

two or three boards for other studies. The faculty of dentistry would be just as strong and active as they cared to make it. The present ambition was to get as many men as possible to attain the high standard which had been set. That was a hard task, and would take time. The school would become a home for the science as well as the art of dentistry, and one to which all would be proud to belong. There was nothing like a common home and a common cause, for they worked to secure the highest standard of proficiency and professional honour. For that and every reason he gave the delegates a hearty welcome.

The President of the Congress (Dr. E. J. Counter) replied briefly. He expressed appreciation of the kind welcome accorded by the University to the members of the congress. It showed, he said, that the University appreciated the work of the profession in endeavouring to raise the standard of dentistry.

-The Allied Professions.-

Sir Joseph Verco said that as Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, he heartily echoed the welcome of the Vice-Chancellor. He congratulated the Dental Association of South Australia on the opportunity which had come to them of showing their friendliness towards their fellows from other parts of the Commonwealth, and the earnestness of their desire to co-operate with them, primarily in scientific and artistic progress; and secondly, in the ethical and material interests of the dental profession in Australia. None could question the advantages, the beneficial results which must accrue from the establishment of the Dental School in Adelaide. Could it be expected that all our young men and women would go to the dental schools in other States of the Commonwealth, in Europe, or in America to learn their profession and get their degrees? It would be too costly in time, in money, and in separation from home and friends. A large proportion would be compelled to obtain here as best they could a licence to practice; but now a degree could be had after a university course in their own State, and the great majority of our intending practitioners would doubtless find it best to secure this education and this status. One of the happy results would be a close association of dental students during four of the most impressionable years of their life. They would meet one another at lectures, in the laboratories, at the hospital, and on the sports field, instead of working as isolated individuals separately and alone, fulfilling their articles of apprenticeship. They would come to know one another well, and to appreciate one another, and there would arise unconsciously but irresistibly an esprit de corps. This more or less intimate acquaintanceship with one another would repress the germination of professional jealousies and misunderstandings which sprang so frequently from isolation, and would foster a mutual confidence to the promotion of harmony and goodwill throughout the profession. But a higher consideration was this. In their hospital they would have not only one teacher, but many; they would have varied clinical instructions and demonstrations such as would be impossible under other conditions, and opportunities for actual personal work such as could not otherwise be secured. Dental work demanded in very large measure and in special degree, manual dexterity; but it needed also a sense of touch which had been educated by scientific instruction. Dentistry in association with a university could not but become less a trade and more a profession, and while it would remain no less dexterous and elaborate an art, it would be nevertheless more of a science, and its professor would become less an artisan and more an artist. (Hear, hear.) As Dean of both the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry, he could stand as an accidental symbol of the close affinity between the two professions. The latter might well be regarded as a specialization of the former. Medicine, surgery, and dentistry were really indissolubly linked. Especially of late had they learned how diseases of the teeth were responsible for quite a number of general diseases with which one could never have imagined they had any relationship, and on the other hand how constitutional complaints were found to be the explanation of local dental affections; so that a knowledge of the intimate connection between general medicine, surgery, and dentistry was essential to physician, surgeon, and dentist. Each might need the other's aid for a patient's cure. To both professions was essential a knowledge of the fundamental sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and physics which alone could explain the different diseases to be dealt with, and the varied means by which they could be alleviated or removed, and which could be properly mastered only within the walls of a university. All were glad, therefore, that the University was open to the dental students of the State.

Dr. G. H. McElhone (New South Wales) also expressed the thanks of the delegates for their reception at the University. By the establishment of medical and other schools the public reaped the benefit, owing to the increased knowledge and efficiency of the practitioners. Adelaide had taken a step in the right direction by establishing the Dental School, and serious consideration might be given to the adoption of the Melbourne practice of granting first the honour of bachelor of dental science, and then that of doctor of dental science. An endeavour was now being made in Melbourne to raise £20,000 to establish two research scholarships in connection with dentistry one for the student and the other for the practitioner—and it was to be hoped that all in the profession would aid in giving effect to the proposal. He concluded by saying that the members of the congress would never forget the kindness shown to them in Adelaide. (Hear, hear.)

VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

DENTAL LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The President of the Dental Board of South Australia (Mr. Wallace Bruce) entertained at dinner, at the South Australian Hotel on Tuesday evening, the visiting members of State Dental Boards, Chairmen of Delegates to the Fourth Dental Congress, and other gentlemen, among whom were the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. G. Bice), the Lord Mayor (Mr. Frank Moulden), Sir Joseph Verco, and the members of the South Australian Dental Board. Mr. Wallace Bruce, in submitting the toast of "Our interstate visitors" said he desired first of all to express the pleasure of the Dental Board at having with them that evening the Chief Secretary. He was particularly anxious that that gentleman should be present. Firstly, as it would do honour to their visitors, and, secondly, because it would afford that gentleman an opportunity to come into close touch with the members of the board. He was also greatly indebted to the Lord Mayor for finding time to be present that evening. Only those who were closely associated with him could appreciate what the citizens of Adelaide owed to his able administration of the civic affairs of the city. It was an honour and a privilege that there should be gathered round the table so many members of the various State Dental Boards. Never in the history of the State had so many gentlemen associated with the administration of the Dental Acts been gathered together, and the present afforded an opportunity for us to take advantage of their presence, and see if our own Act, in comparison with other State Acts, could be improved upon. The South Australian Act was first passed in 1902, and to emphasize the great work performed by the President of the congress, he would mention with pleasure that Dr. Counter was the only member of the board who has held office since that year. On looking through the minute book he had been struck with the amount of litigation that had followed the passing of the Act, for page after page was occupied with press reports of Local Court decisions, Supreme Court actions, and Full Court judgments. Enough money must have been spent by litigants to build a dental hospital. (Laughter.) Until the year 1917 the members of the board had much difficulty in coping successfully with the "quack" dentist; but in that year, Parliament passed an amending Bill which effected considerable reforms in dental laws. The establishment of a university course of dentistry, and the building of a dental hospital would assist greatly the Dental Board to carry out properly its functions, as the university would practically establish an efficient standard, and the board in years to come would be more or less a registering body only. The friends with whom that night were engaged on similar work in the other States, and all had a common bond of sympathy and friendship. Such boards existed as a protection to the public by seeing that the dentist was a competent man. He would ask that, coupled with the toast of the visiting members of the State Dental Boards, there should be the names of gentlemen who were present in the important capacity of Chairmen of the delegates of the fourth Australian Dental Congress. They ranked very highly in the dental profession of Australia, and to them members of the Dental Boards owed a great deal, as they rendered much valuable advice, and brought under the notice of their respective boards matters requiring the attention of the administrative authorities. They were now in Adelaide engaged in great scientific and research work, and he could only express the hope that they would have an enjoyable and profitable stay in South Australia. (Applause.)

The Chief Secretary said it afforded him very great pleasure to support the toast. He could not let the occasion pass without referring to the late Mr. Frank Johnson, who had done a great work for the State

for many years in the position now held by their worthy Chairman. Mr. Johnson had been the first Government representative on the Dental Board. There was a great difference in the constitution of the board here as compared with those of other States, as the Government reserved to itself the right of nominating the President of the board. He had had the pleasure of appointing Mr. Wallace Bruce to the office, and he was sure that the work of that gentleman would be such as to command the commendation of all upon the choice. (Hear, hear.) It was not always easy for a Minister to pick the right man for a job—there were so many good men—but he would not go back on the opinion he had formed that their host was the man for the position of President of the Dental Board. He was in Parliament when the first Dentists Bill was introduced and passed. The result was not all that was desired, and certain conditions were made possible which were considered undesirable. That, however, had now been altered somewhat, and he believed that, with the measure now in force, good work would be done. He was unable to explain why the Act had not been amended sooner, and why so long a period as from 1902 to 1917 should have elapsed without an effort being made to bring about the desired alterations and make the legislation more workable. All he could say to the members of the dental profession in Adelaide was that if they, after applying their wisdom, knowledge, and consideration to a discussion on the present legislation, came to the conclusion that certain alterations to it were necessary for its improvement, and brought the results of their mature thought before him, he could answer for his colleagues and himself that they would have no hesitation in again asking Parliament to con-

sider the measure further and make a more complete Act than the one now being worked under. (Applause.) He hoped that the visitors would take back to their homes very pleasant recollections of their stay in Adelaide.

Dr. E. J. Counter, in supporting the toast, said the congress would be looked upon as one of the most successful gatherings ever held. He was delighted to add his few words to those of welcome which had been uttered.

Mr. Donald Smith (N.S.W.) responded. He said that the Act in that State was not so old as that of South Australia. Many defects were discovered in it, and it took 16 years to close up the leaks and make the profession stand the test from a scientific and public point of view. Since the year 1900 there had been registered 2,250 dentists, but now there were only 1,150. In point of numbers theirs was the premier State, and the present Act was well nigh perfect. The provisions against unregistered dentists were very stringent, and a very strong board was administering it. In New South Wales all the members of the board were appointed by the Government, who controlled and subsidized the Dental Hospital. They owed a great deal to the Government there, and it was a very fine thing that the Governments of Australia should take such a close interest in the profession. In Sydney school clinics, which were so necessary, were established. His experience showed that the condition of the teeth of the young men of the State was awful. His officers and he had examined all the youths in the Citizen Forces, and had found that, after 5,000 inspections, 20,000 fillings and 2,500 plates were required, although 850 of the men already had plates. He concluded by expressing his gratitude for the grand welcome extended in Adelaide to all the delegates.

Dr. J. Lewis (Vic.), dean of the faculty of that State, also returned thanks, and said it would take a long time to efface the delightful memories of their visit to Adelaide. It was remarkable to consider extraordinary strides made by the profession in so short a time—such strides as to make conferences necessary—and it was interesting to realize how the boards of the States could be graded so far as their constitutions were concerned. He did not believe in Government control and interference, as they usually carried out their work extravagantly, and often inefficiently, but he would qualify that by saying how fortunate South Australia was—judging by the speech of the Chief Secretary that evening—in having a Government here which so well looked after the interests of the profession in South Australia. He wished there was so satisfactory a control in Victoria.

Dr. Butler Wood (Queensland) said he had been much impressed by the beauty of Adelaide, the magnificence of its public buildings, and its lovely broad streets. In Queensland the Dental Act was passed in 1902, and revised in 1916, both dates synchronizing with the movements of South Australian legislation on the question. Under an amendment no man was allowed to practise unless he were registered. The Government of Queensland had been very sympathetic to the profession, and had appointed dental and medical inspectors to look after the children in the State. They

were very much being, however, in dental education, and he hoped that the time would soon arrive when a school of dentistry was established in Brisbane. Students there had first to matriculate and then, in the following four years, pass certain examinations.

Dr. Campbell Wilson (Western Australia) referred to the constitution of the board and the Act in his State. The former consisted of three medical men and three dentists, elected by the respective professions, and the President was appointed by the members. They had no desire to do without the great assistance of the medical members, and the board hoped to have the benefit of their services for many years to come. Legislation recently passed in the State had been most unsatisfactory.

Mr. R. C. Sharp (Tasmania) said that each time the dentists legislation in Tasmania had been altered up to 1920 it had become worse, and now the door was open so wide that any one could become a legally qualified dentist. It was so bad that the Dental Board resigned in a body, and the Chief Secretary formed a board of people whom the old one had refused to register. There was no word to describe his opinion of dental legislation in Tasmania. Mechanics were registered and turned loose on the public without anything like proper qualifications.

Mr. W. J. Tuckfield, on behalf of the Chairman of delegates, returned thanks for the hospitable treatment they had received.

The function closed with the honouring of the toast of Mr. Wallace Bruce, the Chairman.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS.

Delegates in large numbers attended the lecture rooms at the School of Mines, both in the afternoon and evening, to listen to papers on technical questions dealing with a great variety of subjects allied to the work of the profession. In the afternoon, the Chairman of the anatomy, physiology, histology, and education sectional committee (Dr. W. Ramsay Smith) presided, and the following papers were read:—"Side-lights on the present status of dentistry," by Dr. C. N. Johnson; "Adventitious roots," by Dr. W. Ramsay Smith; and "A review of the evolution of the human denture, with special reference to the occlusal relation of the teeth," by Professor W. K. Gregory. The evening session was presided over by Dr. E. J. Millhouse (Chairman of the oral surgery section), and the following papers were read:—"Elimination of septic oral foci," by Dr. Eric Yale; "Fractures of mandible," by Dr. H. Simpson Newland; and "Operation for cleft palate," by Dr. T. W. Brophy. Lantern slides of great educational interest were exhibited in connection with several of the lectures.

British 24/8/21
ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

In spite of the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the Elder Hall on Monday evening, when the concert was given by advanced students, and it was a highly creditable exposition throughout. Pupils in the pianoforte section were Miss Muriel James, who gave a pleasing performance of Balfour-Gardiner's "Mere." Miss Adele Wiebusch's rendering of Moszkowski's "Tarantelle Op. 27" won well-merited applause. Miss Lola Penalarick showed merit in her performance of Coleridge Taylor's "Three Fours," Nos. 2 and 6. In Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat, Op. 53, Mr. Frank Holman displayed a careful regard for technique. Mr. Alex Burnard gave a fine rendering of the first movement of Greig's Concerto in A Minor, with Mr. George Pearce at the second piano. Two of Mr. Gerald Walenn's pupils for violin gave a good account of themselves. Miss Aila Zeven contributed an artistic rendering of Drdla's "Souvenir" and Schubert's "The Bee," while Miss Doreen Stoneman scored with De Beriot's "Concerto in A Minor." Mr. Eric Gibbs displayed the result of careful study in his playing of Squire's "Ta-