

and even the stumpy-nosed Cockney wished he had been born and bred in the Scotch mist and cradled to the music of the pibroch, even rather than that of Bow Bells.

The next morning there was the usual routine business of the representative Board, always a dignified and thoroughly business-like body, at which Mr. Frederick Canton was nominated president-elect.

The many striking contrasts between my recollections of American conventions and British meetings was peculiarly marked in three points: (1) The modest reticence of young men in pushing themselves and their "claims"; (2) the calm and deliberate character of the members, without the slightest trace or suspicion of intrigue or self-interest which we have often such calmness to cover; (3) the absence of all highfalutin rhetoric. All this greatly facilitates business. You observe that the noisy factionist, and the explosive fellow, who gets wound up with a lot of moral twaddle, which he projects upon the members at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity, and the sly chappie who uses his official position to do a little trade and push his wares—these are *non est*. They would not be tolerated one moment. In fact, they know it so well they rarely, if ever, seek prominence in these gatherings.

The general meeting was first presided over by Mr. J. Smith Turner, vice-president, who regretted the absence of the president, Mr. C. S. Tomes, owing to the recent death of his father, Sir John. Mr. Smith Turner then inducted Mr. MacLeod to the chair as the new president, and the latter delivered the inaugural address, in which he gave some interesting historic data of the building in which we met as far back as 1583. He spoke specially of the educational progress in dental hospital work, wherein the students secure good clinical instruction, and favored certain reforms which are sure to follow. London has three large dental hospitals, Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, Newcastle, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh possess similar institutions, opened and mainly sustained by the liberality of members of the profession. He felt that the Imperial Government would, in time, extend to the dental hospitals and schools substantial pecuniary support, and that the wealthy class would be influenced to contribute. The president referred feelingly to the death of Sir John Tomes.

The references to the death of Sir John, which were initiated by a resolution moved by Mr. Robert Hepburn, were made in that quiet manner, and the resolution carried by a silent vote, which characterize such procedure in Britain.

The secretary's report was very interesting, embodying clearly particulars of the legal cases which were undertaken, and in which convictions were obtained in all the cases—one even for use of the word "dentist" on an ordinary visiting card of an unlicensed prac-