

remuneration for service rendered, than the general practitioner.

We hear, very, very frequently at the present time, the expression "dentistry is a specialty of medicine". Of course the statement is not true. If dentistry be a specialty of medicine, then all dentists are medical specialists. But a specialist in any branch of medicine must be a graduate in medicine. This of necessity shuts out the dentist as a medical specialist. What is true is this, that there are a good many things common to both medicine and dentistry. Both are concerned with diseased conditions of the human body and the treatment of such diseased conditions.

A physician might be engaged in a case of obstetrics one hour, and extracting teeth the next hour, and would be within his legal rights in both cases. A dentist might be extracting teeth one hour, and inserting a denture the next hour and of course would be within his legal rights.

The common subject was surgery, in the extraction of the teeth. But the physician could not legally insert a denture nor could the dentist legally attend to the case of obstetrics. There are legal limitations to both professions, but as medicine is very much the older of the two professions, there are very few limitations placed upon the nature or extent of the service a physician may choose to attempt to render,

On the other hand, dentistry is a comparatively young profession, and Dental Jurisprudence is fairly well established, and restricts the dentist to well defined areas and operations. Can the practice of Dentistry be materially enlarged without