For these special reasons, visits to other centres of instruction cannot fail to be of the greatest service to all, quite apart from the special advantages that must follow the linking of men having a different upbringing, but imbued with similar objects and aims in life. When this interchange of visits is one that concerns men of our own race, all of whose aims are so closely akin to our own, it is needless to stress further the advantages to both that must follow an interchange of visits between Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF MEDICINE AND POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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The Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association, with which some fifty London hospitals are connected, was founded in 1919 under the Presidency of the late Sir William Osler for the arrangement of post-graduate instruction for medical men and women of all nationalities.

The medical year in England begins in October and continues through the winter and spring until the end of July; August and September being the vacation months, opportunities for work are necessarily curtailed, though the Fellowship of Medicine endeavours to arrange facilities for doctors who are only free during that time. Overseas doctors should, if possible, arrive in England in August or September, so that they may have ample time to settle down and become acquainted with London before starting work in earnest.

Post-graduate medical instruction is divided into two main sections; the General Course and Special Courses. The General Course consists of attendance at the clinical practice of the associated hospitals, of which about a dozen are general hospitals and the remainder are special hospitals. The General Course continues throughout the year and may be begun at any time, and the fees range from £2 2s. for one week to £21 for one year. In addition, a year's programme of Special Courses is arranged in advance; general hospitals hold "Refresher" Courses consisting of a fortnight's intensive work in medicine and surgery; special hospitals hold courses in Cardiology, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Proctology, Urology, Neurology and Psychological Medicine, Diseases of the Chest, Children, Skin, Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopedics, and Tropical Medicine. These courses take place at fixed dates, and last for one, two, three, or four weeks, and the fees range from 1 to 7 guineas.

For those proceeding to the higher examinations, such as Membership of the Royal College of Physicians and the Final Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Fellowship of Medicine arranges courses of lectures and demonstrations. These are held in the evening so as not to interfere with the courses arranged at the teaching hospitals.

The full list of Special Courses for the following year is despatched each October to overseas post-graduates, hospitals, universities, &c., at home and abroad. In 1929, 5,000 lists were despatched.

The Fellowship also arranges weekly lectures (during the winter months), and weekly clinical demonstrations in medicine and surgery at various hospitals (except during August and September), for which no fee is charged.

In the eleven years of the Fellowship's existence the records show that some 4,700 men and women have taken out tickets for courses of instruction—the number each year showing a steady increase. The majority of the post-graduates are British, either from these Isles or from over-
seas. It should be noted that the above figures do not include those for post-graduates who have come to the office for advice on all matters connected (and sometimes unconnected) with post-graduate work. The records also show that 6,277 tickets for courses have been taken out; there is evidence that in 1919-20 other tickets were issued besides those mentioned above, but no accurate records were kept at that time.

In the same period, eleven years, the Fellowship has paid over to the hospitals the sum of £16,750.

The Fellowship of Medicine is in a position to provide information on the dates of the various examinations for degrees and diplomas, as well as on the facilities for special courses of instruction in London. In addition, the Fellowship has collected information on the post-graduate facilities offered in other parts of England, in Scotland, in Ireland and in Wales.

Many overseas post-graduates coming to this country hope to obtain resident appointments, so that it is as well that the conditions under which these posts are held should be understood. The majority of appointments in London are tenable for six months, and renewable for a further six months, so that there is a tendency to appoint candidates who can give twelve months' service. Records are kept at the office of the Fellowship of Medicine showing the dates, duration, and opportunities for securing resident posts in London hospitals. These appointments are purely competitive.

Above all, however, the Fellowship endeavours to help, in every way possible, medical practitioners requiring advice and assistance, by acting as a central bureau of information and, of course, no charge is made for this service.

SPECIALISM in medicine and surgery has been a very marked feature in the development of medical practice during the last fifty years or so. Whereas previous to that was of relatively little importance, the practice of medicine and surgery now covers such a vast field of knowledge that no single individual can hope to be really expert in more than one or two branches of his profession. While at the same time, the concentration of very large numbers of people in comparatively small areas and the increased facilities which exist in moving about from one place to another, have all added to the growth and popularity of specialism. Indeed specialism is not confined to the medical profession; it is rapidly finding its way into the legal profession and into the arts and sciences. Apart from these considerations there can be no doubt that if a physician or surgeon is able to specialise on the diseases and abnormalities of a single part of the human body, or upon a single type of disease, provided always that he has facilities in the way of practice to make a close and concentrated study of large numbers of these special types of cases, he will almost of necessity become a particularly expert both in diagnosing such cases and more particularly in treating them, since his experience will be relatively much greater than could possibly be the case with the man who has to deal with all and sundry in the way of patients.

This is, I think, now a well recognized fact and London is at the present day the headquarters of the best class of specialism. There are numerous hospitals devoted entirely to the study and treatment of one type