

population of our cities seem to have better teeth than the English, and as they naturally prefer their own nationality, the supply of French dentists is more than equal to the demand.

Once upon a time the practice among the great number of convents was quite a sinecure. But the religious communities in Quebec engage in the wholesale manufacture of boots and shoes and other industries. They run a laundry business; they monopolize the legal right to make and sell certain patent medicines, and for the last fifteen years some of them have had trained nuns practising in the convents everything pertaining to dentistry, and there are few better equipments than those to be found in their ecclesiastical "surgeries." It is said that they do not exact a fee. Nevertheless, it is illegal according to the strict letter of the law. However, no one disturbs this illegality. Like much else in the same direction, it is winked at; yet it is a great injury and injustice to our French friends, who should have all this practice divided among them.

Strangers think of Montreal, with its 200,000 of a population, and they wonder why one hundred dentists are sufficient for its wants, but they overlook the fact that there are only English-speaking people in the city, and that while most of the country districts are well-supplied with good dentists, other parts starve out any poor beggar who tries to get a living. The L.D.S. for Quebec limits the sphere of the practitioner. The object of endeavoring to get the D.D.S. is to widen the scope and give a lot of our men a chance to get elsewhere. Priests and lawyers can live like grasshoppers, but the dentists seem to have combined in Quebec to create a chaos. There are twice too many. There are four times too many students. There cannot possibly be room, even at the top of the ladder, when the top is so full that even there they are tumbling off. It is time to cry a "Halt!"

Restore Harmony—"Concordia Salus."

For nearly twenty-five years the profession in Quebec was guided safely through the shoals of persistent litigation and legislative opposition. In the newness of the organization in 1869, obstacles came in thick clusters, and were firmly and fairly met. Foreigners, who held no dental qualifications whatever, and who could not even produce proof of the studentship system of four and six years then in vogue, demanded privileges denied to residents, and when they could not get them from the Board, they had writs of mandamus issued and they tried to get them from