

by birth, to become one by naturalization before he can be entitled to any honors at the hands of our Board.

Two years ago when our Act was drawn up, we took exception to that part of it, but, as the members of the profession were so much divided on the subject of obtaining a law at all, we did not think it advisable to agitate the question at that time.

We got our Bill through Parliament, and a very good Bill it is too, in the main, and much as we dislike this one clause, we do not urge its repeal at the present time. We thought then, and still think, that it is, in respect of citizenship exceedingly illiberal. We invite American dentists to visit our Associations, and we listen very attentively to all they say, and urge them to say more *that we may learn something from them*, but if one of them who could *teach* the best of us, were to wish to come here to practice, he couldn't do so, because he must remain idle for three years before he could take the Oath of Allegiance.

In every one of the States which has passed a law regulating the practice of dentistry, there is no mention made of citizenship. Every man, of whatever nation he may be, is allowed to practice his profession, provided he can convince the Board of Examiners that he is qualified to do so. Several of the licentiates of our Board, thinking, no doubt that they can do better there than here, have availed themselves of the liberality of their law, and are now practicing in different parts of the States. Others we hear, are preparing to follow them. So far as we are aware not a single dentist has come from the States to this Province since the passing of the Act.

The proposed amendment, as we understand it, is not intended to enable the Board to grant the privilege of practicing dentistry in this Province, but, is to be given to those who have, by their superior attainments in the dental art, been able to confer great and lasting benefits upon the whole profession, as a mark of honor. If it is to be conferred only on British subjects, it would seem to be almost folly to ask Parliament to give us the power to grant such a degree, as there are not more than three or four dentists now living who would be entitled to it. It is well known that nearly all the great men in the profession are either in the United States now, or are natives of that country. Nearly all the books which have been written on dentistry have been written by Americans. In fact, all the dental books to be used in the College to be opened next month, with one exception, are the productions of American authors. We