

don't think it will hurt the dentists of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to have the power to administer ether and chloroform, or the dentists of Canada, when they come across a little tumor, to be able to remove it without calling in some one that does not know half as much about it. I don't think it will hurt a surgeon to have enough common school education to be able to listen to a lecture on operative dentistry and be able with reasonable intelligence to interpret it when he does listen. I don't think it will hurt a dental student to be able to have general education enough and mental training enough in good square consecutive thinking to make him able to sit down and read some original communications in some of the papers. It occurs to me that our profession is suffering for the privileges that we ought to have. We ought as dental surgeons, I claim, to be able to have the right to operate on the maxillary bone and have the right without question to administer constitutional remedies for the cure of constitutional disturbances having expression in the mouth. It is very questionable, in my mind, if I administered a constitutional remedy to bring about some constitutional effect—it is very questionable if anything should happen or a family physician found it out—whether I should have any protection in the courts. I doubt it very much, and even in the administration of gas I doubt very much whether the dental profession would receive protection from the medical brothers or consideration from the courts. We are in such a position we do not know where we are, and I do not see any way out of it but that dentists have a medical degree. We cannot have consideration in the eyes of the medical profession when we demand notice unless we do stand with them in the medical degree and unless we stand on another level, as I stated in my paper. I do not want to see my boy, if he goes into the dentistry and has no taste for literary pursuits—I do not want to see him spend five or six years in an arts course and pursue something he does not intend to carry out, but I do want him to have enough education to be able to grasp the subjects he comes in contact with and be able to talk about them and think about subjects intelligently and pursue the technical education he intends to pursue. Neither do I see that having that education it will interfere with his mechanical skill in any way.

Paper by Dr. J. S. Bagnall, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Subject, "The Deciduous Teeth."

Dr. MAGEE—This matter, I might say, is one of almost vital importance to me, because as I make somewhat a specialty of remedying irregularities I feel it is necessary in every case where there is a correction to be made, to get it done as early as possible, and if it can be done with the deciduous tooth in place, so much the better. I almost invariably find if the deciduous teeth are prematurely extracted there will not be sufficient room for the per-