

was instituted was the same as that which led to the establishment of Queen's. It was to be a school where young men should be trained to preach the blessed Evangel. Its first Principal, Robert Rollock, constituted the whole staff, but he was a host in himself. He was a man thoroughly endowed with the Christian spirit, and had as his supreme aim that all the work of the infant University should be carried on in the spirit of Christ.

Edinburgh has grown till now it has in its various Faculties 3,000 students. It has received within the last quarter of a century immense sums from the British Government and from private individuals, for new Buildings, Chairs, Laboratories and other purposes. But, does it think for a moment of calling a halt? No. As Lord Reay said at St. Andrew's, "Finality in University Reform may suit the Treasury, but you cannot make a bargain with Knowledge, which is an ever expanding quantity." And, as Lord Roseberry added, "There is no human possibility, be it Treasury, or be it what it may, that can keep education and the people of Scotland apart." There is therefore "An Association for the better Endowment of Edinburgh University." That Association has done splendid work, and it is now specially setting itself to the establishment of fellowships, scholarships and bursaries to stimulate graduates and under-graduates to higher efforts, especially in the direction of original research. Such an Association is just what is needed in Queen's. Why should it not be formed at next Convocation? We need it ten times as much as our venerable grand-mother. Who will put his shoulder to the wheel? Volunteers to the front!

IN a recent number of the JOURNAL, we drew attention to some anomalies in the examinations which medical students are

required to undergo in order to obtain a degree and a license. We now purpose referring to a matter in regard to which there is a lack of harmony between the Council and the Royal. The Council requires a student to pass an examination upon certain subjects at the end of his second session, and the Royal will not allow him to go up for these same examinations till the end of his third session. This is certainly a hardship to those who take the examination prescribed by the Council as well as that required by the College. Could not the College arrange its examinations so that they would correspond with those of the Council? The work would thus be much simplified for the students. More than that, we believe the arrangement of the Council is the better one. By it a student finishes his primary work at the end of his second session, and thus can give his undivided attention to the final subjects, which are really the practical ones. We do not undervalue Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, but we do say that Obstetrics, Medicine and Surgery are of more practical utility to the medical man. The former subjects are certainly the basis upon which a rational knowledge of the latter should be based. The former, too, should be the theoretical ground work, the latter, the practical superstructure. We believe that the best physician is he who has a thorough knowledge of Physiology and Materia Medica, and that no one can be a good surgeon without being first an Anatomist. But we also believe that no one can be either a good physician or a skilful surgeon without spending much time in the careful and practical study of cases as presented in the wards of an hospital. Why, then, should a man be required to spend three sessions at College before he is examined on Anatomy and Materia Medica? We are safe in saying that until students have passed the exami-