

prints on the sands of time." Logan and Rahn, of Toronto, won high reputation for the excellence of their operations, and both were induced to go to England, where they amassed large fortunes, and rose to eminence in their profession. W. H. Elliott, of Montreal, had no superior on the continent as an operator and a gentleman of high mechanical and literary abilities, as his contributions to American Dental journals bear witness, and the great number of his inventions and improvements. I regret that I am not able to speak of the old practitioners of Ontario: and in this place I cannot omit to pass over the names of Dr. Bernard, the oldest living practitioner in Canada, and who is still in harness vigorous as ever; Drs. Baillargeon and McKee, of Quebec,—the latter of whom was the first Canadian dental graduate, and Dr. Webster, of Montreal, who was the first man in this country to administer ether and then chloroform. I reiterate my regret that I am unable to do justice to this subject, and trust that Dr. Bernard will favor the society some day with a history of his early contemporaries.

Long after the profession in the United States had emerged from the selfishness of its dark ages, dentistry in Canada continued to lag along in the old style; pupils were indentured in a solemn formality enough to make an armadillo quake; and, in some instances, the innocent student was bound over not to open an office on his own account within a hundred miles of his preceptor, nor to reveal to rival dentists the "secrets" he might learn in laboratory and office. Receipt books—then more valuable than now, because of the secrets which had to be purchased, and the illiberal feeling existent—had locks, and well typified the narrow-mindedness of the early times. Ways of working were more important secrets than one's bank account, and the personification of repulsiveness was to be met when one ventured to advocate co-operation, association and reform. A miserable exclusiveness pervaded the mind of practitioners, and some few who made attempts to bring about a better state of affairs met with discouragement and opposition. No doubt the idea of legislating was often discussed in conversation, and everything *we* have done was probably anticipated by our predecessors who lie under the sod; but what was desirable was not possible, and the early history of our profession showed no prospects of change;—a history which, we trust, will never repeat itself in our Dominion. In 1842, however, Dr. Bernard did put forth an effort, almost simultaneous with the passage of a law in Alabama recognizing dentistry as a profession and regulating its practice. At that time a medical bill was before the Legislature, and Dr. Bernard endeavored to have a clause inserted in it to regulate dental practice. Nothing else was done towards legislation and association, until the noble efforts