MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND ELECTROLOGY.

Physics.

Lectures and demonstrations two half days a week. Two Terms.

X-Ray Department.

Practical instruction in X-Ray work and in Radium Therapy daily in the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Southern Hospital, and the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. Two Terms.

Course of lectures, at hours to be arranged, by Mr. Holland, Dr. Roberts and Dr. Mather. Two Terms.

Electro-Therapeutic Department.

Practical instruction in Electro-Therapeutic work in the Royal Infirmary and Royal Southern Hospital. Two Terms.

RESEARCH.

Opportunity is given to graduates and other duly qualified persons to obtain practical instruction or to carry out research work in the different laboratories connected with the Medical School. In addition there are certain departments devoted mainly to post-graduate and research work, and certain classes intended especially for graduates which may be suitably described under a common heading.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

A course of instruction in this subject is given by Mr. Monsarrat on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3.30 p.m., during the Summer Term.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Special advanced courses in this subject are given in connection with both the Medical and Science Faculties during the Session, and special classes are arranged for candidates for the Diplomas in Public Health, and Tropical Hygiene, and for the degree of Master of Hygiene. *Research Work*: Every facility is given to senior students or graduates who wish to undertake special Research Work.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

PUTTING a girdle round the Earth, passing through Edmonton (Alberta) in the North and Dunedin in the South, must inevitably result in impressions as varied as they are multiple. Certain of these impressions, particularly those relating to medical education, may be of interest to readers of the *Post-Graduate Medical Journal*. Nothing, as one proceeds through the Empire, is more apparent than the attention which is everywhere given to education. Excellent Public Schools established and administered on English traditional lines are found near all the big centres of population; sufficiently near to permit of their being attended by both day-scholars and boarders, sufficiently remote to be in congenial surroundings with ample accommodation for all forms of athletics. It is, however, to the Universities and the Medical Faculties associated therewith that I would particularly refer.

In Australia proper—I unfortunately was unable to visit Tasmania—the only Universities with Medical Faculties are those at Sidney, Melbourne and Adelaide. No doubt the Universities at Perth and Brisbane will also possess them before long; they have already gone so far as to obtain Anatomy Acts permitting them to institute dissections for the benefit of dental students.

Australia and New Zealand. New Zealand has one University, the University of Otago at Dunedin, with a Medical Faculty attached. University Colleges have been established in Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

All the Universities and University Colleges in Australia and New Zealand are architecturally imposing and attractive, and are admirably equipped in every way; of none is this more true than of the University of Western Australia at Perth, a University in process of being built, but one which impressed me as a model of what a modern University should be. The Dental School, the Anatomical and Physiological Departments of the Medical School in Dunedin, again impressed me as reaching a standard unsurpassed in any of the Universities I visited. It is not surprising, when consideration is paid to the facilities offered at these Overseas Universities and to the thoroughness of the training which is there given, to learn that the Jacksonian Prize, offered by the Royal College of Surgeons, has gone twice out of the six times it has been awarded during the last ten years to graduates of the University of Melbourne, or that the Hallett Prize, awarded to the candidate obtaining the highest marks in Anatomy and Physiology at the Primary Fellowship Examination in London, has gone on two of the seven occasions on which it has been given to students of the University of Otago.

In addition to the large metropolitan hospitals, I was able to visit provincial hospitals at Kalgurli and Palmerston North, finding them as well equipped and administered as any similar hospitals in England. At Kalgurli, a gold-mining centre, special attention was being paid to silicosis, while at Palmerston North, a private hospital I visited was remarkable for the excellence of its X-ray department.

No survey of the medical organizations in Australia and New Zealand, however brief, can justifiably omit to mention the Victoria Bush Nursing Association, which owes so much to the ability, energy and enthusiasm of its Honorary Secretary, Sir James Barrett, under whose guidance I had the privilege of visiting a Centre at Euroa; or to the Children's Dental Clinic at Wellington, where carefully selected, matriculated young women are, after a severely practical course of instruction extending over one to two years, allowed, under supervision, to operate on the temporary teeth of school children under ten years of age; owing to the somewhat scattered population in New Zealand, a large number of district clinics attached to and controlled by the Central Clinic in Wellington have been established.

In Canada I found the same attention being paid to education as in Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, provision is made on an even more expansive scale. The Universities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba still in process of erection are being built, so it seemed to me, for a population considerably in excess of that of the present day. The different faculties are accommodated in separate buildings scattered over sites of many acres, with ample space for athletics and for residential colleges. These Universities, while giving a complete University education, specialize in certain directions; Saskatchewan, for instance, in ceramics, Winnipeg in agriculture. Each of the three has a Medical Faculty, supplemented

at Edmonton by a Dental Faculty. At Winnipeg it is obligatory for a student to spend one year as an interne before he can obtain his degree in medicine.

As in Australia, there is a tendency for the hospitals to be under the management of various religious bodies, as, for instance, the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church. The members of the staffs of the hospitals are, however, appointed with apparently no excessive attention to their religious beliefs.

Of the two great Universities of Toronto and Montreal (McGill) I think it unnecessary to say anything, unless it be that I know of no modern University in the Empire which, in so far as buildings, sites and student organizations are concerned, is quite in the same class.

In two outlying parts of the Empire noteworthy movements are in progress. One is the effort to establish a Dental School in connection with the Medical Faculty of the University of Colombo. A separate and attractive building, known as the Dental Department, is already in existence, and all that is further required is a moderate endowment. There is not, I understand, a dental school throughout the whole length and breadth of India, and yet an adequate supply of properly trained dental surgeons is one of its most pressing needs. The other movement, happily already successful, is the creation of a Medical School for Polynesians in connection with the War Memorial Hospital at Suva. Ten students are selected, from a considerably larger number of applicants, each year and are provided with residential accommodation together with a small sum for personal expenses. The curriculum extends over four years; the interest taken in their studies by the students and the standard of knowledge reached were surprisingly high. It is difficult to over-estimate the benefits which may result from such intelligent philanthropy. The School is supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

In conclusion, I would say that wherever I went I found a spirit of progress and a sense of loyalty, sentiments which cannot be regarded as anything but the happiest auguries for the future of the Empire.

General News.

THE Australian and New Zealand Association Dinner was held at the Trocadero on December 11, with Mr. Dunhill in the chair, and Sir John Thomson-Walker and Professor Wright as Guests of Honour. Mr. Dunhill, in his Presidential Address, said that it was only after very careful consideration that the Committee had decided to hold a dinner this year, as owing to the depressed conditions in England it might be an inopportune time, but the record attendance was a striking proof that even under the present stringent financial conditions many men were prepared to come over here to study. He also referred to the great efforts the Fellowship of Medicine had made during the year in post-graduate work, and to their increasing activities in 1932. Sir John Thomson-Walker said that he considered that the medical profession provided the best ambassadors for closer unity with the Empire, and he paid a great compliment to the Australian and New Zealand Association in mentioning that in the last ten years nine of his Resident Medical Officers were members of the Association. In discussing the

**Ceylon
and Fiji.**

**Australian and
New Zealand
Association
Dinner.**