

with education in other spheres, seem to think lightly of dental educationists. Coming into contact, as some of them often do, with men who perform excellent "work" as dentists, yet whose knowledge of grammar—not to speak of general culture—places them at a very low educational level, it does not seem to occur to them that the dentist is any the better dentist because he is a scholar. It is a true as it is a trite remark that one may be over-educated: that there is no analogy between the possession of Greek and the ability to perform the simplest operations. It is not uncommon too to find that a classical and mathematical education has actually unfitted small minds for the full development of the scientific and the practical in a profession. The self-made man is often the best all-round man. It is difficult to contend against facts and objections such as these. We believe that education does pay: that a thorough mastery of a science is better than a smattering; that the dentist who labors, even unrewarded, in the educational fields of his profession, is the better dentist for it, and the better able to serve his patients. To defend the principle that of two men, equally skilful as operators, the scientifically-educated one is not superior to the one who is nothing but a mere mechanic, is to expose oneself to ridicule in the estimation of all educated men. But the mischief of it is, there are so many in the community who look upon dentistry as a sort of bastard profession, little better than a trade, and there are many dentists, who, by their conduct and their advertisements, justify this criticism. Those who in any sphere assist the better and higher education, as well as the ethics common to all dignified professions, may not make it of commercial profit, and it is questionable if they will get much gratitude either. But if they do their duty honestly, they will indeed find the profit in that very duty, as well as the direct advantage in personal and professional culture.

"See the Mighty Host Advancing."

From the *Dental Review* we learn that during 1894-95 sessions of the Dental College in the United States there were 5,366 matriculates; 5,154 in attendance; and 1,243 graduates. This does not include three colleges from which there was no report. They are getting worse than grass-hoppers. The latter have their fitful periods of recurrence, in skips and jumps of time; and by the opening of the schools, there is not one left to tell the tale. The graduates, however, come out in regular and increasing force, and, as they multiply in annual succession, it is apparent that their scope does not widen. The grass-hoppers have every blade of grass and green leaf to fatten on; but the graduates find few