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Editorials

POST-GRADUATE WORK IN LONDON

It is well known that in the past London has not afforded the facilities for post-graduate education in medicine that we should have expected from such a city. During the last two years strenuous efforts have been made to improve matters in that regard, for which one of the most strenuous workers was Osler.

A committee was appointed to look into the matter and endeavor to improve the condition. That committee was composed of Adami, Allbutt, Dawson, Lane, Makins, Osler, and Rolleston. The committee published a letter in The Times, December 6, which contained many important statements, as follows:

Before the war, Germany and Austria, by their skilled and subtle propaganda, developed by enlightened Government subsidy, had hypnotized the world into believing that medical graduates who desired to complete their knowledge must seek the teachers who could only be found in those countries, and Americans, French, and even our own ambitious doctors, took it as a matter of course that they must finish their education by sitting at the feet of Teutonic instructors who fed them a *rechauffé* of what the teachers themselves had gleaned from England, France, and America, for, with few and rare exceptions, no striking advance in medicine and surgery could be claimed by Teutonic workers.

The war closed the German schools and clinics to the Allies, but very quickly it was discovered that

(9) The municipality will be expected to advance an amount for upkeep of the clinic or clinics which shall be approximately equal to the amount advanced by the Board. (See section 14, ss. 1 and 2, Venereal Diseases Prevention Act.)

(10) The social service nurse shall follow up cases outside the clinic to see that all patients continue treatment, and also that any possible contacts are examined.

(11) Accounts should be rendered at the end of the month and will be paid on the Board's certificate.

(12) The Board reserves the right to modify these rules if such should, in the interest of the clinic, be deemed necessary.

In conclusion the Board wishes to express its appreciation for many valuable hints on the subject given by many of the medical men in Toronto and elsewhere, who have given a great deal of their time gratuitously in this work. The Board feels that special mention should be made of the work of Professor Duncan Graham, Professor Fitzgerald, Dr. Edmund King, Dr. Gordon Bates, and many others.

This campaign can only be a success through the closest co-operation and assistance of the medical profession throughout Ontario, and the Board feels that this will be given freely.

we had better material at home if it could be made available. Efforts have been made to make new arrangements which will be satisfactory to post-graduate workers.

But the committee tells us that something more permanent is needed, and the Post-Graduate Medical Association has been amalgamated with the Fellowship of Medicine and the necessities of the situation are being carefully considered.

In order to ensure the success of any comprehensive scheme, it will be necessary to have in London one or more post-graduate teaching hospitals, adequately provided in all departments.

WHISPERS FROM MCGILL

We are very sorry to learn that things are not running smoothly at McGill Medical College, especially so far as returned soldiers are concerned.

We hold a very decided opinion that among the many admirable surgeons of Montreal no one stands out more prominently as a man of parts (all of which are good) than Dr. J. M. Elder. He was one of the first to volunteer his services after the declaration of war, and at the same time he used his great influence to gather together as large a group as possible who were willing to go overseas with him.

We are told that the authorities of McGill have appointed a German to the position of Professor of Pathology. The appointment appears not very popular. Dr. Elder felt so strongly in the matter that he has resigned his position on the surgical staff as a matter of protest. We do not happen to know many

particulars, but we read in the daily papers an account of a meeting of the Imperial Order of the Sons of Empire, held on March 16th. At that meeting some strong language appears to have been used, one speaker going so far as to say that the appointment was a direct insult to every McGill graduate, to every returned soldier, to every patriotic citizen, and to the community in general.

For years it has been feared by many people in Montreal as well as elsewhere that McGill, like Toronto, was growing too fond of Germans and German methods. We are told that one who felt very strongly in that direction was our dearly beloved and worthy friend, John McCrae. One of McGill's most highly gifted sons is Francis Shepherd, who, some years ago, expressed his views in the following words: "In many of our modern hospitals with their laboratories, students are not taught to observe so carefully the evident symptoms of disease, and they are becoming mere mechanics. . . . The higher and more intellectual means of drawing conclusions by inductive reasoning are almost neglected."

Shepherd was simply giving expression to an opinion which is shared to a large extent by the best teachers in Great Britain, and by a large portion of good teachers in the United States and Canada, but we know of no one who has expressed so much in a few words.

ECHOES FROM TORONTO UNIVERSITY

We understand that a committee is now investigating matters pertaining to the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. Fortunately some of the members have a more or less intimate knowledge of