

The following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Directors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, held October 17th, 1900, shows conclusively which way the wind blows in Ontario :

"The attention of the Board having been called to the proposition made in a paper read by Dr. McInnis, of Brandon, at the Western Canada Dental Association, and published in the September number of the DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL, to establish a Dominion Dental Council, after discussion, it was moved by Dr. Willmott, seconded by Dr. Hanna, and resolved :

"That this Board approve of the formation of a Dominion Dental Council, organized by approval of the legal representatives of the profession in the several provinces, whose duty would be to conduct a dental examination, on a standard, as high or higher than that of any of the provinces, and whose certificate would admit to practice in any of the provinces of the Dominion. Such council and examination not to interfere in any way with the local provisions for qualification for registration in any of the provinces. The Board further expresses the opinion that on account of the expense involved, the proposed council should not consist of more than one representative from each province, and possibly one from each school. That the President and Secretary be a committee of consultation, if occasion arises."

The President of the Toronto Dental Society said in his inaugural address : "The subject of reciprocity or interchange of dental licenses between Great Britain and Ontario, should be of interest to this Society. The one great barrier to this and to many other things that would be of advantage to the profession of Canada, is the fact that there is no Canadian or Dominion dental educational standard. It is hard, and I think it almost impossible, to get Great Britain to make separate arrangements of reciprocity with each province. Mr. Morton Smale, a member of the British Council, said to me : 'There would be no difficulty if the Canadians only had a common dental educational standard.' Thus, it would seem to be our duty to expand from a state of provincialism to one of Dominionism, and, no doubt, later, from one of Dominionism to that of Imperialism. In this way we will be raised from the mere confines of a province to one of greater opportunity and responsibility, and with this responsibility will come the development of a profession that will be national in character. Each member of this society will be a better citizen for the thought, if nothing more, of belonging to a united profession, in a united Dominion and a united Empire. Professionally, dentists are prone to become narrow, because of the highly specialised character of their work, and of the isolation one from the other. This expansion of our professional acquaintance and responsibilities would tend to broaden our minds and make us better dentists and better citizens."