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### CARE OF THE TEETH

#### DENTAL HOSPITAL WANTED

##### CHIEF SECRETARY SYMPATHETIC.

Adelaide requires a dental hospital in association with the University. A large number of members of the Odontological Society and Dental Graduates' Society pointed this out to the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. G. Bice) yesterday, when they waited on him as a deputation.

In introducing the deputation Mr. Angus Parsons, M.P., said that they asked that the Government would favorably consider the request for a grant for the purpose of establishing a dental hospital, which would be associated with the University, and for making provision for the granting of the dental degree by the University. It was proposed in Queensland to establish a dental degree. In Adelaide they had a splendid University, and it would be a good thing to extend its usefulness by providing for dental degrees being conferred. They asked also that the Government should print and circulate a pamphlet on the care of the teeth. This might be circulated through the State schools. If the Government acceded to the request they would have a public hospital, where the poor could receive dental attention; they would do much for the education of the people concerning the care of the teeth, and they would provide for the proper instruction of dental students.

Mr. Gill Williams emphasised the fact that they wanted a hospital for the purpose of securing for students the opportunity of receiving practical training under the supervision of the University. The Dental Board had been working in conjunction with the University for some time, but at present students could only receive registration. They asked that their students should be placed in a position where they could secure training of a standard that would place them on the same footing as those in the other States, and in addition to registration, they should be able to obtain a degree. This would entitle them to practice in all parts of the Empire. He was sure many students would avail themselves of the opportunity if it were offered. There were over 100 registered dentists in the State, but there were also many unregistered men practising, and some were simply preying on the public. He thought that if the Government would make a grant of £200 per annum, with an additional £200 for the first year to meet initial expenses, they could make a start in a small way. The hospital would be open, say, two mornings a week at first and the work could be extended as the need arose. Failing a direct specific grant he would suggest that the Government might subsidise private subscriptions pound for pound.

Dr. Counter considered that a better dental service was needed in the State, as dental decay unfitted a person for the various walks of life. In Great Britain free dental surgeries were common. Many large manufacturers recognised the importance of sound teeth, and engaged dentists to look after the teeth of their employes. In Germany it was estimated that the nation was losing £1,000,000 a year as the result of dental defects.

Dr. Shanasy emphasised the necessity of instructing the children respecting the care of the teeth. Eighty per cent. of the teeth troubles could be prevented. Thousands of people through the neglect of their teeth suffered defective health and were stunted in body and mind.

Messrs. W. A. Harrop and A. Swann also supported the request.

The Chief Secretary thought the request of the deputation was extremely modest. Last year the Government brought in a Bill to amend the Dental Act, but it was not passed. A dental surgeon had been appointed in connection with the State Children's Department and was doing a great deal of good work. There was an honorary dental officer in connection with the Adelaide Hospital. That appeared to him to be a step in the right direction, which the deputation was advocating. But the deputation wished that there should be a hospital in association with the University, which could, in addition to treating patients, do good educational work by giving proper and complete instruction to students. He thought the idea was laudable. He thought the suggestion for the issue and circulation through the State schools of a pamphlet was excellent, and he would bring it before the Minister of Education.

### EURIPIDES "BACCHAE"

#### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR NAYLOR.

Last evening at the University, in the presence of a large attendance, Professor Darnley Naylor, president of the Classical Association, read an interesting paper on Euripides' "Bacchae." Before reading the paper the professor drew attention to the recitals of Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripides' plays by Miss Dorothea Spinney on October 22 and 24. Euripides was somewhat parallel to Bernard Shaw, in that he was often misunderstood. He had often heard people applaud Bernard Shaw where applause was out of place, and not applaud where such was necessary. Last year there was discovered in Egypt a life of Euripides. There was one clear fragment, which told us an interesting thing, which was that Euripides was indicted for impiety by Cleon the Tanner. He was arraigned before the law courts. That he was acquitted seemed certain, for he remained afterwards in Athens. This confirmation of the action for impiety was of the utmost importance. Al most all critics were of the opinion that the "Bacchae" was a recantation of his previous views. There was, said the professor, no reason to believe that there was any recantation in this work. The play was written after he left Athens, and was staged only after the death of Euripides, about the year 405 B.C. There was evidence of the work of "improvers" on the play, and if they improved on the staging, how much more would they improve on the theology. Euripides wrote of men and things as they were, not as they ought to be. In the "Bacchae" they had a prelude, then a real satyric drama, and lastly the conclusion with the apparition of the deity. An interesting and enjoyable exposition of the play was then given by the professor, which was greatly appreciated by all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

### UNIVERSITY SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER.

In 1888 the University of Adelaide received legislation empowering it to confer degrees in surgery. This had not been done in the Adelaide University Act of 1874. In 1911 legislative sanction was given to confer degrees in engineering. In 1874 a Royal Charter was issued directing that all academic distinctions the University was authorised to confer should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in all colonies and British possessions throughout the world. A Supplemental Charter under the Great Seal has now been issued, ordaining that degrees in surgery and in engineering should in like manner be recognised throughout the whole of the British Dominions, and this charter arrived by recent mail from London, and is now in possession of the University.

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The splendid gifts of Mr. Peter Waite to the University and the Government were referred to at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, and the following resolution was carried unanimously—"That this chamber views with admiration and gratitude the munificent gift of lands made by Mr. Peter Waite to the Government and to the University of Adelaide for the purpose of promoting education in agriculture—an object calculated in the highest degree to increase the productiveness of the State and stimulate its commerce."

Mr. A. Mansbridge, M.A., whose addresses at the University, School of Mines, and Trades Hall on behalf of the extension of higher education excited so much interest a few weeks ago, returned this week from Western Australia, and proceeds to Broken Hill next week. Yesterday he addressed a meeting at St. Peter's College Mission on "Tenants, Co-partnership Systems," and on Sunday morning he has consented to give the address at a service for men in S. Mary Magdalene Church, Moore street. He will speak in the Botanic Park in the afternoon. In Brisbane his address in the cathedral at a special service was given to a very large congregation of men.