

to the teaching of the Colleges at which they graduated. If they are only unwilling, they should step aside and let those who are willing do it.

"The action of Legislatures in giving the majority in certain callings control over all who follow them for a living has had a curious effect in New Brunswick, where, in order to obtain leave to practise as a dentist, a student is compelled to go out of the country to get his education and his diploma. The DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL comments somewhat severely on the profession in New Brunswick, who, having obtained the advantages they calculated on from legal incorporation, refuse to assume the duties arising out of the status the law gives them. The Association has, it seems, declined to undertake the task of examining students, and passed a by-law, compelling any one who wishes to practise dentistry in the Province, to satisfy the Registrar that he has fulfilled all the requirements for graduation in any one of the colleges or dental schools in the United States, or in some college or dental school recognized by the council. This practically means that a New Brunswick dentist must go abroad to qualify for his business. It means, also, that this qualification may be in some cases a very poor one—some of the United States institutions granting degrees apparently on the principle that any one who can pay for a sheep-skin is good enough to pull teeth. The profession in New Brunswick evidently needs the stirring up it gets from the JOURNAL. Its neglect of its duty also suggests that legislatures should be more than ordinarily careful in granting charters to trade guilds."

Scientific vs. Practical Instruction.

Liebig, writing of his famous school at Giessen, said: "The technical part of an industrial pursuit can be *learned*; principles alone can be *taught*. To learn the trade of husbandry the agriculturist must serve an apprenticeship to it; to inform his mind in the principles of the science, he must frequent a school specially devoted to this object. It is impossible to combine the two; the only practicable way is to take them up successively. I formerly conducted at Giessen a school for practical chemistry, analysis, and other branches connected therewith, and thirty years' experience has taught me that nothing is to be gained by the combination of theoretical with practical instruction. It is only after having gone through a complete course of theoretical instruction in the lecture-hall that the student can, with advantage, enter upon the practical part of chemistry. He must bring with him into the laboratory a