

D.D.S., L.D.S.; T. A. Venner, L.D.S.; H. Ievers, L.D.S.; J. Paradis, L.D.S.; J. Dorval, L.D.S.; N. Lemieux, L.D.S. (Quebec); J. Lauder, D.D.S., L.D.S. (Cowansville); C. H. Wells, L.D.S. (Huntingdon); A. W. Hyndman, L.D.S.; G. W. Hyndman, D.D.S., L.D.S.; S. J. Bloomfield, L.D.S. (Sherbrooke); J. Porter, L.D.S. (Danville); J. Cleavland, D.D.S., L.D.S. (Richmond); C. H. Moulton, L.D.S. (Stanstead); J. Brassard, L.D.S. (St. John's); J. Pichette, L.D.S. (Three Rivers).

Honorary—Chas. Brewster, L.D.S.; C. F. F. Trestler, M.D., L.D.S.; J. A. Bazin, L.D.S.; H. D. Ross, D.D.S., L.D.S.; S. J. Andres, L.D.S.

The opening lecture was very largely attended, and was delivered by Dr. Beers. The following is a synopsis :

The opening of the second session of the Dental College established by the Legislature, by the unanimous vote and voice of the profession in Quebec, marks an epoch of more than immediate interest. Our sister province, Ontario, led us in the matter of legislation by one year ; but one of the earliest movements made in the English-speaking world in that direction, was a little over half a century ago in this city, when the late Dr. Bernard, the first president of our association, endeavored to get a clause regulating dentistry inserted in a medical bill then before the Legislature, almost simultaneously with the passage of the first dental law—that of Alabama. Three years previously the *American Journal of Dental Science*, the first journal of the kind in the world, had been issued in New York, and a little army of earnest men, led by Harris, opened the first dental college, that of Baltimore. Naturally enough they made some trifling mistakes, and displayed their humanity in some error ; and at once they were assailed as the foes rather than the friends of dentistry. It was a grim gratification to the iconoclasts, when they discovered weak points in the armor of the fathers of our profession. It was a wise saying of Disraeli that "the defects of great men are the consolation of the dunces"; and it is suggestive to remember, that while the names of Harris, Parmly, Baker, Brown, Hayden and others live in history, and will be ever green in our memories, every name of the obstructionists has been forgotten. The fragrance and the fruit of honest work can never die. The mischief done may have a temporary survival ; but the motives as well as the memories of the factious obstructionist will surely perish. The influence of what may be called the reform movement soon extended to Canada, and indeed to England ; for in 1841 Mr. George Waite, an eminent dentist of London, issued a pamphlet advocating the recognition of dentistry by Parliament and the medical profession, "as a legitimate branch of the science, and that no person be permitted hereafter to practise without having undergone examination by one or more censors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons." Mr. Waite suggested not