

follows:—In *Laws*—Matthew Hutchinson, D.C.L.; in *Medicine*—Thomas Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D.; in *Arts*—John Redpath Dougall, M.A.; in *Applied Science*—Wilfrid T. Skaite, B.A., Sc.; in *Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*—Malcolm C. Baker, D.V.S.

In the Educational section of the Columbian Exhibition McGill will hold its own. The Corporation has set aside a liberal amount of money for that purpose, and it is being expended in the most judicious fashion. It will be a pleasing sight for the old Graduates from the West to find their University so much in evidence. The best example of the work done at McGill is her Graduates, some of whom might be put on exhibition. Here is a good opening for a modest man.

There appears to be a disposition this year on the part of the Governors of the hospital to be guided by the medical board in the selection of resident physicians. The elections of the indoor staff and of the non-resident staff are on entirely different bases. The governors are quite capable of judging who should be at the heads of departments, but it is clearly the duty of these men to select their own assistants. The lives of patients are at stake, to say nothing of the reputation of the physicians and surgeons. A surgeon, for example, must have every confidence in his dresser, and that confidence will best be assured if he has the selection of his own assistant as he should have.

The sense of justice in this Province is not yet extinct. The universities by a concentrated effort have demonstrated the impossibility of the Medical Bill, and consequently that obnoxious measure has been withdrawn. The treatment the "minority" received shows that in any case where they have on their side a certain amount of reasonableness their interests need not suffer. The present condition of legislation is not satisfactory, and some amendment is to be looked for at the coming session. It will not do for McGill University to be forever obstructed. The heads of the different Universities along with the Medical Board should sit down together and agree upon some line of action, before the question is reopened. Some intelligent conclusions could then be reached and the unseemly quarrel ended.

CONTRIBUTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

To write a short article on Cambridge University is almost an impossibility. So much might be said of its history, importance, methods and courses of study, that when to begin and where to end become important questions.

The beginning of the University dates far back into the past, and the truth concerning it is lost in the uncertainty of the knowledge of those early days. The legend runs that it "owes its origin to Cantaber, a

Spanish prince, brother of Partholius, king of Ireland, son-in-law of Gurguntius, king of part of Great Britain, who is said to have built a town on the river Cante, three hundred years before the Christian era, and to have brought philosophers and astronomers from Athens, amongst whom were Anaximander and Anaxagoras." This of course is only legendary and doubtless untrue, but there is some certainty that a school was founded at Cambridge by King Ethelbert, on the advice of St. Augustine and Pope Gregory, the first teachers being men of learning from Canterbury, which was already a flourishing school founded by St. Augustine himself. In the seventh century, King Sigebert of East Anglia is also said to have founded a school. Accredited history does not, however, begin till a much later date. In the early part of the twelfth century, "Jofferd, abbot of Croyland, who had been educated at the University of Orleans, sent to his manor at Cottenham, near Cambridge, four monks who had accompanied him from Orleans to England, and who were educated in philosophical problems and other primitive sciences. These coming to Cambridge daily openly taught these sciences in a hired barn, and in a short time collected a number of scholars." Soon this became such an important body that it attracted the attention and received the patronage of English sovereigns, to whom both Oxford and Cambridge owe so much.

In addition to the patronage of sovereigns, the power of the church, both in earlier and later times, has tended to enhance its influence. The influence of the Crown is specially shown, by the fact, that in after years when attempts were made to establish Universities elsewhere in England, royal proclamations forbade it, and the students were compelled to return to Oxford and Cambridge; the influence of the church by the fact that in the days when England was Catholic, the Chancellor possessed the powers of excommunication.

The first regular Collegiate foundation with endowment was made in the year 1284, Peterhouse college being founded by the Bishop of Ely. Before the year 1450, however, five of the seventeen colleges of Cambridge University were founded nearly all by the gifts of sovereigns.

Cambridge University, at present, consists of seventeen Colleges each with its own staff of instructors. Of these, Trinity College, founded in the year 1546 by Henry the Eighth, is the most important. It is said to be the noblest institution of the kind in England if not in the world. Here studied some of the greatest men whom England has produced, and whose names are an inspiration to every true student,—Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Bently, Macaulay, Whewell, Tennyson and many others.

At present there are in the University over three thousand students, of whom seven hundred belong to Trinity College alone, nearly all resident. Besides the resident students of each of the Colleges, a large number, who are known as non-Collegiates, lodge in the town, in houses regularly licensed by the various