

within the past few years or at the present time, had been carefully copied from the above, especially the latter part. A writer signing himself D.D.S., in the *Dental Advertiser* of 1890, referring to the above advertisements or circulars, remarks as follows: "Not any wonder that the dentist dies poor, and that the patients regard him as a very common sort of a person, when the dentist himself calls his profession a business, and the boot-black his business a profession. Which of the two is going up in the scale? and which of the two is likely to have a monument, and a decent burial?" Gentlemen, allow me to say just here that while we may have such persons in the profession who do not respect themselves, either in the United States or in the Dominion of Canada, not enough even to respect the profession, it is not so in England, which we may be proud of; the very country so late in taking hold of the profession, has now set an example, that not only we of the Dominion would do well to follow, but those especially in the United States of America. The English standard of professional status ranks higher than in any part of the world. In the *British Journal of Dental Science* we find it stated that in England the register of dentists is kept by the Medical Council, and the government of the profession practically rests with the medical men. In England, the idea is that reputable dentistry has something to do with medicine. To obtain a place upon the register, the applicant must possess the necessary certificate granted by a competent Examining Board, and it is required that the student or applicant, be he graduate or not, shall sign an agreement, that in case he subsequently attempts to attract business by public advertising or circulars, or shall indulge in any practice considered by the Examining Board unbecoming to the profession, or to a professional man, the diploma shall be cancelled, as was done recently in the case of H. F. Partridge, a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, Ireland. The Doctor's diploma was cancelled, and his authority to practise dentistry revoked by the Board of Examiners, and sanctioned by the Court of Appeal in England.

Begging pardon for not following more closely an intended outline, I now return to the last part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the present, in reference to dentistry, and which might be called the bone period. The bone workers and mechanics in those days in England were willing to earn a dollar a day for their services, in constructing plates for those who employed them. These frames or plates, as we may name them, were made from bone, ivory, or hippopotamus' teeth, filed and carved to models made to fit, as well as could be, from impressions of the mouth, and human teeth attached to these frames by means of pins, screws, or otherwise. For a full set, spiral springs were attached to each case to enable them to be worn. Partial cases were either