The hospital selected by the Committee, after long and careful investigation, is the Hammersmith Hospital, situated in Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush. The choice of this Hospital was made possible by the passing into law of the Local Government Act of 1929, which transferred the control of Poor Law Infirmaries of London to the London County Council. The Council have welcomed the proposals of the Committee, and have approved the scheme in principle, subject to agreement as to certain financial and other arrangements.

The Hammersmith Hospital is admirably situated for the purpose in view. It is easy of access from Central London, as it is near a station on the Central London Railway, and if, as is hoped, a station is built opposite the Hospital, it will be possible to reach the Hospital from Central London in twenty minutes.

The Hospital was built in 1905, and has 400 beds. It is situated on an open site of 14 acres, so that there is ample room for expansion to meet future needs.

The Committee recommends that there should be a hostel for post-graduate students in the West Central district of London near a station on the Central London Railway, and that in addition there should be accommodation for post-graduate students at the Hospital itself.

Doubtless, other hospitals will be linked up with the Post-Graduate Hospital, so that instruction in special branches of medical and surgical practice will be available for the post-graduates. Thus a great post-graduate unit should be formed which will provide instruction not only in all branches of general medicine and surgery but also in pathology, bacteriology and research work. The decision has been warmly welcomed by the profession, both at home and in our Dominions. Resolutions have been passed by our medical brethren in Canada expressing their satisfaction on hearing the good news.

Without doubt, a great future lies before the

British Post-Graduate and Medical School. Its possibilities for the enrichment of the knowledge of those who practise the Art of Medicine, and for the promotion of goodwill and fellowship between the various parts of our Empire and the great English-speaking nation beyond the sea, are illimitable. London, with its wealth of clinical material and its ideal situation between East and West, should be the post-graduate centre of the world. In the near future this great ideal will be realized by the foundation of the British Post-Graduate Hospital.

POST-GRADUATE FACILITIES IN CANADA.

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HITHERTO our universities in Canada have devoted themselves mainly to the development of the curriculum for undergraduate study in medicine. Of recent date there has been an insistent demand for post-graduate instruction, and our universities have met this demand with increasing success. In many instances a short course is desired by practitioners who wish to devote a few weeks or months to intensive study.

In the University of Toronto the course of instruction in the higher years in Medicine is made available to any graduate who desires to attend and refresh his knowledge in this way. A standing committee exists, whose duty it is to give advice to any graduate as to the clinics, lectures or laboratory courses which should be taken, depending upon the specific requirements of the applicant. The heads of departments and the individual teachers arrange the course as desired. All library facilities are open to any post-graduate student.

In Canada a most successful project has

been in operation for the past four years with the object of carrying instruction to graduates in different parts of the country. Teachers obtained from various medical centres in Canada have delivered lectures and have given demonstrations regarding recent advances in medicine to groups of medical men in various parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many of these courses of instruction have been carried out in remote and isolated parts of the Dominion. The work is under the ægis of the Canadian Medical Association for the entire country and in conjunction with the Ontario Medical Association for the Province of Ontario. The various universities of Canada have played their part in supplying teachers. Last year 802 lectures and demonstrations were delivered to 25,423 medical men by 329 teachers. The value of this work can hardly be over-estimated. The annual cost of \$30,000 has been provided by the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

An advanced degree (Master of Surgery) is offered to graduate students in the University of Toronto. The requirements for this course are as follows: Before a candidate will be eligible to register for this degree, he must have fulfilled the following entrance requirements: (1) Graduated in Medicine from a recognized university. (2) Spent one year in a recognized hospital as an interne on a rotating service or its equivalent. (Two years' general practice may be accepted as the equivalent of this.)

LENGTH OF COURSE.

The course will be nominally of two years' duration of twelve months each, and will consist of:—

First Year (Clinical).

One year's training in Surgery in a hospital approved by the School of Graduate Studies. This may be taken while the student is acting as a Hospital Interne or Resident in Surgery.

At the end of the First Year the candidate

must present a certificate to the School of Graduate Studies from the Surgeon in charge of the service in which the candidate has worked, stating the nature and details of the work done, and the degree of efficiency with which it has been carried out.

Providing the credentials of work done are satisfactory to the School of Graduate Studies, the candidate may proceed with the examination.

The candidate will be required to pass a written and oral examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Second Year (Clinical).

One year's training in Surgery in a hospital approved by the School of Graduate Studies. This may be taken while the candidate is acting as a Hospital Interne or Resident in Surgery.

At the end of the second year the candidate must present a certificate to the School of Graduate Studies from the Surgeon in charge of the service on which he has worked, stating the nature and details of the work done and the degree of efficiency with which it has been carried out.

One of the clinical years may be spent in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

One year of the course must be taken in the University of Toronto in all cases.

Candidates, besides being familiar with the general field of Surgery, must be able to make: (a) A satisfactory examination of the Eye, Nose and Throat. (b) A satisfactory pelvic examination. (c) A satisfactory routine laboratory examination.

Candidates must present a satisfactory thesis and pass a written and oral examination in General Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Pathology.

Before proceeding to the final examination, credentials of work done during the second hospital year must be presented which are satisfactory to the School of Graduate Studies.

Upon application to the School of

Graduate Studies a candidate who has fulfilled all other requirements may present himself for examination in all subjects at the end of his second year.

As an illustration of the opportunities which exist in Canada for graduate work the writer has referred mainly to the facilities for post-graduate study as they exist in the University of Toronto. Other universities of the country afford equal opportunity for graduate work.

In addition to the courses which have been described above, Fellowships have been provided in our Canadian Universities which permit a graduate to devote his time to special graduate study and research. Thus in the University of Toronto last year in the department of Medicine there were four full-time men, a similar number in the department of Surgery, and two in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. These men all receive emolument of from \$1,500 to \$2,500 annually and may retain their positions for from one to three or more years. From this group men become qualified for positions on the clinical teaching staff and may take higher academic qualifications.

One may refer to the increasing demand made by our Canadian students for post-graduate work in England. The recent action of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in conducting the primary examination for the Fellowship in Canada creates a group of students who wish to proceed to England for the final Fellowship examination. These men will have the advantage of study in an environment other than that of their alma mater. It is imperative that adequate facilities should exist in the old country for the type of post-graduate instruction required. Clinical and laboratory instruction must be provided under conditions which will afford ample opportunity to meet the demand. In fact the provision suggested is essential if the scheme so successfully initiated by the College is to be brought to a successful issue.

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THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT WINNIPEG.

By DONALD ARMOUR,

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THE Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association is being held this year in Canada.

It may be asked what has a meeting of the British Medical Association to do with Post-Graduate teaching. But, surely, every annual meeting of the Association is in effect an *intensive* course in Post-Graduate teaching.

For one week large numbers of medical men and women are gathered together to listen, under the chairmanship of chosen experts, to the latest developments in the various and ever-increasing branches of medicine and surgery. The subjects under review are largely those which are of widest interest to the profession, and every facility is given for a free and open discussion and ventilation of opposing or conflicting views upon these subjects. In this way there are brought to the knowledge of the far-flung and busy members of our profession all the latest scientific advances in the practice of medicine and the art of surgery, together with their cognate sciences, which are thought worthy of consideration and discussion.

But the value of an annual meeting of the British Medical Association does not end here. It has the more important result of making closer contact of individuals, with opportunities of a personal exchange of ideas and opinions.

As long as the meetings of the British Medical Association are confined to these islands, this value must be, to a certain extent, limited. But how greatly increased it becomes when the meeting takes place, as it does this year, in one of the Overseas Dominions. This will at once bring British