

of hæmostatics, such as half-grain doses of pil. opii. But opium should never be given when there is any heart trouble. When the hæmorrhagic diathesis exists, iron in full doses is of great service, the tincture of the acetate, or the perchloride in half-drachm doses being the best. Oil of turpentine is likewise a valuable remedy, twenty-minim doses being sufficient for an adult. Gallic acid in ten-grain doses and acetate of lead in one-grain doses are also recommended. All these act upon the blood and dispose it to coagulate.

Reciprocity Between the Dental Boards of the Dominion of Canada.*

By FRANK WOODBURY, D.D.S., Halifax, N.S.

The following statements are only intended to open the question for discussion in this meeting, and do not pretend to be at all complete or exhaustive of the subject, but if our discussion should result in resolutions that will put this association in correspondence with other Dental Societies of the Dominion, my object will be gained.

Every Province now has a Dental Law of some kind, and the profession, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can be reached officially by correspondence.

Upon examination it will be found that the literary requirements for matriculation as a student of dentistry are very similar in all the Provinces—that the time of studentship does not vary much. From three to four years, including college course, is required by every Board in the Dominion.

Ontario and some other Provinces require that students shall be articled to a preceptor under a definite contract. Nova Scotia demands thirty-six months' studentship and requires the certificate of preceptors to prove it.

Nearly all Boards recognize the degrees from a certain number of reputable colleges, which are agreed upon by the Dental Executive Board, and all applicants not possessing these must pass a certain examination, even if holding a degree from a college which is not recognized. This gives the Board practically the power to recognize none, or one, or any number of colleges, yet by not having a common law or reciprocity between the Associations, there are a half dozen other sections of our country where a member of the profession practising in any one, cannot go without undergoing some sort of a professional or matriculation inquisition. Granted that

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