defects in the medical school has been the want of funds. The University knows very well what it ought to teach as a medical curriculum, but funds are hopelessly inadequate under present circumstances, and there seems to be slight hope of an increase. I admit the soundness of the argument in the article, but so long as disease exists you must cure it. When we reach the millennium, when we have stamped out disease, medicine will resolve itself into a purely prophylactic matter. One cannot, however, imagine a community in which there will be no disease—in any case there will always remain disease as the result of accidents."

Reviewing the advance of medical science during the war, Sir Edward Stirling mentioned two wonderful achievements—the practical abolition of typhoid fever and its allied diseases and the practical abolition of tetanus. He contrasted the comparative immunity against disease of the great British army in the war, with the conditions in the Boer war, less than two decades ago, where more people died from disease than were killed or wounded.

So far as Adelaide is concerned, at all events, Professor Stirling holds the opinion that the subjects taught in the medical course do not depend on the question of what should be the curriculum, but on the availability of funds, for, he repeated, the University knew perfectly well what it ought to teach. Alone of all the reputable universities of the world, the University of Adelaide was without a Professor of Pathology, and pathology dealt with the very question—the origin and cause of disease.

Register 29. 10. 08.

CONSERVATORIUM LECTURE CONCERT.

The fifth of the fine series of lecture concerts in connection with the Elder Conservatorium was given at the Beakman Hall on Monday evening. The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) was present, accompanied by Miss Murray. The first number, Mozart's Quartet in B flat (known as the "Hunting quartet") performed by Mr. Gerald Walenn (first violin), Miss Nora Kyffin Thomas (second violin), Miss Sylvia Whittington (viola), and Mr. Harold Parsons (violincello). Professor Ennis introduced the quartet by a brief account of what he described as "one of the most delightful of Mozart's quartets for strings"—a work transparent and easy to follow. Section by section, and theme by theme, the lecturer took his hearers through the writing, so rich in ideas, illustrating his remarks by short excerpts here and there, so that the audience was ready to follow intelligently and with full enjoyment the complete rendering. The quartet in A for pianoforte and strings Op. 23 (Brahms) was next given by Professor Ennis (piano), Mr. Gerald Walenn, Miss Sylvia Whittington, and Mr. Harold Parsons. This composition was explained. It was Schumann who at the outset of Brahms's career hailed him with "Hats off, gentlemen, to genius." Schumann had been musical critic on a newspaper, had given the work up, but resumed it on purpose to welcome Brahms. It was a great reputation to live up to, but Brahms did so successfully. This quartet was in many ways far less simple to follow. There was an interesting example of the use of variation, which

carried on a phase of the subject referred to in connection with Beethoven's trio in the previous lecture. A characteristic two-note effect was combined with a somewhat long drawn out melody. It must have been a considerable task for the players to give the music in sections—here a line and there a phrase—but it added much to the enjoyment of the hearers illustrating the explanation of the building up of the writing. The final rendering brought out its full beauty and meaning, and the applause at the conclusion was loud and long. There is only one more of these lecture concerts, but it is to be hoped that another series will be arranged at no distant date. As lecturer and interpreter, Professor Ennis has brought out the characteristics of the different composers with great success.