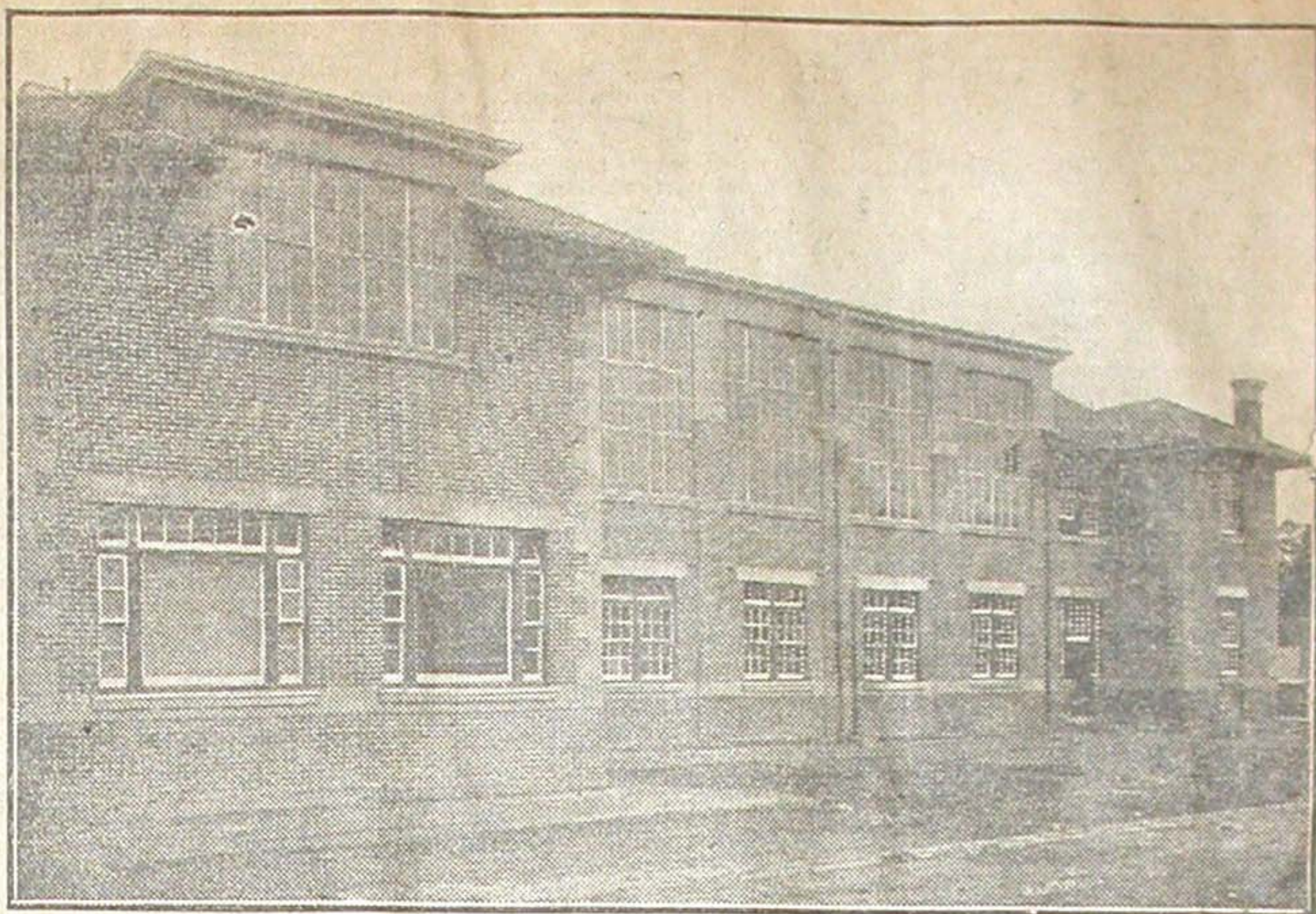
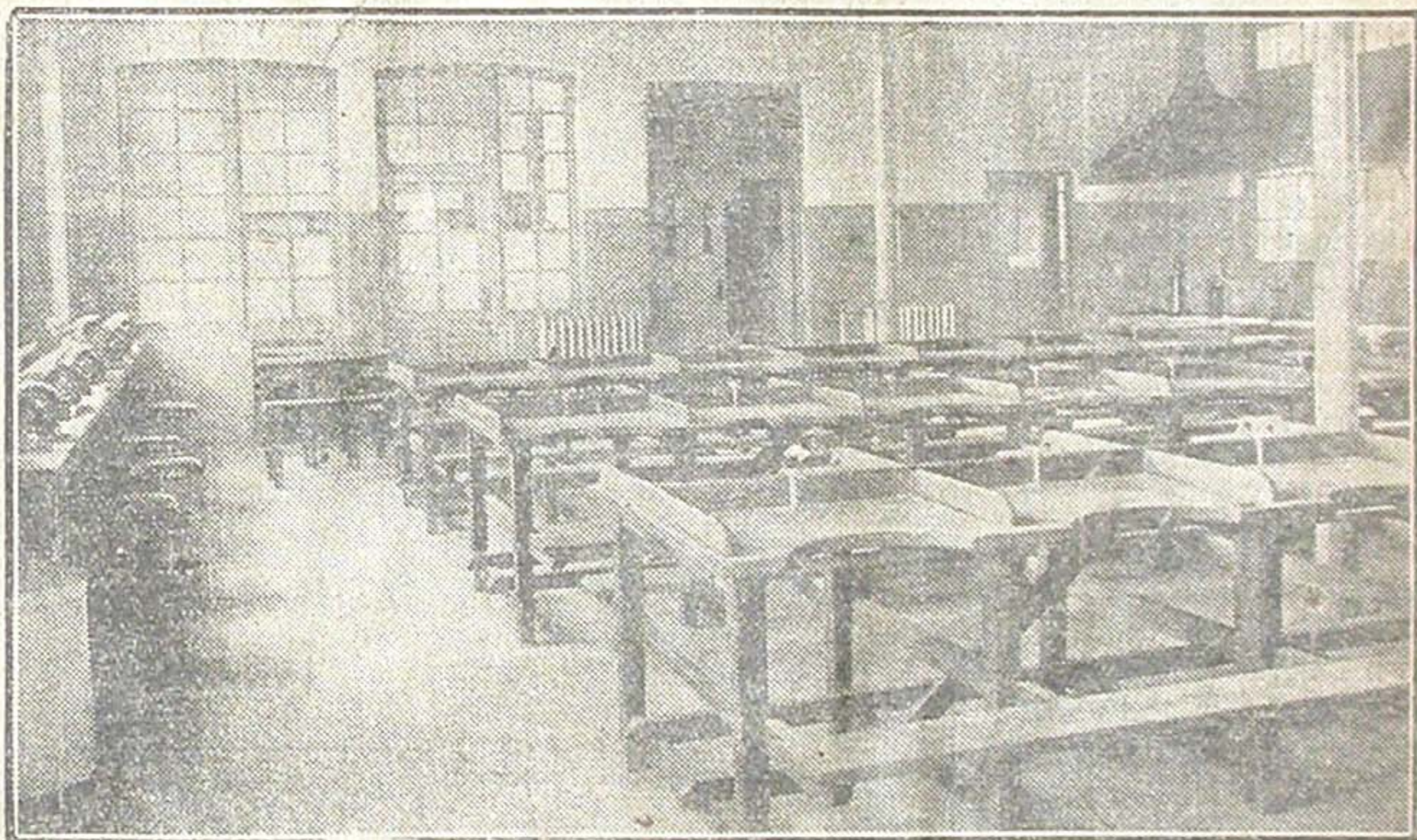


# SIDE VIEW OF THE DENTAL HOSPITAL.



The Lighting Provision is Excellent.  
**THE WORKSHOP.**



Where the Artificial Teeth are Made.

## A SURPRISED PATIENT.

"CAN'T I DO AS I LIKE?"

Patient (with shawl wrapped round a swollen jaw):—There is a decayed tooth in my lower gum. It is giving me trouble. On the right there is one with a hole in it. I'm tired of toothache; take the lot out.

Dental Hospital Doctor—I am afraid we cannot do that. The teeth are quite sound. We will fill them for you.

Patient—That is no good. I'll have a plate, and finish with toothache for ever.

Doctor—I am sorry, but you will have to agree to fillings.

Patient—They are my teeth. Can't I do as I like with them?

Doctor—You can, but not here. Try somewhere else.

Such conversations were frequent when the Dental Hospital was opened 18 months ago. Today they are rare. The hospital is educating the people to save their teeth, and judging by the crowds which attend the institution, a few years will prove how well it is doing its work.

medicine as the hygiene of the mouth & the care of the teeth. The Dental Hospital of South Australia recognises the truth of that, and under the guidance of A. I. Chapman as superintendent, the institution gives every prospect of deriving material advantages in health to the people.

A description of the building appears in "The Advertiser" on July 13.

*Register 27.7.23*

Mr. W. L. Stuart, who has been filling the positions of Master of the Supreme Court, Register of Companies, Trades Unions, and Industrial and Provident Societies, and Registrar in Admiralty, has now been appointed Master of the Supreme Court and Registrar in Admiralty. Mr. F. B. McBryde, hitherto Deputy Master of the Supreme Court, Chief Clerk, Chief Clerk in Equity, and Deputy Registrar in Admiralty, will in future be Registrar of Companies, of Industrial and Provident Societies, and of Trades Unions.

*Register 27.7.23*

### FREE PASSAGE FOR RHODES SCHOLAR.

MELBOURNE, July 26. In order to enable Mr. Cyril Murphy, the son of a miner in Boulder City, W.A., who has won the Rhodes Scholarship, to proceed to an English University, an endeavour was made by the people of the goldfields to raise sufficient funds for the purpose. Mr. Green brought the case under the notice of the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce). After the matter had been considered by the Federal Cabinet to-day Mr. Bruce announced that owing to the special circumstances, and upon the understanding that the grant was not to be taken as a precedent, a passage would be provided on one of the Commonwealth liners for Mr. Murphy.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

The course of extension lectures on matter, ether, and electricity, to be given at the University on July 31, will deal with the remarkable discoveries which have been made in recent years in regard to the electrical constitution of matter. The nature of the information afforded by the phenomena of radio-activity, X-rays, and kindred phenomena will be elucidated with the aid of appropriate experiments and diagrams. The latest theories of atomic structure put forth by Sir J. J. Thomson, by Professor Niels Bohr, of Copenhagen, and by Dr. Irving Langmuir, of Schenectady, will be critically compared. This part of the course should have especial interest for all students of chemistry. Finally Rutherford's recent remarkable feat of accomplishing by artificial means the actual transmutation of certain elementary atoms will be described, and a glance given at future possibilities in regard to the control of the unlimited stores of energy locked up in atomic nuclei, which, if achieved, will unquestionably inaugurate a new epoch in human history.

A Chair of Metallurgy will be established in the Melbourne University shortly (says the "Argus"). On the death of the previous lecturer in metallurgy (Mr. A. J. Higgins), in England last year, the faculty of engineering asked the University Council to change into a professorship the lectureship which Mr. Higgins had held. The council viewed the proposal favorably, but financial difficulties rendered its carrying out impossible until a fine gift was made by nine of the principal companies which compose the Australian Mining and Metals Association. They promised £400 a year for five years, to be added to whatever the University could pay, with the object of initiating the new chair. This offer was gladly accepted.

### CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Classical Association was held at the University on Thursday evening. Mr. J. Crampton gave an instructive lecture on "The decline of French classical tragedy." He traced briefly the development of the drama from the worship of the lectureship which Mr. Higgins had held. The council viewed the proposal favorably, but financial difficulties rendered its carrying out impossible until a fine gift was made by nine of the principal companies which compose the Australian Mining and Metals Association. They promised £400 a year for five years, to be added to whatever the University could pay, with the object of initiating the new chair. This offer was gladly accepted.

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which France produced. In Corneille's plays, and also in those of Racine, who followed him, were to be found the main characteristics of French classical tragedy: the observance of the three dramatic unities, logic and precision of the plot, absence of all epic and lyrical elements, unity of tone, comic and tragic elements never intermingling. English criticism of Racine until recent years had been unfavourable, although the French critics had always regarded him as their greatest exponent of classical tragedy. Unlike Shakespeare, he made use of the simplest plots, studiously avoided anything approaching violent action, and practically banished from his dramas and stress and strain of the outer world. With the advent of the opera, and a species of comedy introduced by La Chaussée, began the decline of classical tragedy. Voltaire's method was the very opposite to Racine's. He chose modern themes, frequently making a tragedy of what other men would make into a newspaper article. His attempt to restore tragedy to its former excellence served only to bring about its ruin. It sank lower and lower until 1830, when Victor Hugo revolutionized the drama.

*Advertiser 27.3.23*  
*also Register & Herald*

*Advertiser 30.7.23 Register 30.8.23*