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## Additional information

This Conference was due to be held at the NEC Birmingham 21st-22nd May 2020 but was rescheduled and then moved on-line due to covid. 90 people attended on-line

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# Dr Debbie Reed

**Edd, MSc, PGCHE, BA(Hons), Cert Ed, FHEA, Chartered MCIPD, GCGI**



University of Kent  
Senior Lecturer  
Head of Digital and Lifelong Learning

# Introduction Points

- Webinar Session is recorded
- Session is for 60 minutes
- Questions at the end
- The Chat facility is off



Happy 80<sup>th</sup> Birthday BADN



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**Dental Nursing...  
An Historical  
Perspective...**

**The Story...**

# Aim, Objectives and Outcomes

## Aim:

To provide an insight to the history of dental nursing set within the context of the evolution of dentistry.

## Objectives:

- Set Dental Nursing into accurate historical context - tracing Dental Nursing back for at least the past 100 years.
- Summarise the sources of historical materials, written and oral, that regarding dental nurse profession.
- Establishing a clear view of the past, as a lens through which to view future Dental Nurse contributions within the dental team.

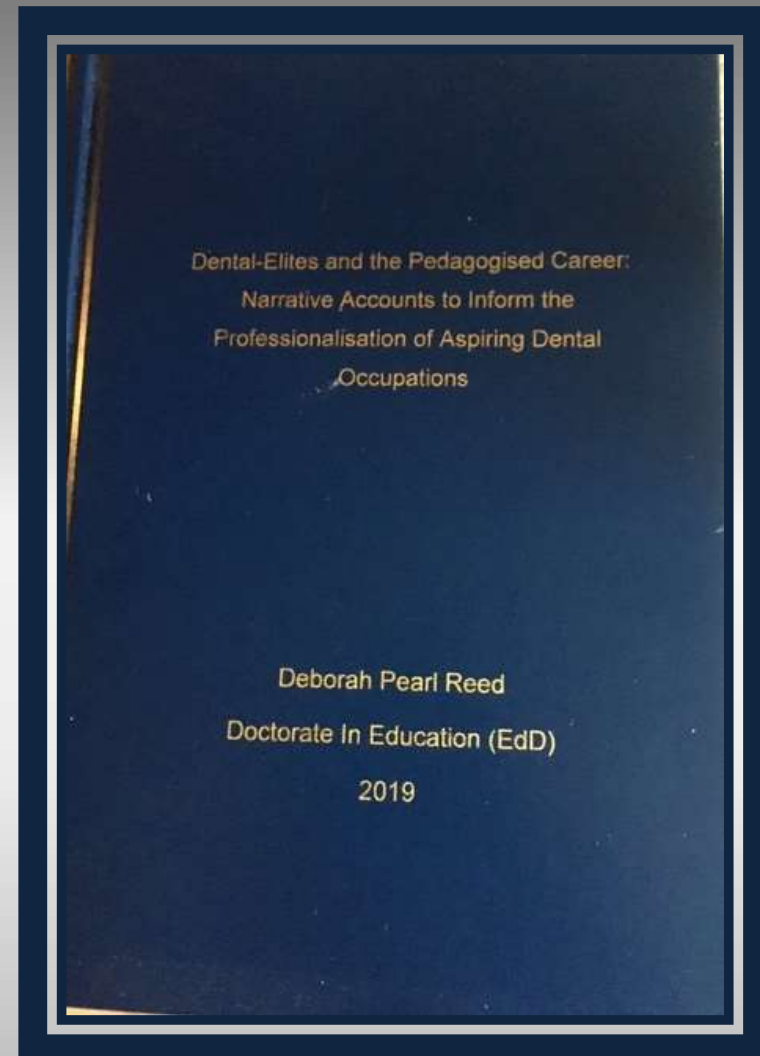
Development outcome	Exa
A Effective communication with patients, the dental team and others across dentistry, including when obtaining consent, dealing with complaints, and raising concerns when patients are at risk;	
B Effective management of self and effective management of others or effective work with others in the dental team, in the interests of patients; providing constructive leadership where appropriate;	
C Maintenance and development of knowledge and skill within your field of practice;	
D Maintenance of skills, behaviours and attitudes which maintain patient confidence in you and the dental profession and put patients' interests first.	

Linking to  
GDC Outcomes  
B and C

# Background

Doctoral Research

Narratives  
established through  
story telling



# Motivation

- **Relevance of Story Telling**
  - Narrative (bigger picture, the deeper meaning)
  - Achieved through story telling
    - Who tells the story
    - Who is audible (and mentioned)
    - What is telling (and of interest) is who or what is silence or missing?
- **Relevance of understanding history**
  - Unearthing and understanding the past
  - Provides a better understanding of the present
  - Enables better preparation for the future

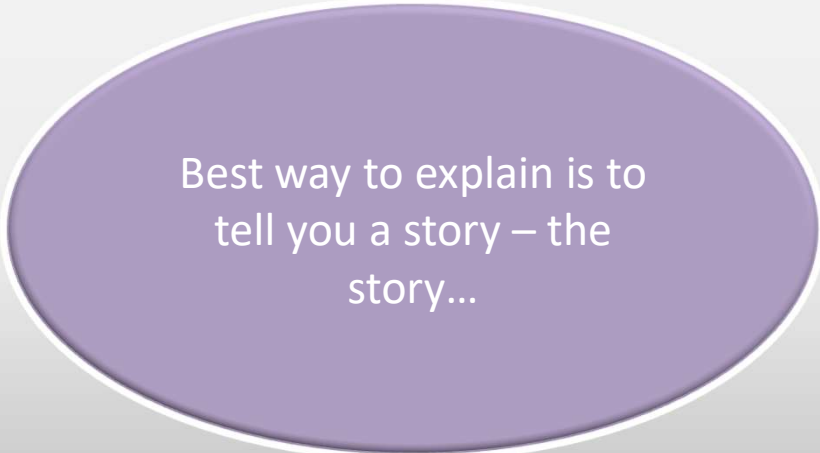
# Sources Of Information

- **Where does the information come from...**
  - News Papers
  - Journals (issues of perspective)
  - Hansard – Parliamentary Debate
  - Archive Records
  - Census
  - Pictures
  - Cartoons
  - Adverts...
  - Photographs
  - First hand accounts
  - Books



# My Interest...Prompted By...

- **Interest in Dental Nurses –**
  - When were DN first ‘acknowledged’...
  - Dating back from when?
- **Context**
  - What was going on at that point in time
  - Key Events...
  - Bigger picture and the influence on the dental sector...
    - And how we know this
- **What are the key periods in relation to...**
  - The dental sector
  - Why
  - In whose interest??
- **Who is claiming what...**
  - Knowledge and ‘territory’
    - for their own...
    - and why..
    - and what does that say...



Best way to explain is to  
tell you a story – the  
story...



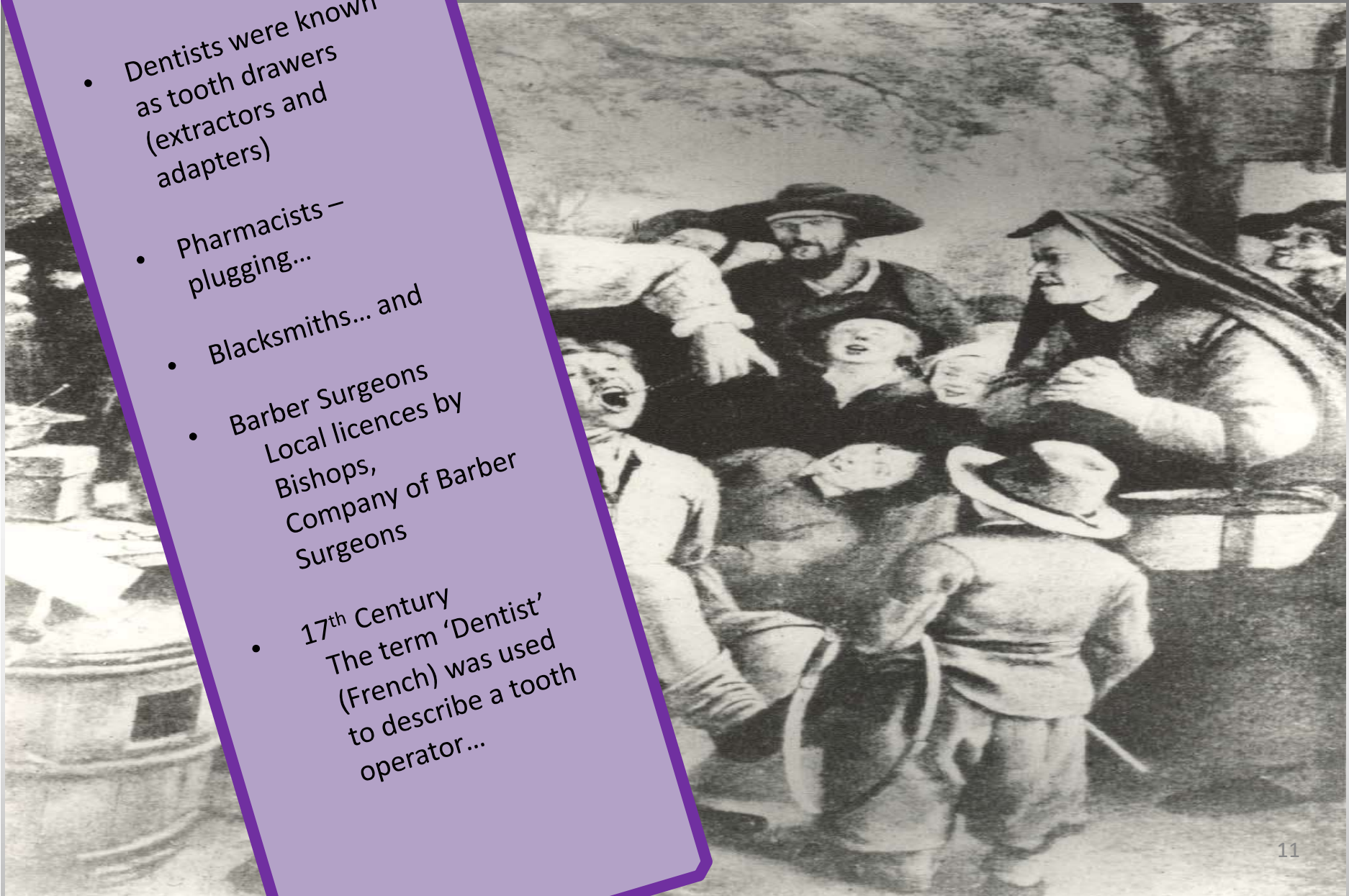
Assisting The Dentist



Gerard van Honthrost - 1622

## Dental Related Procedures

- Dentists were known as tooth drawers (extractors and adapters)
- Pharmacists – plugging...
- Blacksmiths... and Barber Surgeons  
Local licences by Bishops, Company of Barber Surgeons
- 17<sup>th</sup> Century  
The term 'Dentist' (French) was used to describe a tooth operator...






The rich did not wish to be seen having a tooth out, so the 'tooth extractors' carried out the first domestic care and realized that there was more money to be made by treating the rich than the poor.



Pharmacy – save teeth...repeat business



Restoration rather than extraction an American concept

A painting depicting a dental procedure. A male dentist in a dark coat is seated and focused on a female patient lying in a chair. A woman, presumably a chaperone, stands behind the patient, her hands near the patient's head. The scene is dimly lit, with a spotlight effect on the patient and dentist. A blue oval highlights a dark area in the upper right background. A purple callout box is in the lower left, and the page number '14' is in the bottom right.

Anaesthetics in  
dentistry  
after 1850...

Chaperone for  
women patients



Wives and  
Daughters  
Supporting  
Husbands and  
Fathers





Also, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century 'dental assistants' were apprentices who became dental mechanics or pupils who trained to become dentists

## What Else...



- No legal control of tooth operators existed
- 'Scientific' basis John Hunter's 1771 text
- Private work through 'word of mouth' and reputation...
- Doctors lucrative side-line for their private patients
- But 1856 – Doctors set up the Odonatological Society
- 1878 Doctors with a side-line saw an opportunity...

A realisation, that if a tooth was extracted it was lost for ever, it is better to fill them, so patients keep returning for treatment.

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Boar War



Also concerns about the poor physical state of the workforce...

1899-1902

Of nearly 70,000 men 6% were rejected for dental ailments.

69,553 men inspected and 4,400 rejected through loss or decay of many teeth...

- Diet and nutrition issues
- Poor physical state of the recruits
- Hence the rejection and returning of soldiers due to poor teeth and lack of dental fitness

# Education and Health

The School Dentists Society  
1898 – registered dentists  
appointed to public  
institutions for children.

Education  
(Administrative  
Provisions) Act 1907

- Required local authorities to set up medical inspection units.
- Over the course of their schooling years, each child would be given a medical examination on no less than three occasions.
- Grant aided schools had to provide free, means tested, places. This was based on the previous years intake and saw an increase in the number of free places of 25% or higher.
- From 1912, medical treatment in schools would be free.
- Remember, that this was before the introduction of the National Health Service.
- However, it was not compulsory to provide medical treatment, so the provision was limited.



**Bigger Picture.... Housing, Sanitation, Diet and Welfare Support and Reform**

Public Health literature and records can help fill the gaps...but limited...

But also the believes of the day...

Issues of

- Dental Sepsis (William Hunter -1910)
- & Focal Sepsis (Frank Billings -1912)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Focal\\_infection\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Focal_infection_theory)

# Observing Gaps... Seeing Activity Overseas...

1909 Berlin



1917 - USA



# Health Care

1911

National Insurance Act

(Wage earners only –  
about 70% of the  
population not  
covered)

1909 - **Lloyd George** Budget Speech

*“putting ourselves in this field on a level with Germany; we should not emulate them only in armaments”*

Insurance against illness and unemployment

Contribution:

- 4d workers
- 3d employer
- 2d government

10 Shillings for the first 13 weeks & then 5 Shillings for the next 13 weeks

- TB free

WW1 - 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918

Story of Haig's Tooth  
Ache Before Dental  
Service Introduced In  
Army

1915

gettyimages  
Branger





Remember in the  
UK...prior to  
WW1...health was a  
local authority  
function

# Other Key Event

8<sup>th</sup> March 1917 - Russian Revolution

1918 Representation of the People Act

1918 – Spanish Flu Pandemic

1926 – General Strike

1928 Representation of the People Act (equal suffrage)

## Examples From Overseas...



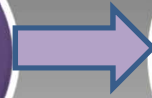
### New Zealand School Dental Nurse

<http://thenewzealandjournal.blogspot.com/2010/04/school-dental-nurse-program-in-new.html>



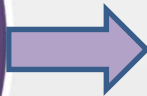
# Child Welfare...

Local Education  
Authorities set up in  
1902

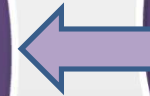


1907...Responsibility for  
improving child health  
were passed down to  
the local authorities

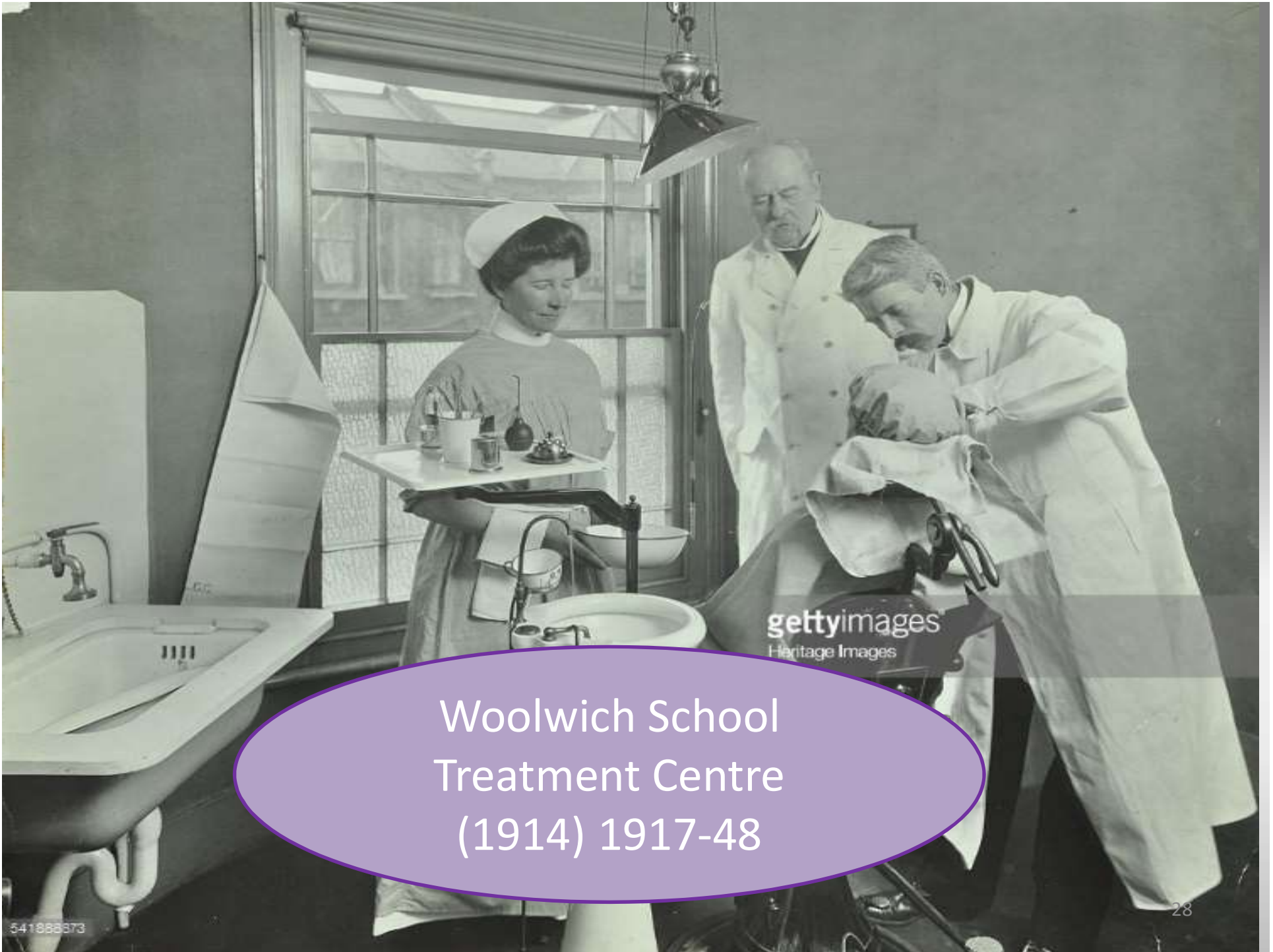
This was 'taken' to  
include treatment...



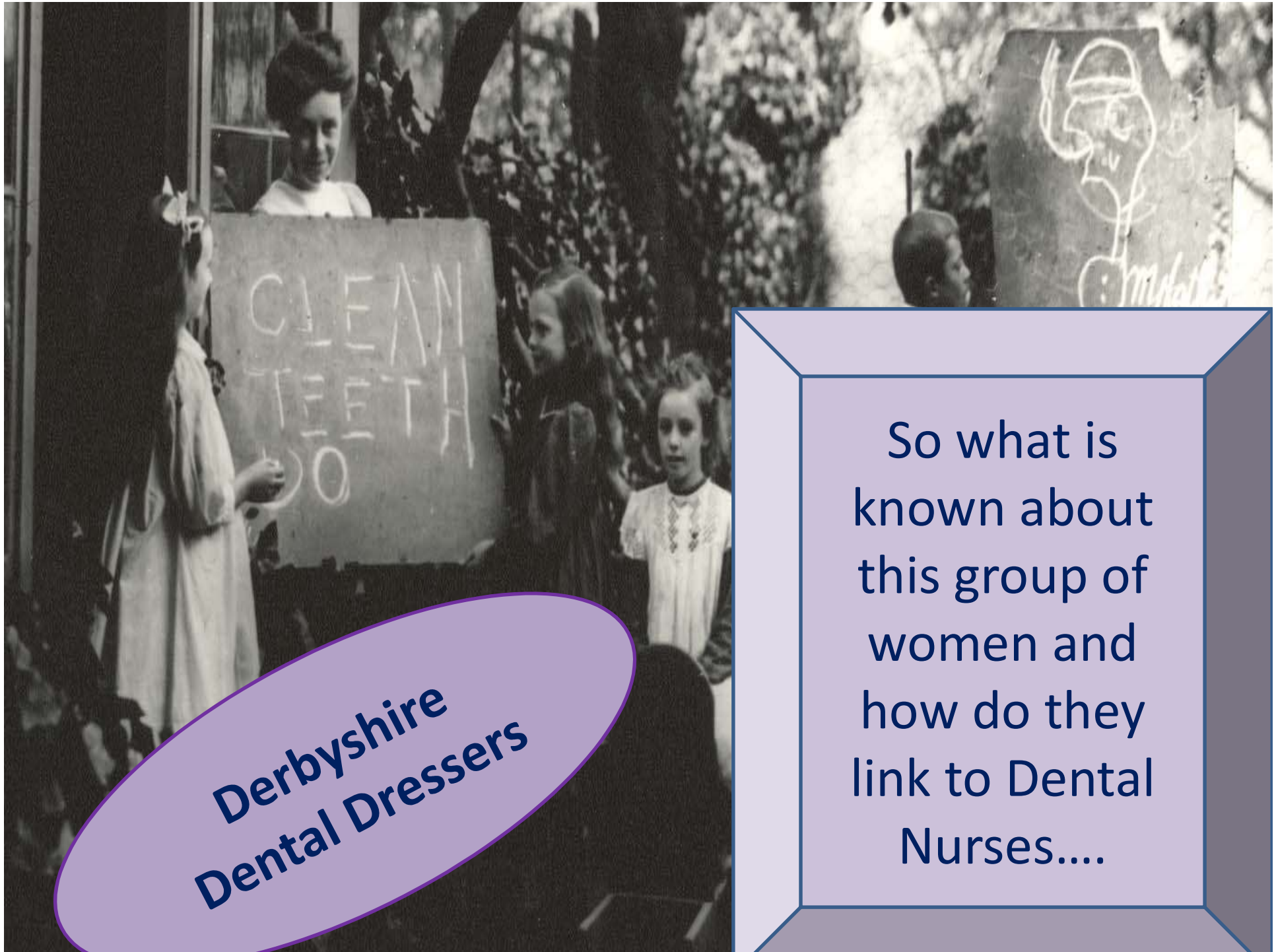
Including  
teeth...



County Medical  
Officer...who  
reported to  
County School  
Board



Woolwich School  
Treatment Centre  
(1914) 1917-48



**Derbyshire  
Dental Dressers**

So what is known about this group of women and how do they link to Dental Nurses....

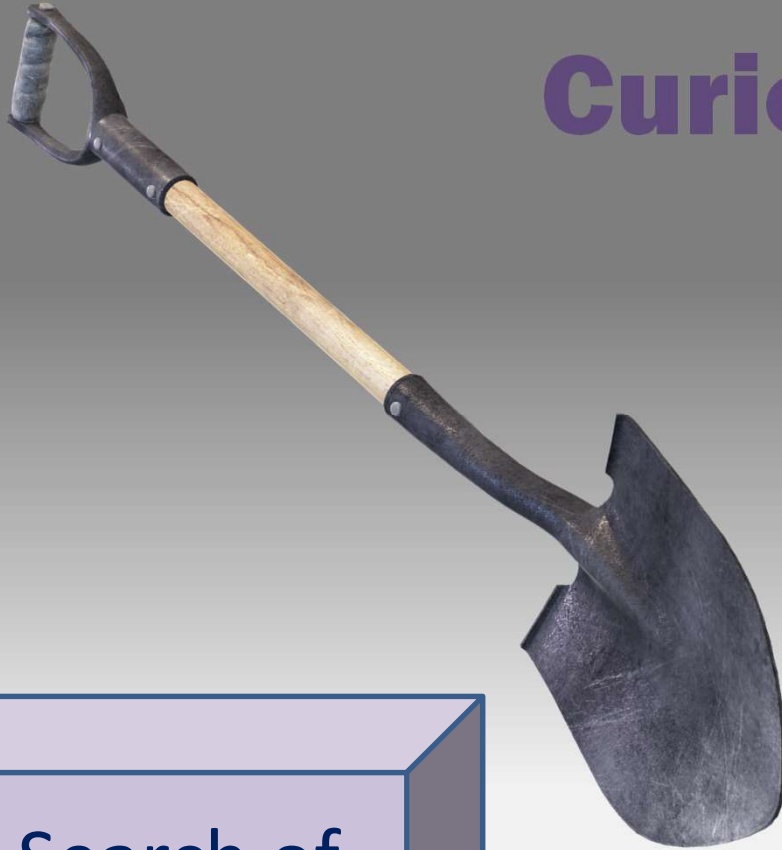


Chesterfield

No discussion and virtually unknown

And little information available

# Curious...



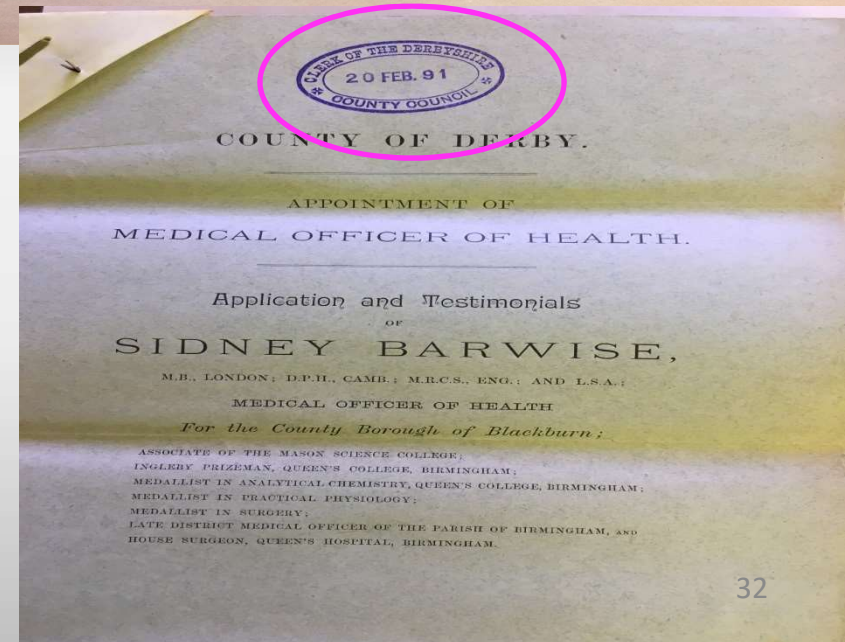
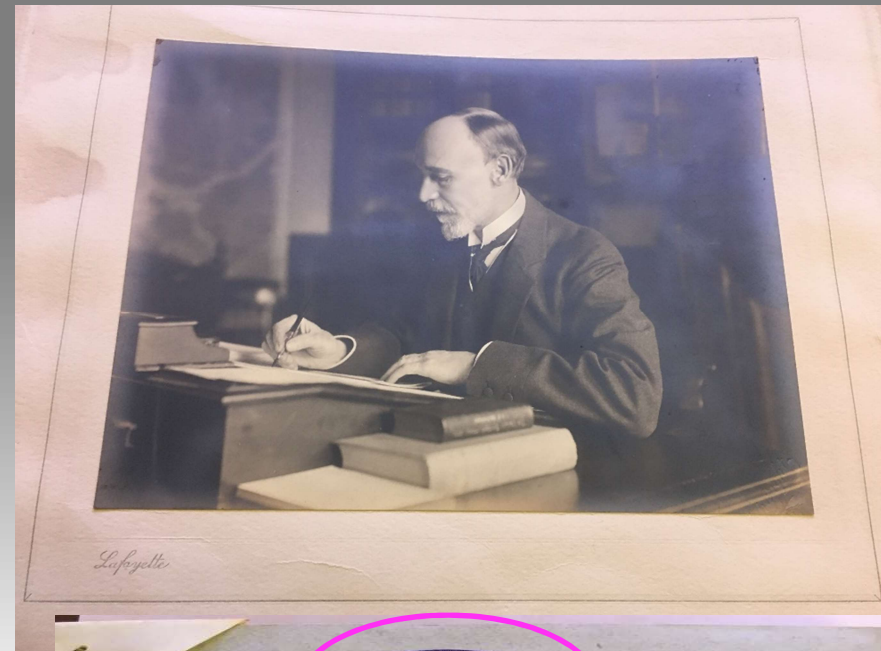
Search of  
local news  
paper  
archive...

- Found mention of Dental Nurses also known as Dental Dressers!
- Also some called **Sidney Barwise** cropped up...in the role of the Derbyshire County Medical Officer...

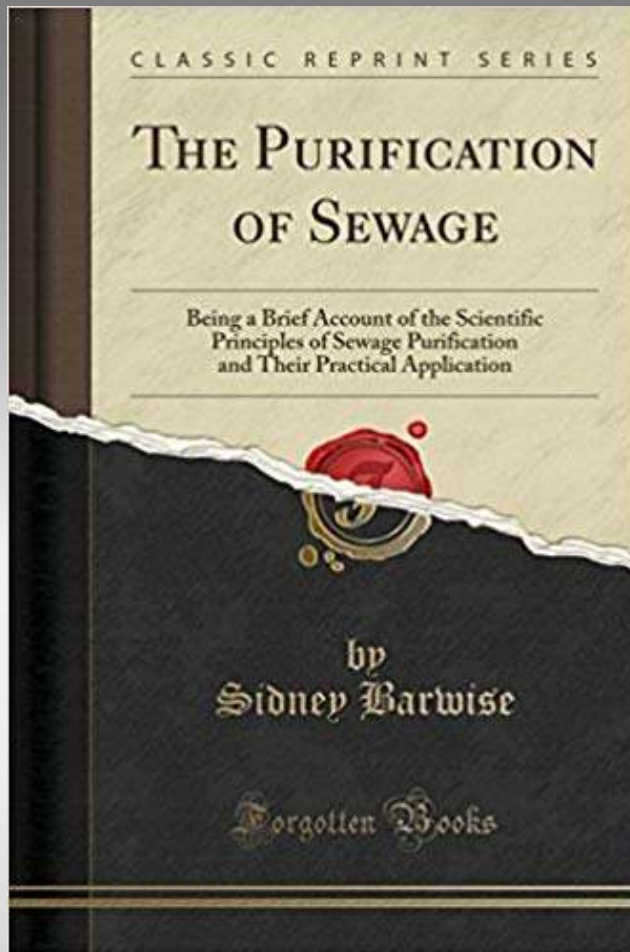


# Sidney Barwise

- Born 1861
- Educated – Birmingham In Sir Josiah Mason College
- Achieved 2<sup>nd</sup> Division MD In 1881
- Medical Officer Blackburn then County Medical Officer Derby (1891-1925)
- Published
  - Sanitation
- Schools
  - George Widdows



# Published

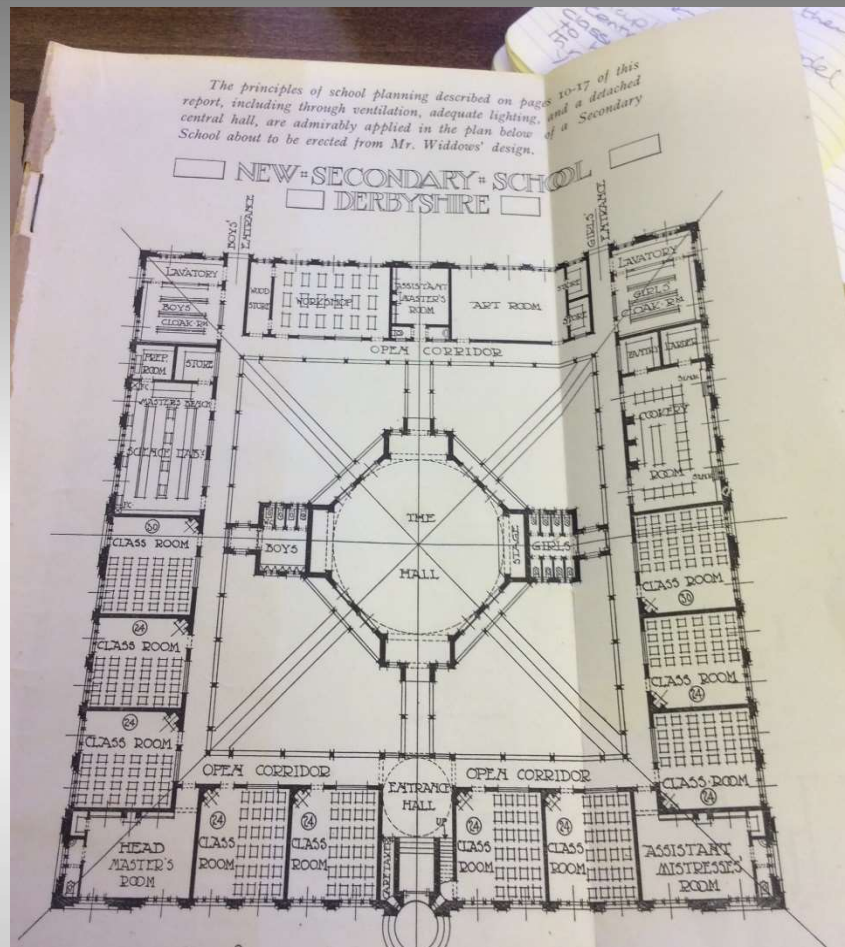


- But an incredible interest in all areas of public health, including teeth....

Made me more  
curious.....



# Effect on Schools...



- Worked with George Widdows who was responsible for the design of about 80 schools in Derbyshire where he was Chief Architect
- Including Woodville Junior School which opened in 1912.

# Serendipity

- Access to the Archive of the Lancet...

## Searched

- Dental;
- Dental Nurse;
- Dental Dresser;
- Barwise

Guess what....

# The Lancet...1924...the debate

James Kerr

Sir George  
Newman

Sidney  
Barwise

Robert  
Lindsay - BDA

AJ Pitt

Grantley  
Smith

And  
then  
nothing

## Own research

- On-Line
- Physical archive retrieval



So let me share with you the what I found out...  
some of which you may or may not know...

# Key Legislation Related To Dentistry

1878  
Dentist  
Act

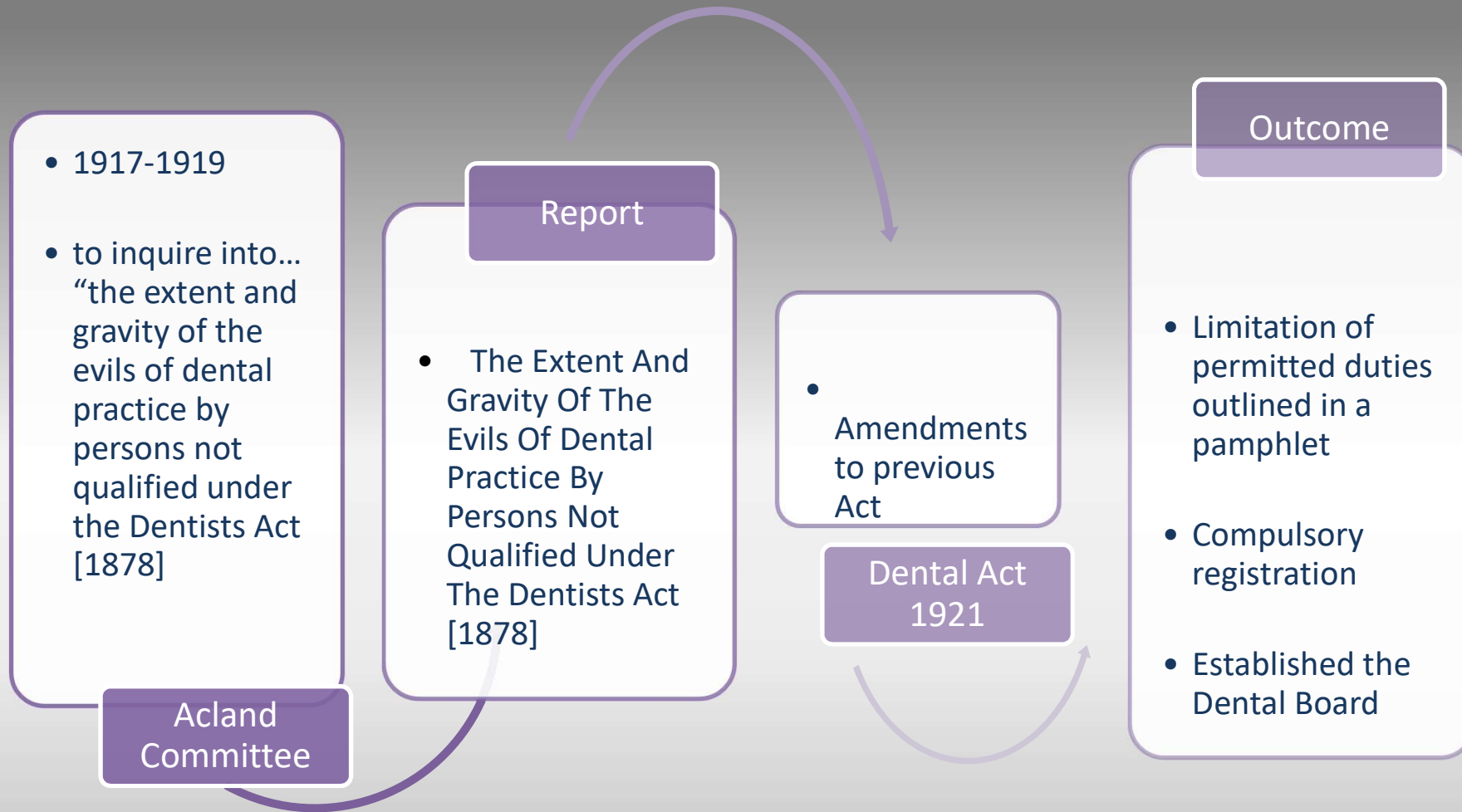
1921  
Acland

1946  
Teviot

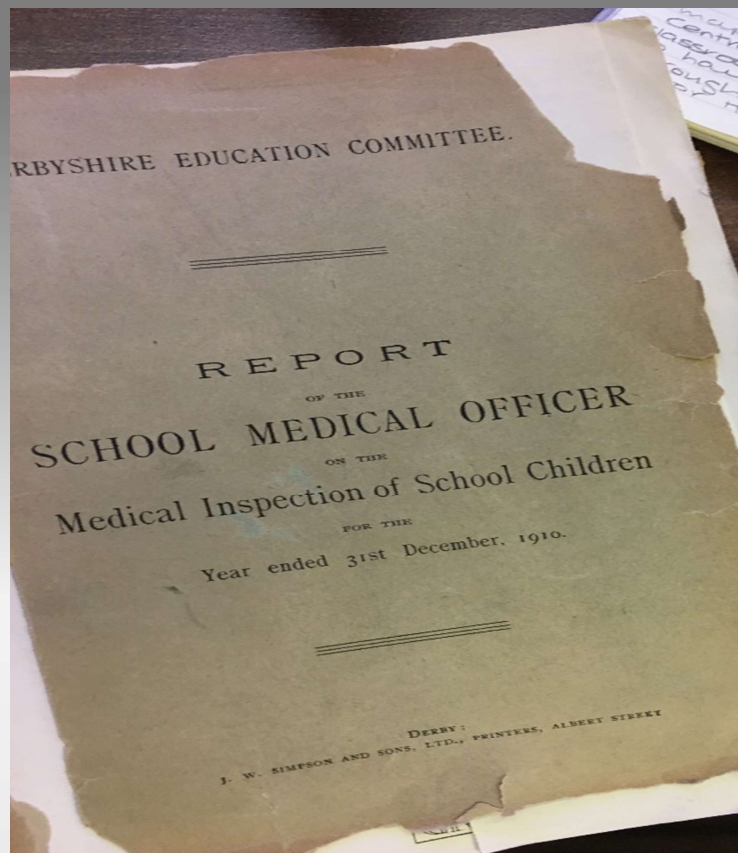
1957  
McNair



# But Focused On The Derbyshire Dressers



# Interest in Derbyshire...



year, the proportion of boys infected was 25, and at the last examination it was 21, while the proportion of girls infected was the same as in the first half of the year, namely, 3% at the first examination and 2% at the last.

A note is also made by the school doctors on the condition of the childrens' heads at the time of the medical examination. As, however, the parents have notice that this examination is going to take place many of them cleanse the children specially for this purpose. When we started the work the average percentage of verminous boys and girls was 25 at the time of the medical inspection, and the proportion has gradually fallen as set forth in the table below:—

July, 1908	...	25·0%	verminous.
December, 1908	...	17·2%	„
June, 1909	...	17·0%	„
December, 1909	...	15·6%	„
June, 1910	...	15·2%	„
December, 1910	...	14·6%	„

The improvement is slow, and we do not think there can be any sudden great change. The home conditions have to be altered as the condition of the childrens' heads is merely a symptom of general laxity. Even if the state of the childrens' heads could be improved by a strenuous effort (and apparently it cannot), after all it would be merely treating a symptom. The cause lies far deeper. It is only by altering the whole atmosphere of the home that an improvement can be obtained. This alteration will only come gradually when the children now in the schools have homes of their own, or by the influence they exert on the homes in which they are brought up.

At the present time, however, they are taught very little in the way of personal hygiene, and the keeping clean of their heads, clothes and bodies is one of the most important lessons which they should be taught in school.

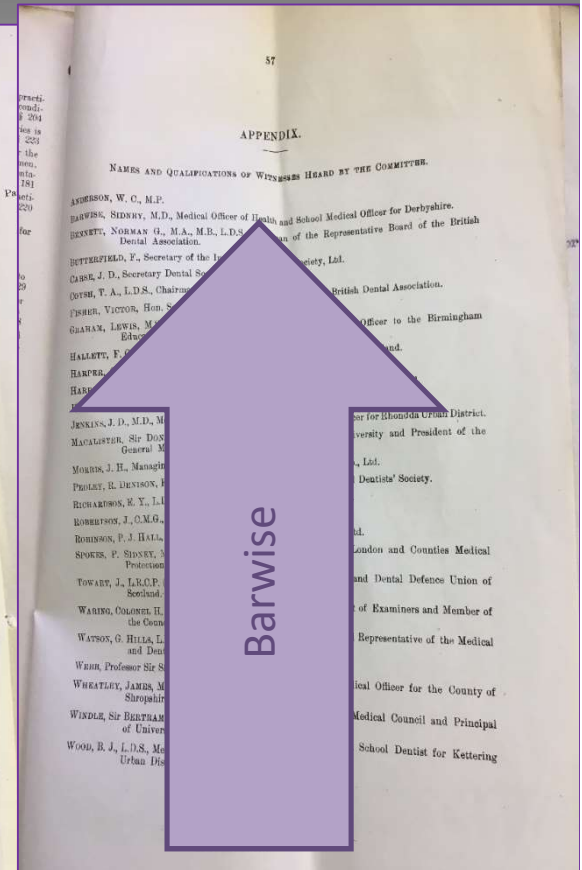
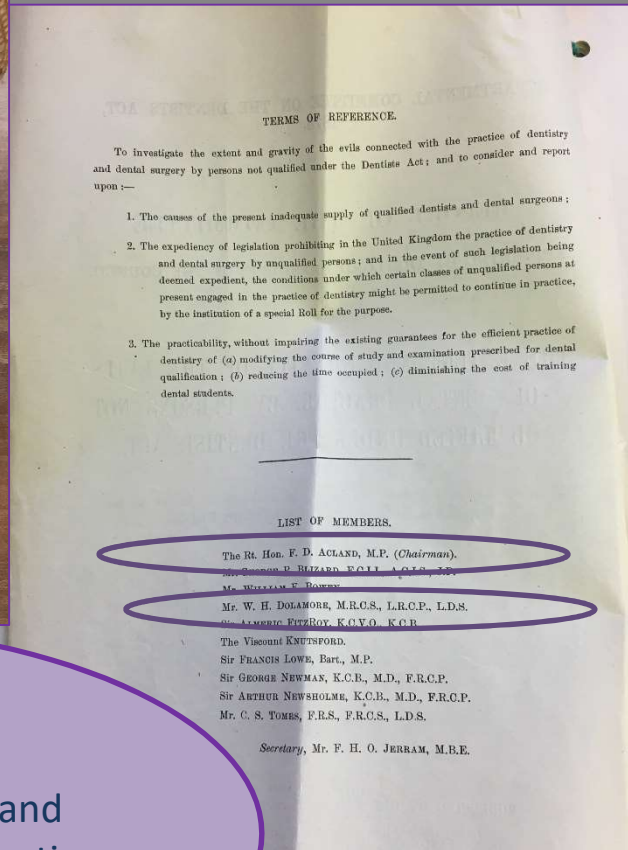
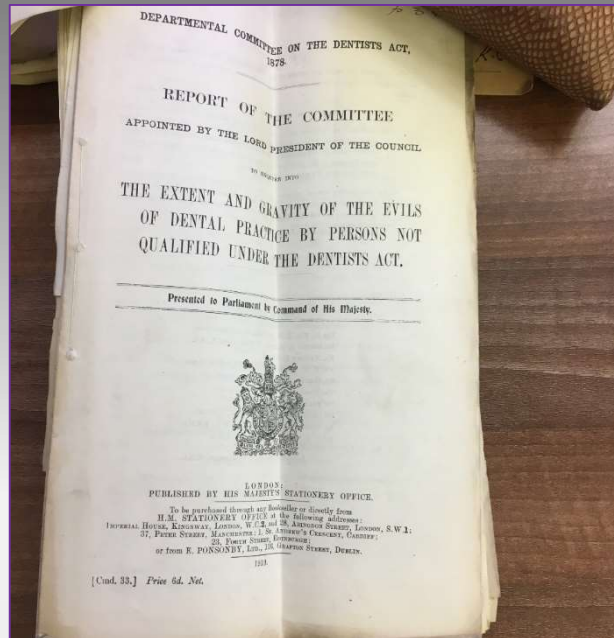
If as we hope the teaching of personal hygiene will be organised in this County, so that personal cleanliness becomes part of the feeling in every school, then, and not till then, will the present lamentable conditions be remedied.

## TEETH.

The medical inspection of school children has revealed many depressing facts. Perhaps amongst the most important is the practically universal prevalence of dental caries, for it may be taken as a general statement that almost every child possesses at least four bad teeth, whilst those who have a whole set are few and

Derbyshire County Records Office  
Website and Archive

# Acland Committee leading to Dentist Act 1921



Barwise

Acland Committee (1917-1919) to inquire into... “the extent and gravity of the evils of dental practice by persons not qualified under the Dentists Act [1878]”

10<sup>th</sup> June 1920

British Dental Association.

47, 118, REGENT  
STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
Telephone 2333

678  
Dental Treatment

23, Russell  
Square, LONDON, W.C.1.  
10 JUN 1920

EDUCATION  
6272  
10 JUN 1920

The Employment of Dental Dressers in School Clinics

"Your Committee discussed this matter very fully in all its bearings and desires to set forth in the most emphatic manner the conclusions that they have already laid in their Report to the Representative Board on Aug. 16, 1919. The paragraphs bearing on this matter are Nos. 18 and No. 20, which are as follows:-

"(18) They are unanimous in recommending that no dental operation such as filling, extracting, or scaling, should be performed by any but a qualified dental surgeon except as in (20), but that subject to this reservation every assistance which would prevent the dental officer to do his work speedily, and without undue fatigue to the patient or to himself should be developed to the greatest possible extent."

"(20) The Committee would suggest that in suitable cases, and under careful regulations, junior dental students might be allowed to work in such clinics, and obtain certificates before sitting for their final examination.

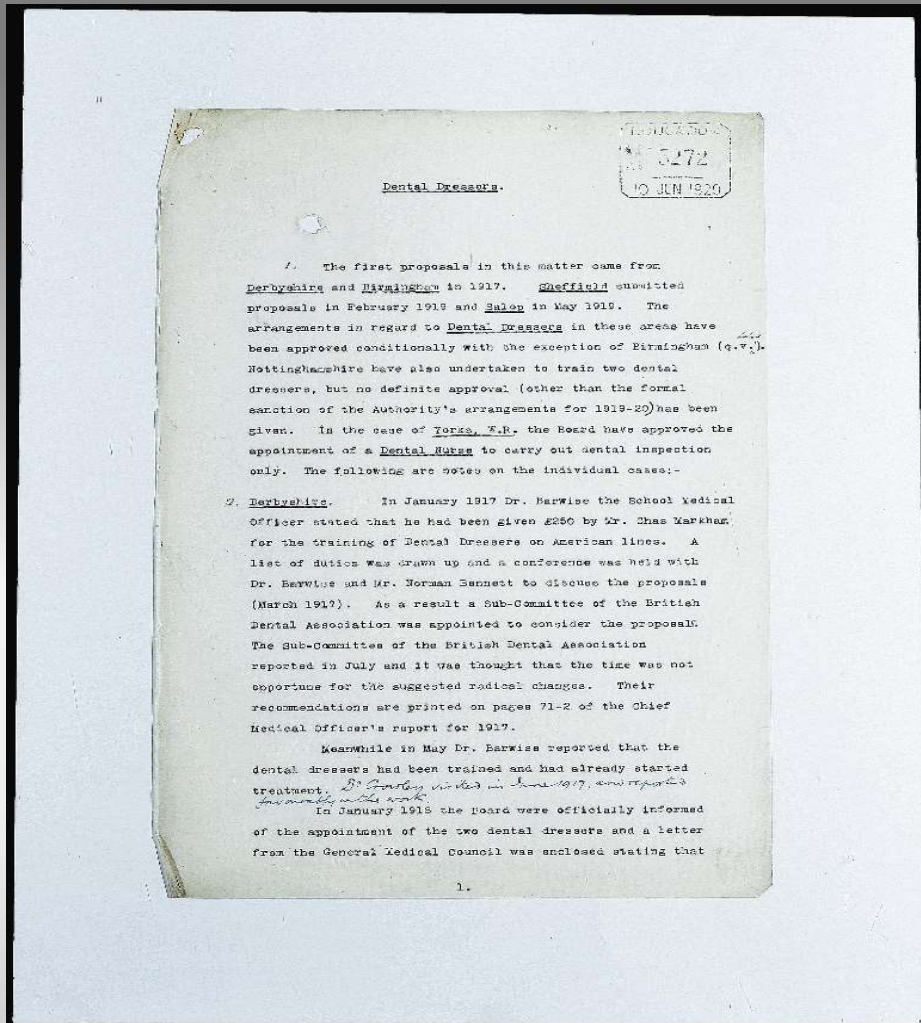
"The Committee are further of opinion that at any future time the training of dental surgeons should be extended, but it is highly desirable that such training should be institutional, and should not be left to individual dentists acting as school dental officers.

"In connection with this matter of dental dressers, the Committee desires to draw attention to the concluding portion of paragraph 12 of Mr. Norman Bennett's Report to the Board of Education, which is as follows:-

"It is attached great importance to the lasting character of good work; his contention is good, because work for children that does not last is useless. I was impressed by this character in the work at E, perhaps more than in any other case, and if there is at the present time a notable difference in the value of the work of different school dentists, one is forced to adopt a sceptical attitude in considering the effect of the employment in school dentistry of a number of persons less well trained than the best school dentist. Apart altogether from the question of professional standards, there is little doubt that more help could be given to the dentists and more of their time saved by specially trained persons. No one as one could judge the matter in attendance were doing their work conscientiously and well, but more expert assistance would be better still."

"In the opinion of the Committee, the considerations advanced by Mr. Bennett seem to them to be decisive and they would desire to set down as axiomatic that comparative work done for school children should be of the very highest standard. Even were it proved that it is not thus necessary to employ partially trained persons for this important work, it is better to raise every possible provision in the way of providing suitably trained dental nurses to assist the dental officers in their work.

# 10<sup>th</sup> June 1920



**Derbyshire Dental Dressers:  
1917 Training sponsored by  
Charles Markham £250**



# Derby Telegraph 1921

**DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION.**

**COMMITTEE APPROVES FACILITIES FOR EXTENDED DENTAL TREATMENT.**

A meeting of the Derbyshire Education Committee was held at the County Offices, Derby, today (Tuesday), Mr. Johnson, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Robinson congratulated the Finance Sub-Committee on deferring the appointment of a dental inspector. He thought that was the only course which had the interests of the county and the country at large in view.

The Chairman replied that he did not think the committee believed necessary lay in not appointing an inspector, but in being most careful that they deferred the right time. The matter was only deferred for the present.

Mr. Curley expressed the opinion that necessary lay in making the appointment.

The committee's recommendation that a special committee be formed to deal with the salaries of the staffs of the county administrative staffs was approved.

The Finance Sub-Committee resolved to approve a scheme submitted by the school medical officer for dealing with the whole of the school dental staff in the same way as the county dental staff. The committee approved of a qualified nurse for training as a dental dresser at a salary of £120 a year during training, and the purchase of a Ford motor van to facilitate the working of the scheme.

The committee also resolved that the scheme for providing the agreement relating to dental work with Chesterfield Borough Education Committee.

Answering a question as to whether the dental dresser would be qualified to perform the modern dental work, the Chairman said the scheme had only been approved in outline. When details were sent into and approved, they would be brought before the Council.

The recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee to provide a scheme for the establishment of a demonstration garden plot at Matlock was approved. The committee also approved the scheme for 20 lectures on county surveying, the lectures to be held in a lecture room, the agricultural trials to be continued during the coming year, and that a course of lectures on book-keeping be arranged for the Chesterfield area.

A proposal was made by a member that an additional stipend should be paid to respect of the Wincoburn Grammar School for the year ended March 31st, 1920, that the stipend should be £25 a year, and the committee decided to recommend a grant of £250 to be paid.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. E. Wright resigning his position as a member of the Education Committee, and expressing pleasure at the business extended to him during his 22 years' service. His health had considerably broken down.

The Chairman said Mr. Wright had demonstrated the interests and the committee had been in existence, and his name had been mentioned for 22 years. They were proud to have him as a member, and they would miss his good advice and good work.

Mr. Coker and Mr. J. Harker also spoke in appreciation of Mr. Wright's services, and of the regret with which they learned of the cause of his retirement.

A meeting between representatives of the committee and of the Education Association of Teachers was held at the County Offices, Derby, on Monday, and the following was agreed:—The Education Association of Teachers should be asked to send a representative to the Education Committee to give a lecture.

The committee referred to the fact that the committee, when called, advised by Scale 2.

- Qualified Nurse to train as a dental dresser.
- £120 a year
- Issues regarding women drivers!

# 17<sup>th</sup> August 1922

*Education Authorities.* 17th August, 1922.

All communications should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,  
Medical Department,  
Board of Education,  
5-6, Clement's Inn,  
Strand, W.C.2.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**

**Performance of Minor Dental work by persons who are not registered Dentists.**

Local Education Authorities will find in the Appendix to this Circular the conditions which have been approved by the Minister of Health under Section 1 (3) (c) of the Dentists Act, 1921, for the performance, in connexion with the School Medical Service, of minor dental work, under the personal supervision of a registered dentist, by a person who is not a registered dentist.

A few Local Education Authorities have, under conditions approved by the Board of Education, already tried the experiment of employing the services of dental nurses or dental dressers to undertake minor dental work. If such Authorities desire, after the receipt of this Circular, to continue to employ any person who is not a registered dentist in connexion with their arrangements for the dental treatment of school children, an intimation to that effect should be sent to the Board of Education, together with an assurance that the work will in future be conducted in strict compliance with the conditions set out in the Appendix.

In the case of other Authorities desirous of employing on minor dental work under these conditions any person who is not a registered dentist, full particulars of the proposal should be submitted (on a Form 9a M.) for the approval of the Board of Education under Section 13 (1) (b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, before any appointment is made.

*A. H. Wood*

2

APPENDIX:

CONDITIONS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF HEALTH UNDER SECTION 1 (3) (c) OF THE DENTISTS ACT, 1921, FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF MINOR DENTAL WORK IN THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE OF LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES, UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF A REGISTERED DENTIST, BY A PERSON WHO IS NOT A REGISTERED DENTIST.

The conditions on which a person who is not a Registered Dentist may perform minor dental work in the School Medical Service of Local Education Authorities under the personal supervision of a registered dentist are as follows:—

1. The approval of the Board of Education must be given to the employment in the School Medical Service of the person concerned, and such approval shall not be given unless the Local Education Authority undertake that the work done shall be limited to cleaning and polishing, applying or removing dressings or temporary fillings, charting, recording, or work of like responsibility.
2. The person concerned must be either—
  - (a) a duly registered dental student who has received training for at least two years in dental mechanics and for at least six months in practical operative work; or
  - (b) a person (called a Dental Nurse) who has received a course of instruction approved by the Minister of Health in a Dental School or Dental Clinic approved for the purpose by the Minister after consultation with the Dental Board; or
  - (c) a person employed at the date of the approval of these conditions on minor dental work in the School Medical Service under arrangements approved by the Board of Education.No dental student employed under paragraph 2 (a) of these conditions may be so employed for more than six months.
3. The registered dentist under whose personal supervision the work is performed—
  - (a) must always be present when operative work is being carried on;
  - (b) must not supervise more than two persons at one time if he himself is performing operative work at the same time, or more than six persons at one time if he himself is not so performing;
  - (c) must prescribe the treatment to be given and inspect every case after treatment and be responsible for the efficient carrying out of the treatment.



# 1922

## Derbyshire Education Committee.

### **DENTAL DRESSERS**

*(Memorandum by the School Medical Officer).*

In 1921 a new Dentists Act was passed, which removes the supervision of Dentists from the General Medical Council to a new Board set up, known as the Dental Board.

Under the Act of 1921, persons who had practised dentistry for five years have been enrolled on the Dental Register. These persons include Pharmaceutical Chemists and others who have received no training whatever in dental surgery or in oral hygiene.

Under the Act, the Minister of Health is empowered, after consultation with the Dental Board, to prescribe the conditions under which Dental Dressers may be employed.

Your Committee are aware that the employment of Dental Dressers was started in Derbyshire owing to the generous action of Mr. Charles Markham, who paid for the training of two.

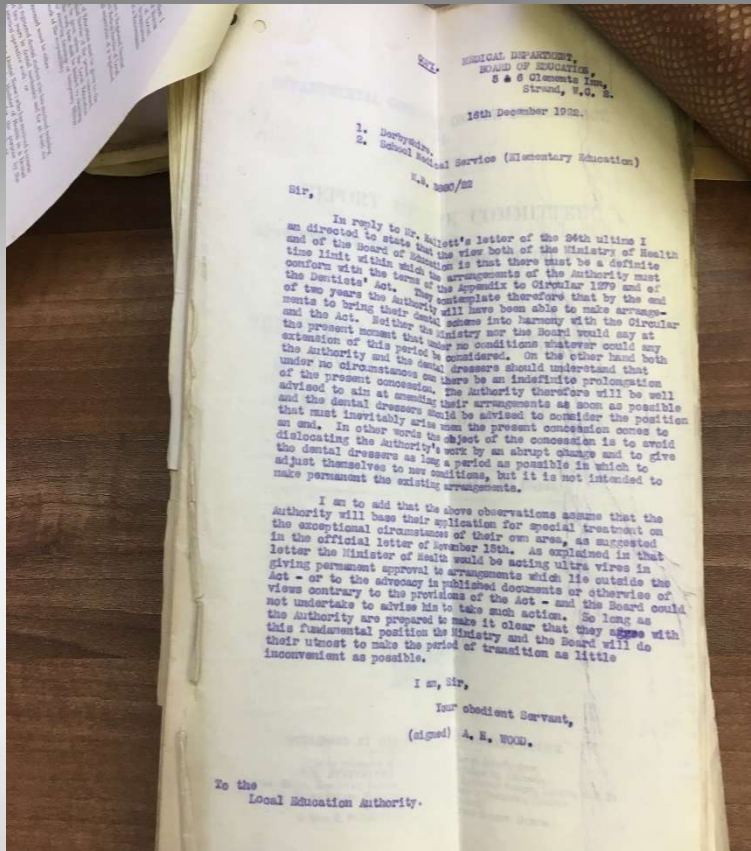
The Board of Education approved of the appointment of Dental Dressers, and laid down conditions under which they should work. I wrote to the General Medical Council explaining the work they were doing, and received a reply that, provided they worked under the supervision of a qualified Dentist, their employment was quite legal.

The reason for the employment of Dental Dressers was that, after going into the amount of work which a Dentist could do in a County area, I came to the conclusion that we could not afford to employ sufficient Dentists to do the work required over the whole County.

1922

Barwise  
reported having  
been working  
'experimentally'  
for 5 years

# 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 1922



- No possibility of a continuance but a 2 year transition...

Then

- It was possible to trace the extent of the determination to eliminate the Dental Dressers...
- Starting with Mr Dolamore's visit and report...

# 18<sup>th</sup> January 1923

3 pages

28 Harley Street, W.  
18th January, 1923.

Sir,

In accordance with your request I visited the Dental Clinic of the County of Derby at Derby on Tuesday, January 16th. Dr. Eichholz, Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Education, accompanied me.

Dr. Barwise kindly met us. He and Mr. G. L. Elmitt, the Dental Officer in charge that day, gave me every facility for inspecting the dental treatment of the children at that Centre. Four dental nurses - those called "dental dressers" - were in attendance. These, I was told, are the only dressers employed in the County and their attendance had been kindly arranged that I might have an opportunity of seeing them. Ordinarily two only are attached to this Centre, who in turn treat the children at the Centre, under the supervision of the Dental Officer. They also inspect the teeth of the children in the neighbouring County Council Elementary Schools.

Miss J. Dolan has been employed for six years, Mrs. Chubb for four years, Miss Syddall for three and Miss H. Dolan for two and a half years. They are intelligent and kindly women who have acquired some digital dexterity, and doubtless have picked up some slight knowledge of theory. From answers to questions I gathered that, although they are supposed to receive initial instruction in theory when they first join the Staff, such instruction is of quite a casual nature depending on one or other of the dental officers being disposed to give it and having time to spare. On joining the staff the dressers are given a manikin and required to fill dental cavities with amalgam. The new dressers are allowed quite early, within a week or so, to scale teeth and thereafter to polish them with a brush rotated by an electric engine, though they have not received previously any instruction whatever in the use of mechanical tools and appliances.

The dressers are paid at the rate of £75 for the first six months, £120 for the next year, £130 for the following, at the end of which they reach the full salary of £150.

The children patients were quite young and the dressers had obvious sympathy with them and were trusted more fully than male dentists usually are. This would appear to indicate the especial fitness of women, when fully trained, to hold the appointments of school dental officers, and in any event suggests the necessity of a nurse being always present whether or not she takes part in the treatment. A few children, whose teeth had been treated by the dressers, were specially in attendance in order that I might see them. In a number of teeth I found small permanent amalgam fillings and one boy had very large amalgam fillings in three of his first molars. In one case many fillings had been done, but the second upper right premolar was extensively carious. Asked why this tooth was not treated the dresser informed me that the mother refused to allow it to be extracted. I consider its removal was correctly advised and therefore that of the corresponding lower tooth. I do not know whether the foci have been placed properly before the mother but the future history

-1-

Mr Dolamore's Visit and Report

# 15<sup>th</sup> February 1923 pp.1&2

To the Chairman of the  
Education Committee.

Feb. 15th 1923.

Sir.

In accordance with your instructions I have shown Mr Dolamore's report to Mr Elmitt who had charge of the Dental Clinic at the time of Mr Dolamore's inspection. Mr Elmitt informs me that he pointed out to Mr Dolamore that the Clinic had been specially arranged for him to test the accuracy of the work of the Dental Dressers with probe and mirror, and to test their competency in drilling and filling, so that the criticisms passed on this aspect of the work do not apply to our routine procedure.

Mr Dolamore refers to the theoretical training of the Dental Dressers have had, and he has fallen into at least one error. The Dressers are not allowed to use the electric engine until they have proved themselves to be thoroughly efficient in the handling of the foot engine, nor has any Dresser ever been allowed to drill until she has been passed by the Dentist as efficient in working on teeth in the manikin head.

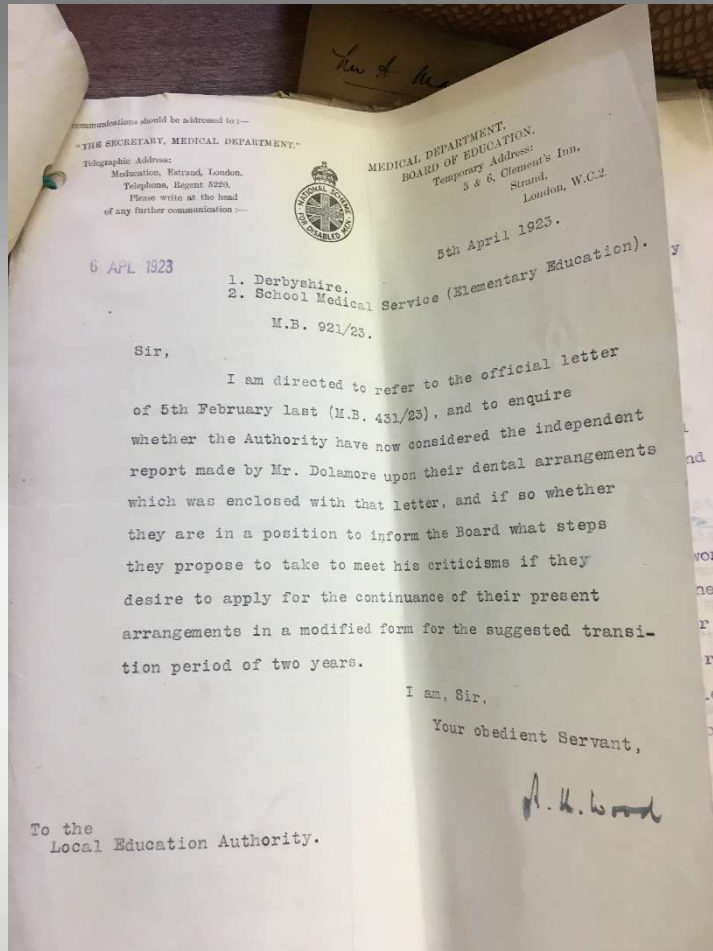
I admit that the theoretical training has been personal, but I had been waiting for the syllabus of training to be approved. I drew up a syllabus two years ago and sent it to the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education to sent it on to Mr Norman Bennett, and since then I have heard nothing. Had the course been approved I would have seen that it had been systematically carried out and attendances counted. Dr Dolamore did not interview the County Pathologist to ascertain the extent of her teaching.

Whatever the training has been, the test is the efficiency of the Dresser, which I understand was the object of Mr Dolamore's visit.

In paragraph 2 of Mr Dolamore's report, he says that inspecting the children in the schools by the dresser fails to direct attention to minor degrees of caries, but he produces no evidence that any of the dental dressers failed to detect caries in any of the mouths that they examined at his inspection. The children were there for him to examine, but he did not find a single dental dresser who overlooked any caries whatever. Only in the case of one dental dresser did

Internal  
Note

# 5<sup>th</sup> April 1923



...Intention to apply for a continuance of their present arrangement...

# Draft 6<sup>th</sup> April 1923

a/A/23.

DRAFT FOR MR. SWINNER.

1. Derbyshire.  
2. School Medical Service (Elementary Education)

Sir,

M.B. 921/23.

A copy of Mr. Dolamore's Report was laid before each Member of my Committee, and they instructed the School Medical Officer to confer with the Dentist in charge of the clinic, and I enclose copy of the School Medical Officer's report.

My Committee are pleased to note that Mr. Dolamore reports that the dental dressers have acquired some digital dexterity and picked up some slight knowledge of theory. Since Mr. Dolamore's visit systematic lectures have been given to the dental dressers weekly by Mr. Elmitt, the School Dentist, Dr. Barwise, the School Medical Officer, and Dr. Sidebottom, of Manchester University, and they have done ~~some~~ practical work in bacteriology in the County Laboratory. *under the direction of Mr. Tackham*

In Mr. Dolamore's report there is no statement that the work done by the dressers was in any respect inefficiently done, either in the detection of caries by probe and mirror, <sup>or</sup> the drilling, or in the character of the permanent amalgam fillings made. The adverse criticism is all against one of the Dentists who was responsible for directing, and my Committee have terminated this Officer's appointment.

Coming to the paragraphs in Mr. Dolamore's report which are numbered, the work that the dressers are doing is admittedly out of the scope of that described in Circular 1276, and we understood that the object of Mr. Dolamore's inspection was to advise the Board as to whether this work, which is beyond that laid down in Circular 1276, is or is not <sup>done</sup> efficiently <sup>done</sup>. We quite admit that the efficient performance of each stage must depend upon the efficiency of the operator himself, and no dental dresser was taken on and trusted to do this work until one had been passed by one of the School Dentists, who satisfied himself that the dresser in question could be trusted to do the work.

So, also, in paragraph (11): my Committee

by an inadequately trained person fails, but we claim that our dressers trusted with this work are adequately trained.

Paragraph (11), again, gives Mr. Dolamore's opinion, which is the opinion of the British Dental Association as laid by Mr. Norman Bennett before the Departmental Committee, and that Committee after hearing it advised that "suitably trained and competent dental dressers might usefully and safely employed in school dental work". This, too, after the School Medical Officer of Derbyshire had explained to the Departmental Committee the work the dental dressers are doing.

My Committee reluctantly has come to the opinion that Mr. Dolamore made his report on what he regarded as a matter of principle. ~~and that it was not able at his inspection to find a single particular in which the work of the dental dressers was not efficiently performed.~~

My Committee recognises, however, that the dental dressers who usually have some theoretical training, and the School Medical Officer has already arranged this, as stated above, ~~and~~ the following is a list of the lectures which the dental dressers have attended. These will be immediately followed by a course of lectures on physiology by Dr. S. H. Ross, the County Pathologist, and X-ray demonstrations showing the unerupted teeth at different ages.

1. Germ theory of disease. Dr. Sidebottom.
2. Practical work in County Laboratory, staining of microorganisms.
3. Histology of the normal tooth. Dr. Sidebottom.
4. The teeth individually and the times of eruption. Mr. Elmitt.
5. The pathology of caries, tooth structure in relation thereto. Special reference to recent Report of Research Committee - Dr. Sidebottom.
6. Practical work. Special methods of staining tubercle bacilli, diphtheria, etc. Dr. Sidebottom.
7. Dental surgery and pathology. Mr. Elmitt L.D.S.
8. The function of the salivary glands and the formation of white and brown carbohydrates. Dr. Barwise.

9. Practical work. Circulation of the blood. Stained preparations of blood. Circulation in frog's foot. Anatomy of the jaws, and blood vessels, and circulation in the mammal. *Dr. Sidebottom.*

10. Organisms in saliva and sputum and isolation of organisms from carious teeth showing acid and gas forming organisms. *Mr Peckham*

11. Circulation in relation to lymph stream and lymphatics. *Dr. Sidebottom*

12. Practical work. With microscope. Hanging drop preparations. Dark ground illuminations. *Mr Peckham*

Mr. Elmitt, the School Dentist will also give further lectures on amalgam fillings and the use of silver nitrate.

My Committee hope your Board will be satisfied with the steps they are taking to give the dressers more theoretical training, and if there is any particular in which the Board would like more definite training to be given, you have only to mention it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient, Servant,

The Secretary,  
Medical Department,  
Board of Education,  
6 & 6 Clement's Inn,  
Strand,  
London, W.C. 2.

The draft was duly  
amended and dispatched  
with the date of  
9<sup>th</sup> April 1923

# 20<sup>TH</sup> Aug 1923

COPY.

Board of Education,  
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.  
20th August 1923.

Dear Lord Vernon,

I regret that owing to pressure of work at the end of the Session I have been unable to reply earlier to your letter of the 19th of last month about the employment of dental dressers in Derbyshire. This, as you know, is not a new issue and it has been exhaustively discussed with Mr. FitzHerbert Wright and Dr. Barwise. The question requires to be considered from two points of view, legal and medical. The legal position is determined by Section 1 of the Dentists Act, 1921. This Section, as you are doubtless aware prohibits the practice of dentistry by unregistered persons; but Subsection 3(c) excepts from this prohibition "the performance in any public dental service of a registered dentist by a person under the personal supervision of the Minister of Health and in accordance with conditions approved by the Minister of Health after consultation with the Dental Board". The governing word in this paragraph is "minor", and you will appreciate that no power is given to the Minister to sanction the employment of dental dressers on work which is not minor dental work. It would rest with the Courts in the last resort to determine what is, or is not, minor work. If the Minister made an order purporting to sanction the employment of dental dressers on work which is not minor, it would be open to the British Dental Association and any other professional organisations to test the validity of the order by prosecuting the dresser under Section 1(1) and (2) with a view to getting a case stated for decision by a Divisional Court. But they could also bring the dentist, under whose supervision the work was done, before the Dental Board and the General Medical Council on a charge of "covering", and the Dental Board and the General Medical Council would not necessarily accept something which they may regard as the arbitrary act of the Executive as a good defence against a charge of "infamous conduct in a professional respect". You will see, therefore, that on the legal side the powers of the Minister are much more restricted than is generally realised.

As regards the medical issue, there are strongest objections to allowing untrained persons to perform work of a surgical character which can only be done effectively by men with a full professional training. The proper treatment of children's teeth is a matter of immense importance not merely in relation to their physical efficiency for the time being, but still more in relation to its effect on the permanent teeth. In order that the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education might be fully informed of the nature of the work hitherto done by dressers in Derbyshire, arrangements were made, at the request of the Derbyshire Local Education Authority, for a special inspection by Dr. Deansmore, L.D.S., who is on the dental staff of the Royal Hospital besides being a Consulting Dental Surgeon to the Royal Dental Hospital. His report showed conclusively that the duties performed by the dressers to a large extent fell outside the conditions laid down in the Board's Circular No. 1379, of which I enclose a copy, and therefore in face of these conditions could not continue to receive the sanction of the Board. He also on technical grounds put forward what seemed to both the Departments concerned to be weighty objections

(1)

to the continuance of an arrangement which was originally sanctioned to meet the exceptional difficulties created by the war. With a view however, to giving the Local Education Authority ~~existing~~ time to bring their Scheme into conformity with the conditions laid down in the Circular without undue embarrassment and interference with the work as at present carried out, it was decided after consultation with the Dental Board to give them a two years period of grace as from the 1st January last to re-organise their arrangements.

Both the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education are fully aware of the difficulties of carrying out school dental work economically in a large County area, but in the interests of the children they cannot assent to the indefinite continuance of arrangements which on medical grounds are open to grave objection and which in their view are no longer defensible now that the shortage of qualified dentists resulting from war conditions has now disappeared.

I have dealt with the matter at some length because I was anxious to satisfy you that this question has received very full and careful consideration, but I cannot hold out any hope of any departure from a policy based on the best expert advice both medical and legal. In 1921 Parliament deliberately passed a Measure the object of which was to protect the community from the risks of dental treatment at the hands of unqualified persons. In the face of this it would be a retrograde step to rob school children, the proper treatment of whose teeth is so vitally important, of the protection intended to be afforded by the Act to the whole community.

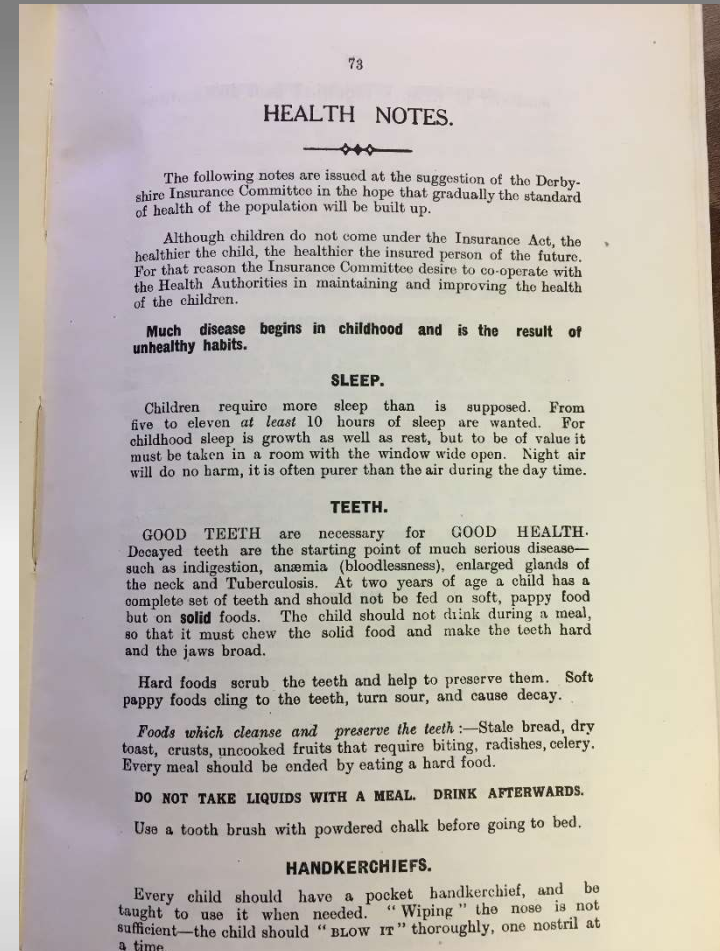
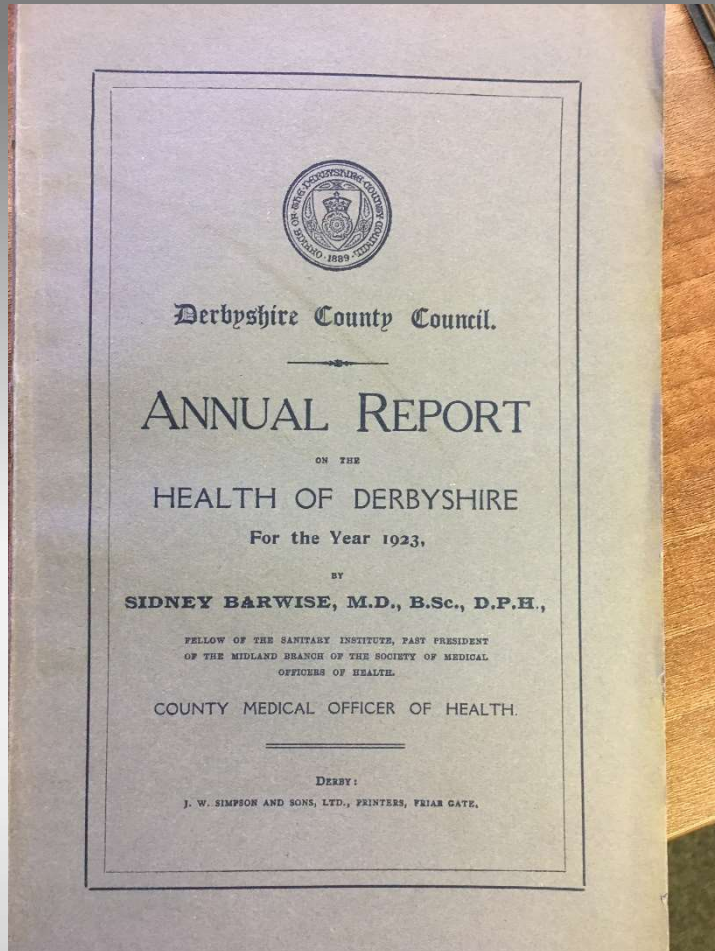
Yours sincerely,

(signed) ONSLOW.

The Right Hon.  
Lord Vernon,  
Sudbury Hall,  
DERBY.



# End of Year 1923 Report – Sidney Barwise



# 11<sup>th</sup> July 1924

11th July, 1924.

Sir,  
Maternity and Child Welfare.

I am instructed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Derbyshire County Council to apply to the Minister of Health for his approval of a public dental service for children below school age, under which they may employ trained dental nurses acting under the personal supervision of a registered dentist.

The County Medical Officer reports that a large number of children are already suffering in health on account of widespread Caries before they attend school.

The Administrative County of Derby has a population of 400,000 and there are in the area only 19 dentists qualified by examination apart from those who were on the Register in 1923. There are, however, three trained dental nurses who, at the present time, are doing work for the Derbyshire Education Committee, and my Committee ask that they may employ these young women in attending to the teeth of children under school age, acting of course under the supervision of a registered dentist. The work that they ask these dental nurses shall be allowed to do is: -

- (a) Examination of the children with probe and mirror;
- (b) Extraction and treatment of temporary teeth;
- (c) The treatment of first permanent molars.

As to the competency of the three dental nurses, Mrs. E. Chubb, Miss N. Dolan, and Miss R. Syddall, for this duty, I should inform you that after twelve months training they have been employed on this work under the supervision of registered dentist for the last 3½, 3 and 4 years respectively. In order to assure themselves of the competency of this staff, my Education Committee have had the

- 1 -

work of Mrs. Chubb and Miss N. Dolan examined by Mr. W.R. Pearle, M.D.S., the Honorary Dental Surgeon of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and Miss Syddall's work reported on by Mr. Harold Smith, L.D.S., the Honorary Dental Surgeon of the Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital. Further the work of all of them was examined on June 30th and July 1st, 1924 by Dr. J. Sim Wallace, M.D., D.Sc., L.D.S. Copies of the reports from these prominent Dental Surgeons are enclosed herewith.

I might add that the Association of County Medical Officers of Health have inspected the work of these dental nurses and have passed a unanimous Resolution in favour of their employment on the work specified above.

My Committee wish further to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the scheme now in operation in New Zealand, where some 66 dental nurses are engaged on preventive dentistry for school children and children below school age. Details of the scheme will be found in the reproduction from the S.M.O's Report of 1923 enclosed, together with the opinion of Dr. Sim Wallace, L.D.S. on the whole problem.

My Authority is aware of the provisions of the Dentists' Act, 1921, and the conditions approved by the Minister of Health under Sec. 1 (3)(c) of the Act. Such conditions in terms severely limit the scope of work allotted to Dental Dressers, and in the opinion of my Authority would render their future employment of doubtful utility. Having regard to the facts stated above, my Authority ask the Minister of Health to reconsider the conditions which have been prescribed and to extend the scope so as to allow the employment of Dental Dressers for the work suggested above.

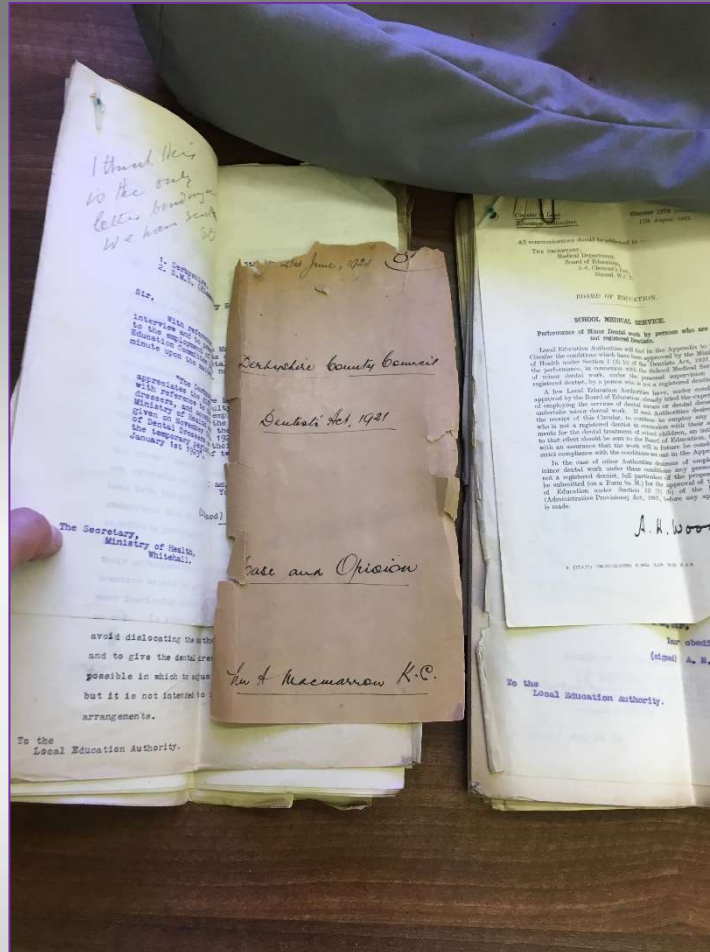
In view of the immense importance of this question of the dental treatment of the young, I am instructed to ask the Minister of Health to grant members of my Authority a personal interview upon the subject.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Health,  
S.W.1.

57

# Legal Opinion of Kings Council



# 1920's

- Coal reserves had been depleted during the War and Britain was now importing more coal than it was mining.
- All this and the lack of investment in the new mass-production techniques in industry led to a period of depression, deflation and decline in the UK's economy.
- Poverty amongst the unemployed contrasted strikingly with the affluence of the middle and upper classes.
- By the mid 1920s unemployment had risen to over 2 million. Particularly affected areas were the north of England and Wales, where unemployment reached 70% in some places.
- The re-introduction of the Gold Standard by Winston Churchill in 1925 kept interest rates high and meant UK exports were expensive.
- These factors lead in turn to the **General Strike of 1926** and, following the US Wall Street crash of 1929, the beginning of the Great Depression of the 1930s.



# Plugged Into Networks

CHATSWORTH,  
CHESTERFIELD.

The Prince of Wales, in order to alleviate the distress which is likely to result from the War, has been pleased to institute a National Relief Fund and has asked me as Lord Lieutenant of this County to collect funds in support of it.

A largely attended County meeting was held in Derby on Saturday and a General Committee was appointed to consider the best course of action.

That Committee met to-day and by a unanimous resolution authorized me to appeal to the County in support of His Royal Highness's Fund.

It is intended that the Fund shall be available both for the relief of distress generally and also to give assistance to the families of Soldiers and Sailors including the Reservists and Territorials.

To achieve this object the Government have appointed a Central Advisory Committee and Local Committees will be set up throughout the Country.

By these agencies the Central Fund will, it is hoped, be distributed in such a manner as to avoid confusion and overlapping and secure the best possible result, and I venture to hope that those who contribute will be content to place their subscriptions unreservedly at the disposal of the Central Committee.

Full particulars as to collection and distribution will be published forthwith.

The danger with which we are confronted is a National one. The Nation as a whole must unite, not only to carry the War to a successful and honourable conclusion, but to do all that lies in its power to mitigate the wide-spread distress which must inevitably be caused thereby.

I therefore appeal to the County as a whole to realize the responsibilities due alike to the Nation and itself and I am confident that such appeal will be generously and courageously responded to.

I shall be glad to receive at this address any subscription to the Derbyshire Branch of the National Relief Fund. Subscriptions may also be paid direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. X. J. Hughes-Hallett, County Offices, Derby, or to any of the Banks.

I understand that collections have already been forwarded in certain cases direct to the Prince of Wales' Fund, but in order that the Derbyshire Fund may be complete I should be glad that particulars of any sum so forwarded should be notified to the Hon. Treasurer.

DEVONSHIRE,  
Lord Lieutenant.

Statue  
August 1914, 1914.

The following sums have been received or promised:-

	£	s.	d.
Duke of Devonshire	1,000	0	0
Major Lawson	250	0	0
Mr. S. H. Wheatcroft	100	0	0
Mr. A. T. H. Barnes (first instalment)	100	0	0
Mr. E. Edmund Barnes	100	0	0
Mr. Edwin C. Barnes	100	0	0
Mr. H. S. Walker	50	0	0
Mr. J. J. Fragg	50	0	0
and per month during War	50	0	0
Bishop of Derby	50	0	0
Major Leach	10	0	0
Dr. S. Barwise, M.D.	36	13	2
Derby Abbey Church Officiary	25	0	0
Derby Chamber of Commerce & Trades Association	25	0	0
Derby Chamber of Commerce & Trades Association (Weekly Contribution)	25	0	0
Mr. G. Herbert Strutt, Esq., M.P.	25	0	0
(Gone to Buckingham Palace)			

03772/738/10/78

DERBY COUNTY WAR FUND.

Subscriptions received by County Committee to 30th November, 1915.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Duke of Devonshire	1,000	0	0	J. Gascoyne, Esq.	25	0	0
Mrs. Walter Evans	250	0	0	Mrs. H. Wheatcroft	25	0	0
Sir Arthur & Lady Heywood	250	0	0	J. Somers Story, Esq.	25	0	0
Major M. S. Dawson	250	0	0	Rev. G. W. Hall	25	0	0
H. W. Wainall, Esq.	250	0	0	Sir R. Greenley, Bart.	25	0	0
Arch or G. Barnes, Esq.	250	0	0	C. W. J. Crawford, Esq.	25	0	0
G. W. Crompton, Esq.	250	0	0	Mr. & Mrs. Powell Turnbull	25	0	0
Thos. Graves, Esq. (Philadelphia)	250	0	0	Mr. & Mrs. Hughes-Hallett	25	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Arkwright	105	0	0	J. Farmer Thibby, Esq.	20	0	0
James Oakes, Esq.	100	0	0	Rev. W. H. & Mrs. Hill	20	0	0
E. S. W. Stowell, Esq.	100	0	0	Mrs. C. Didham	20	0	0
A. T. H. Barnes, Esq.	100	0	0	J. Court, Esq.	20	0	0
Egwin C. Barnes, Esq.	100	0	0	J. Andrew, Esq.	20	0	0
R. H. Ashton, Esq.	100	0	0	P. N. Smith, Esq.	20	0	0
E. Edmund Barnes, Esq.	100	0	0	Mrs. F. N. Smith	19	0	0
Sir H. H. Baskett, Bart., M.P.	100	0	0	Hon. Mrs. G. A. Strutt	15	0	0
Henry Spurrer, Esq.	100	0	0	E. M. E. Welby, Esq.	15	0	0
Mrs. Mackie	100	0	0	F. Coover, Esq.	15	0	0
Maurice Deacon, Esq.	100	0	0	Judge Alan Macpherson	10	0	0
S. Bramwell, Esq.	100	0	0	W. Nixon, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. Evelyn Arkwright	100	0	0	H. A. Fowler, Esq.	10	0	0
Sir A. S. Haslam	100	0	0	H. Anson Horton, Esq.	10	0	0
Gerald Hardy, Esq.	100	0	0	G. H. Smith, Esq.	10	0	0
G. H. Wheatcroft, Esq.	100	0	0	Mrs. Lester Kays	10	0	0
T. Wright, Esq.	100	0	0	T. Shaw, Esq.	10	0	0
Alfred Gray, Esq.	100	0	0	C. F. B. Bowles, Esq.	10	0	0
W. A. Minor, Esq.	75	0	0	J. Fryn, Esq.	10	0	0
Col. J. G. Oxenford	70	0	0	J. Steen, Esq.	10	0	0
Lord Scarsdale	52	10	0	G. Stevenson, Esq.	10	0	0
E. H. Tennant, Esq.	52	10	0	Admiral Sir F. Dinglefield, K.C.B.	10	0	0
C. W. Carr, Esq.	52	10	0	S. C. Wardle, Esq.	10	0	0
H. St. John Baker, Esq.	52	10	0	R. H. Massey, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Geoffrey Jackson	50	0	0	S. S. Maitland	10	0	0
Major R. P. Leach	50	0	0	B. Armbrage, Esq.	10	0	0
Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, K.C.B.	50	0	0	Dr. S. Barwise	10	0	0
Mrs. Sampson	50	0	0	H. Pearson, Esq.	10	0	0
A. Campbell Blair, Esq.	50	0	0	S. J. Rogers, Esq.	10	0	0
R. Knowles, Esq.	50	0	0	Major H. G. Holden	10	0	0
Maynard S. Brothman, Esq.	50	0	0	Miss Coulton	10	0	0
T. Greenham, Esq.	50	0	0	A. Green, Esq.	10	0	0
G. H. Wood, Esq.	50	0	0	E. Taylor, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Melnes, Esq.	50	0	0	W. Brierley, Esq.	10	0	0
F. Lees, Esq.	50	0	0	M. Fryar, Esq.	7	7	0
E. A. J. Maynard, Esq.	50	0	0	Dr. Lagge	5	5	0
Theo. Pearson, Esq.	50	0	0	G. G. Gaily, Esq.	5	5	0
Arthur G. Pearson, Esq.	50	0	0	Mrs. Worthington	5	5	0
Johnson Pearson, Esq.	50	0	0	Mrs. Jeff	5	5	0
C. G. Chambers, Esq.	50	0	0	Dr. Lagge	5	5	0
Dr. & Mrs. Sharpe	50	0	0	Col. Woodforde	5	5	0
W. Wilson, Esq.	50	0	0	Miss Locke	5	5	0
J. Birkinshaw, Esq.	50	0	0	A. J. Towison, Esq.	5	5	0
Col. W. D. Winterbottom	50	0	0	H. B. Sheppard, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Jessop	42	0	0	Rev. F. A. Minty	5	5	0
Col. Chambers Didham	30	0	0	Hon. Mrs. Jarvis	5	5	0
Major G. A. Strutt	30	0	0	Hy. Bradford, Esq.	5	5	0
Capt. H. C. Holland	25	0	0	W. Mortimer Wilson, Esq.	5	5	0
Derby Abbey Church Officiary	25	0	0	Mrs. Wild	5	5	0
Derby Chamber of Commerce & Trades Association	25	0	0	H. R. Cleaver, Esq.	5	5	0
W. B. Worthington, Esq.	25	0	0	Mrs. A. Fairholme	5	5	0
C. W. Bower, Esq.	25	0	0	Mrs. Pegler	5	5	0
J. J. Homshild, Esq.	25	0	0	Mrs. S. K.	5	5	0
Mrs. Cannell	25	0	0	F. Wardrobe, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Swallow	25	0	0	R. F. Wardrobe, Esq.	5	5	0
Col. G. Gascoyne	25	0	0	Lady C. FitzWilliam	5	5	0
Lady C. FitzWilliam	25	0	0	A. S. Bell, Esq.	5	5	0
A. S. Bell, Esq.	25	0	0	H. Stevenson, Esq.	5	5	0
H. Stevenson, Esq.	25	0	0	J. H. Nicholls, Esq.	5	5	0

# Then the very public dialogue in the Lancet...1924...the debate ...

James Kerr

Sir George  
Newman

Sidney  
Barwise

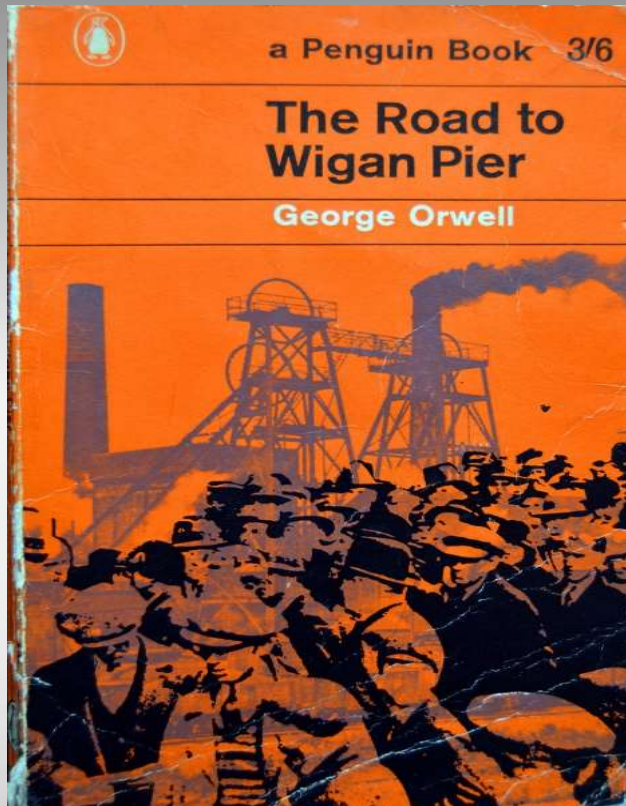
Robert  
Lindsay - BDA

AJ Pitt

Grantley  
Smith

And  
then  
nothing

# 1930's...



It was difficult to find a working-class person with good natural teeth.

Even children's teeth had a bluish tinge.

Anyone over thirty with their own set of teeth was an abnormality.

So... where did it all go wrong???





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the considered conclusions drawn from the clinical observations made during the course of his life's work.

of an Institute devoted to clinical investigation of his pioneer work as an investigator and investigator. He formulated the

is a special branch of phenomena to which methods specially have their con-

to be regarded methods of health and among other

opportunities of catching long

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g a research

all but a few of his Cottage Hospital a

department, to which practitioners. These clinics

produced effect and aroused in his to co-operate in the work which he

was waiting to be done. With the assistance of generous friends who were deeply interested in his

ideas, and with his own financial help, a suitable building was secured and fitted up, and the definite work of the

Institute was begun. At a later stage, as the usefulness

feel that the value of his work did not depend upon that element, and will not end with his death. Not only in his work upon the heart, but in the wider field of general medicine, his observations and the principles which he has deduced from them are of permanent and abiding value.

**SIDNEY BARWISE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,**  
Medical Officer of Health for the County of Derby.

THE death of Dr. Sidney Barwise on January 24th came as a great shock to his large circle of friends and to the public health branch of the profession generally. Although for some little time his health was giving cause for anxiety, his mind still retained its remarkable activity, and his energies seemed unabated in devising schemes for the benefit of humanity. His position amongst medical officers was in some respects unique, and his loss will be very real.

Sidney Barwise studied medicine at Queen's College, Birmingham, and obtained the L.S.A. in 1884 and the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1885. Two years later he graduated M.B.Lond. and proceeded M.D. (in State medicine) in 1883. He obtained the B.Sc. of Birmingham University in 1904. He had commenced his public health career in Blackburn in the year 1889. Although he only held the post of medical officer of health for that town for two years, he organized its sanitary administration on sound lines and conducted important investigations into two pressing problems—the smoke nuisance and the health of cotton operatives. Although the foundations of his reputation as a public health worker were laid whilst in Blackburn, it was as the medical officer for the county of Derby that his life's work was done. During the earlier years, when the powers and duties of county councils were much more restricted than they now are, his energies were more particularly directed to the provision of isolation hospitals for infectious disease and the prevention of river pollution. In both these branches he did pioneer work.

A colleague in the public health service writes: Barwise's real opportunity occurred with the extension of the duties of county councils to personal preventive medicine under the schemes of medical inspection of school children, maternity and child welfare, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and the Midwives Act. His work under these schemes has not only proved to be of great value to his county, but has often

Sidney Barwise –  
death 24/5<sup>th</sup>  
January 1925

# Key Points

Throughout history those conducting dentistry have been assisted.

Dental nursing has been a recognised occupation since the end of the 1800.

The dental nurses have contributed to wider public health initiatives since the early 1900's.

There is a substantial historical archive documentation charting the challenges experienced in establishing dental nursing in the early years.

Sound education and training have underpinned dental nurse practice for over 100 years.

# What Next...

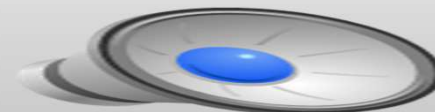
## Publication

To ensure that history of dental nursing and the events that precipitating the formation of the BADN, 80 years ago are accessible to all...



Thank you.

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# Reference and Further Reading

The Truth about Teeth Your Teeth  
Part 1 BBC Full Documentary 2015

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NZGQZXaKRc>

The Truth about Teeth Your Teeth  
Part 2 BBC Full Documentary 2015

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPcs4O\\_gi2g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPcs4O_gi2g)

BBC Drills - Dentures and  
Dentistry An Oral History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WPgLZtgCIWY>

The Hidden History of Dentistry

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=stDps85IZM0>

In addition to the documents and sources already mentioned, the following informed the material delivered today...

- Dussault, G. (1981) The Professionalisation of Dentistry In Britain: A Study of Occupational Stratification (1900-1957): Thesis Submitted To The University Of London For The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy at Bedford College. Royal Holloway Repository  
<https://repository.royalholloway.ac.uk/file/dba85db6-3e09-48f5-9721-804021cee27c/1/10098404.pdf>
- Archive Bundles. Derbyshire Archive Office. Accessed October 2018.
- The Lancet – On-Line Archive Accessed September 2018
- Hansard Parliamentary Debates – free on-line – accessed in 2018-2019.
- Reed, D. (2019) Dental Elites and the Pedagogised Career: Narrative Accounts to Inform the Professionalisation of Aspiring Dental Occupations. EdD thesis. University of Nottingham.

- That concludes the Webinar
- Thank you for your time
- Stay in touch [D.Reed@Kent.ac.uk](mailto:D.Reed@Kent.ac.uk)

