

sion feel that they are justified in recalling some events in professional and public interest. Some of us, as quite young men, do not forget the reasonable scepticism and the unreasonable opposition when the dusty and dry bones of dental education were disturbed. Some of us remember those who condemned a principle of protection in dentistry, which they commended in medicine and law, and which they are very properly not averse to extending to-day to some branches of trade. The desire to get an education in our own Province to meet the needs of our French students specially, and our English as well, was denounced by some as an altogether unnecessary aspiration, and a few resented it as "tyranny." Had they been in the wilderness with Moses, no doubt they would as instinctively have resisted the passage of the Ten Commandments as a tyrannical encroachment upon their civil rights. We had to contend with half-hearted friends and whole-hearted foes; we had to lobby in the Legislature and fight in the courts. For a time, almost any Tom, Dick or Harry who had influence in the former could get a private bill, or could get our public bill smashed beyond recognition, and while our own Canadian students were forced to comply with the letter of the law, there were privileges extended to foreigners denied to ourselves! It was only by persistent application to the Legislature, with very little influence there; not one syllable of support from the press; with not one cent in any shape to this day from the public, and with even some of that treachery and jealousy in our own ranks, with which all un-elfish efforts have to contend, that we got the workable legislation that enabled us to open this little college. It is a small institution, but we have no one to thank for it but our own profession. When the public want to make it better and bigger, they know the secret. //

You can see that we have had almost a thirty years' war on behalf of the profession and the public. We do not wish to erect monuments to the memory of the wounds got and given. We were hit hard by our foes, and quite wrong they were. We hit back hard, and quite right we were. But we are reaping to-day some of the results of the mischief sowed. I often think that the public does not deserve the sacrifices we made in its interest. If our work had been instigated by any hope of public appreciation, it would never have been completed. The public, as a rule, is satisfied to be ignorant of its best needs in relation to medical and dental practice. It is not a student of medicine or dentistry. It goes to both more blindly than it goes to law. It frequently regards the claims of higher education in both as personal or professional clannishness. It will sometimes take sentimental sides with the law-breaker; and even the law-maker has been the friend of uneducated men who wanted to get into the professions by a subterfuge, or a side door. It takes many of its educational