

At a meeting of the Public Library Board yesterday it was announced that Mr. H. P. Moore had not offered himself for re-election. Dr. R. H. Pulleine was elected by the Royal Geographical Society to fill the vacancy. The vice-president (Mr. B. S. Roach) was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Langham vice-president.

DENTISTS BILL CRITICISED

"Extraordinary Measure," Says Mr. Butler

For more than three hours yesterday the Assembly debated the Dentists Amendment Bill, which proposes to register as dentists certain operative assistants. Mr. Butler said he could not understand why the Bill introduced in the Legislative Council by a private member had been sponsored in the Assembly by a Minister and given the complexion of a Government measure. It was the most extraordinary Bill that had ever been submitted to Parliament, and if it was passed a slur would remain on the House for many years. The Bill would register as dentists' assistants those who had passed an examination with 40 per cent. of marks. The examination was not equal to the D.B.S. course of the Adelaide University. They had 10 years to pass it, and they had not to serve their apprenticeship. The Bill would place on the register men who were not fully qualified.

"There are a few men in the profession who think that they can apply to Parliament and get anything they wish," said Mr. Butler. "The public is entitled to protection from any further lowering of the proficiency of the dental profession. There is a grave risk involved in permitting assistants to assume the responsibility of qualified dentists."

It had been contended in the Legislative Council, he said, that operative dentists had been set a higher standard by the board than that stipulated by Parliament. Those statements could not be substantiated by facts. Did they think that men like Dr. Cudmore and other members of the board were guilty of "faking" the examinations?

Should Take University Examination

It was a pity that Parliament had ever appointed the Dental Board, said Mr. Butler. It should compel all dental operatives to take the examinations at the University. He would like to strike out the rights of dental operatives to go before the Dental Board. No young man or woman would be willing to take the dental course in view of the fact that they did not know from year to year what Parliament intended to do. There was no justification for the Bill, which was based on insinuations made against the board of examiners. The Bill was a grave reflection on the public life of the country. Parliament was taking notice of 21 men who were asking for assistance on the strength of insinuations.

Mr. Anthony (L.O.P.) said the Bill had come before Parliament at the behest of the dental operatives, who, if they failed in their examination, had two more chances. If they were as experienced as some members said they were, it would be little hardship for them to sit for the examination to be held shortly. They should not try to get in through the back door of the profession by seeking the aid of Parliament.

Back Door Should Be Closed

Mr. Dawes (A.L.P.) said that they had to protect the community from a profession that acted as a close preserve, but he thought that the back door to the dental profession should be now closed, and that entrance should be only through the University examination. If the profession was overcrowded, it was the fault of the registered dentists, who employed the apprentices and dental assistants. The few men they were legislating for were already working in the profession, and operatives should not be allowed to come in after the passing of the Bill.

Mr. McArthur (Lab.) said that the principle of reducing the standard of the May examination to 40 per cent. was wrong. If the standard of an examination was too high, it should be lowered, but the number of marks necessary to pass in an examination should not be brought down. There were no qualified assistants in the medical profession or the pharmaceutical profession, and he did not see why there should be in the dental profession. He was opposed to quackery and, therefore, opposed the Bill.

The second reading was carried by 19 votes to 11.

In Committee Mr. Butler said that a number of members had been absent when the division was made.

Mr. Dawes—One of your supporters applied the gag.

Mr. Butler moved an amendment to raise the pass standard for the May examination from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Richards) said the Bill did not affect the standard of the University examination in the slightest. Clause 2 only provided that those who got not less than 40 per cent. in the May examination should pass. It did not fix the standard for the University examination, or future examinations. He opposed the amendment. Progress was reported.

METEOR SHOWER TOMORROW

Brilliant Display Likely After Midnight

RARE OCCURRENCE

Appeal To Photographers

Between midnight and dawn tomorrow, the Leonid shower of meteors, whose encircling of the sun is only visible from the earth every 33 years, will make the north-eastern portion of the sky brilliant with a display of fireworks. At least, that is what scientists hope for, and unless unfavorable weather intervenes, their hopes should be realised.

Magnificent displays of this remarkable celestial phenomenon were witnessed in 1799, 1833, and 1866, but in 1899 scientists and astronomers were disappointed. The Government Astronomer (Mr. G. F. Dodwell) said yesterday that although some scientists believed that the prospects are more favorable on this occasion, everything depended upon the meteor swarm being exactly on time when the earth arrived at the crossing point of its own orbit and that of the meteors.

In addition, he said, it was necessary that the swarm should not have been deflected too far either outwards or inwards from its normal track by the gravitational attractions of the major planets.

"The fact that the Tempel's comet, which is associated with these meteors and moves in exactly the same orbit round the sun, has not yet been rediscovered, may possibly indicate a displacement of the meteor system from its normal path," Mr. Dodwell said, "or even cause an advance or delay in the time when the main body reaches the earth's orbit."

Swarm Of Particles

The Leonid meteors travelled in a dense swarm of small particles. Mr. Dodwell pointed out, and their size ranged from a small speck of dust to pieces as big as a large marble. Few, however, were sufficiently large to escape complete incineration in the earth's atmosphere.

"Scattered round the orbit are innumerable stragglers of the main body," he said, "and some of them are met by the earth every November. It is on the occasion of the approach of the main body that the keenest interest is aroused, and I appeal to the public to observe the phenomenon as fully as possible, in order that as much information as possible may be obtained."

Such observations as the number seen each hour, the directions in which they move, their apparent speed, size, color, extent, and duration of their trails would be of incalculable value to scientists.

Photographic Records

"Professor Kerr Grant and I desire especially to organise photographic as well as visual observations of the meteors," Mr. Dodwell stated, "and photographers from all parts of the State are asked to co-operate. Ordinary cameras with large apertures may be used, and we recommend that a series of plates should be obtained with exposures of a quarter of an hour for each plate. The camera should be fixed rigidly on a tripod and pointed towards the radiant point of the Leonids, which is the Sickle portion of the constellation Leo, in the north-eastern portion of the sky, about 2 a.m."

Mr. Dodwell advised photographers

to sit close to the camera during the exposure of the plates, so that the time and approximate position of any particularly bright meteor might be recorded and afterwards identified on the photographic plate. Each plate should be numbered, and the time of the beginning and ending of the exposure noted.

"Unfortunately, the presence of the moon, which will be only three days past the full, will render the sky so bright as to make the fainter meteors invisible, and clouds may also interfere with observation of the display. The meteors travel through space at a height of from 60 to 65 miles above the earth, and never come below the cloud level.

Mr. Dodwell stated that many meteors were the debris of disintegrated comets, and in some cases were large enough to reach the ground. These were known as meteorites.

"For every one that is large enough to survive the passage through the atmosphere, there are hundreds of thousands which are completely burnt up and only reach the earth in the form of fine dust," he said.

The phenomenon would be more distinct in the Northern Hemisphere than in the south, he added.

Adv. 16-11-32

DEATH IN NEW YORK OF DR. R. KLEEMANN

Noted Australian Scientist

A message has been received from New York announcing the death of Dr. Richard Kleemann, D.Sc., a noted scientist.

Dr. Kleemann was born at Rowlands Flat (S.A.), and was assistant to Sir William Bragg at the Adelaide University in 1901. He graduated as a



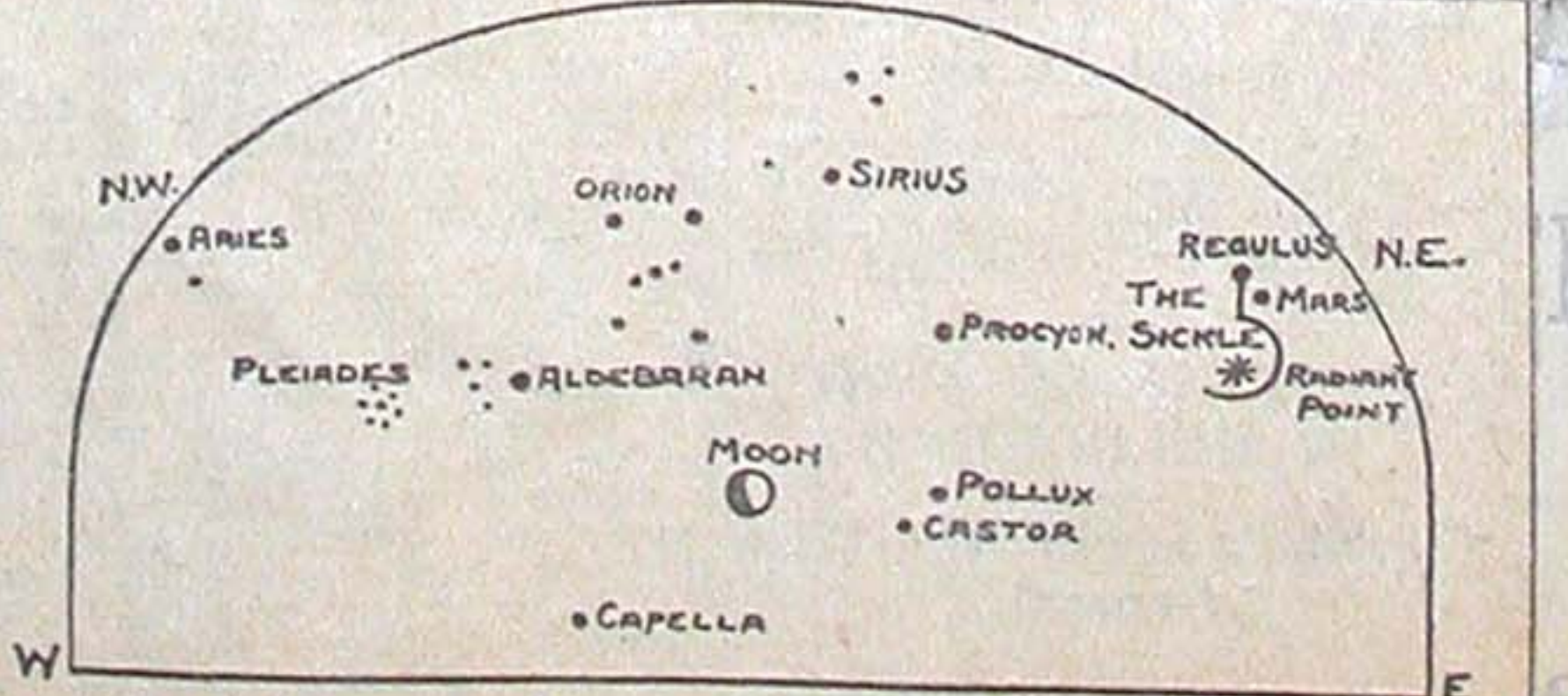
Dr. Kleemann

Bachelor of Science in 1905, and three years later secured the degree of Doctor of Science.

After having been awarded a travelling scholarship, he went to Cambridge University, where he carried out research work, mainly in connection with the ionising power of radiations from radium. He was successful in every scholarship for which he competed at Cambridge, an almost unique record.

In 1915 he was appointed to the Chair of Physics at Union College, Schenectady, U.S.A. For many years he acted as consulting research physicist to the General Electric Co. of America, and published several works dealing with the kinetic theory of gases. At the time of his death Dr. Kleemann was doing valuable research work. He has left a widow and one son.

Professor Kerr Grant said that the experimental work which Dr. Kleemann carried out with Sir William Bragg, and independently at Cambridge and in America, had made his name known to men of science all over the world.



THESE BRIGHT STARS WILL BE SEEN from Adelaide, facing north, at 2 a.m. tomorrow. The radiant point of the Leonid meteors is in the centre of the Sickle in the north-eastern part of the sky. The planet Mars is at present near the bright star Regulus in the Sickle. The moon is three days past full, and about 45 degrees west of the radiant point of the meteors.