

undertaking the teaching of these subjects. Registration as a dental student is not in all cases compulsory, though it is to be advised as convenient as affording proof of the commencement of professional education, and it is required by some of the licensing bodies, all of whom insist upon a curriculum covering four academic years. Qualifying licences are granted by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and of Edinburgh and of Ireland; by the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; and by certain of the universities in the United Kingdom.

Recognized dental schools are numerous. In London there are those connected with the Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square; the National Dental Hospital (now the University College Hospital Dental School), Great Portland Street; Guy's Hospital; and the London Hospital. In the provinces there are the Leeds University School of Dentistry; the Liverpool University School of Dental Surgery; the dental departments of the Universities of Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham; and the Newcastle-on-Tyne Dental Hospital and School. In Scotland there are the Incorporated Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School; and the Incorporated Glasgow Dental Hospital. In Dublin there is the Incorporated Dental Hospital of Ireland, and there is a department of dentistry in Queen's University, Belfast.

There are considerable variations in the order in which the different licensing bodies require the various subjects of the curriculum to be taken up, and every prospective dental student should study not only the regulations of the General Medical Council but also those of the body whose licence he hopes to obtain. This is the more important as in the case of some licensing bodies changes in the curriculum, with the view of making it more closely adapted to the needs of the practising dentist, have either already been made or are in contemplation.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

ASSISTANCE FOR TERRITORIAL AND TEMPORARY OFFICERS. DURING the past five years the Committee of the War Emergency Fund has distributed some £18,000 in grants to assist Territorial and temporary medical officers, R.A.M.C., on their return to practice. The need for this assistance has practically ceased, and the Committee is now devoting attention to giving grants for the education of children. It is already paying the fees of twenty-seven sons and daughters of medical men who have held commissions; some of the boys are at Epsom, others at other schools, one son is at a medical school, and one daughter at a training college. The Committee would be glad to help those who were prosperous in practice before the war, and have found that, after three or four years' absence, they have not yet been able to re-establish their position, and find themselves unable to give their children the education they would previously have been able to provide for them. In suitable cases the Committee would be prepared to make grants to assist in the education at the medical schools or the universities.

The War Emergency Fund does not make grants to meet difficulties due simply to the increased cost of living, but it has proved of great value to the profession by giving help to officers whose income from practice has been diminished owing to their absence from home while on service. The Fund has in donations received £32,345 3s. 6d.; this amount was increased by interest on investments and deposit to £35,224 3s. Altogether 222 applications have been received, and grants amounting to £17,918 17s. 5d. have been made to 180 persons. The total working expenses of the Fund have amounted to £1,836. The Fund now holds £16,000 in National War Bonds. Communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, 11, Chandos Street, London, W.1.

SUPERANNUATION FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

THE Public Health Committee of the Association is desirous of obtaining particulars of those local authorities who have in force superannuation schemes for their officials, and would be grateful to medical officers of health and others who know of such schemes if they would communicate with the Medical Secretary on the subject at the earliest date.

The British Medical Association:

Its Aims, Objects, and Constitution.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, founded in 1832, was established to promote the medical and allied sciences and to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession. It holds periodical meetings for the discussion of all questions of interest to members of the medical profession, it publishes the *British Medical Journal*, and it has instituted lectures and scholarships, and makes grants for the promotion of the medical and allied sciences by research.

Its constitution is founded on territorial Divisions, formed of the members resident in the area. The Divisions number 270. For certain purposes Divisions are combined into Branches. The members of a Division elect a member or members of the Representative Body.

The conduct of the affairs of the Association and the determination of its policy is committed to the Representative Body, which meets annually or more often, as it may determine.

The Council is the Executive of the Association. It is elected on a composite franchise, partly by the Divisions and Branches, partly by the Representative Body, and includes also representatives of the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Indian Medical Services elected by the Representative Body. The Council and Representative Body are assisted by Standing Committees, among which may be mentioned the Science, Medico-Political, Hospitals, Insurance Acts, Public Health, and Naval and Military Committees. There are Committees also for the Dominions, Scotland, and Ireland. There are Federal Committees for Australia and South Africa.

A member of the British Medical Association has the right among other things—

(a) To attend the annual and other general meetings of the Association and the meetings of the Division and Branch to which he or she belongs.

(b) To take part by personal vote, or (at the choice of the Division) by voting paper, in the election of the representative of his Division to the Representative Body which determines the policy of the Association.

(c) To receive the *British Medical Journal*, which is published weekly, and is the most comprehensive medical periodical published in the British Empire, giving a complete conspectus of progress in clinical, scientific and medico-political affairs.

(d) To receive the help and advice of the central officials in any professional difficulty.

(e) To the free use of the lending and consultation libraries.

The subscription to the British Medical Association is 3 guineas a year for members resident in the United Kingdom. A member who joins within two years of the date of his registration as a medical practitioner pays 1½ guineas a year until he has been registered four years. Members joining after June 30th pay half the subscription for that year.

All duly qualified British medical practitioners are eligible for election as members of the British Medical Association. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Medical Secretary, British Medical Association Building, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2; the Scottish Medical Secretary, 16, Rutland Square, Edinburgh; or the Irish Medical Secretary, 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

	£	s.	d.
Six lines and under	0	9	0
Each additional line... ..	0	1	6
Whole single column (three columns to page)	7	10	0
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Half page	10	0	0
Whole page	20	0	0

An average line contains six words.

All remittances by Post Office Orders must be made payable to the British Medical Association at the General Post Office, London. No responsibility will be accepted for any such remittance not so safeguarded.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, 429, Strand, London, not later than the first post on Tuesday morning preceding publication, and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

NOTE.—It is against the rules of the Post Office to receive *postes restant* letters addressed either in initials or numbers.