

teriology, (b) medical jurisprudence and toxicology, (c) sanitary science, and (d) therapeutics. For the fourth there could be (a) the principles and practice of medicine, (b) surgery, other than operative, (c) midwifery, other than operative, (d) diseases of children, and (e) diseases of women. Examinations on these subjects at the end of the third and fourth sessions would finish the thoroughly scientific and theoretical branches of the curriculum. For the final examination there would remain (a) operative surgery, (b) operative midwifery, (c) clinical medicine, and mental diseases, (d) clinical surgery, and (e) clinical diseases of women and children.

But to clear up the work of the fifth year, and make it what it was intended to be, a year of clinical study and experience, every student, who is not serving as an interne in some hospital, should be required to spend his fifth session in actual hospital work in the study of cases in the wards, in the writing of clinical histories, in attendance on autopsies, and such like practical work. This change would make the fifth year one of definite work and progress. As it is now, we fear the fifth year is too often largely wasted, and by no fault of the student, but because he has no sure guide to follow.

LORD LISTER.

JOSEPH Lister, who celebrated his jubilee a short time ago, was born on April 5th, 1827, at Upton, Essex. He received his early education at a school kept by a society of friends at Tottenham. He afterwards proceeded to University College, London, and obtained the degree of B.A. in 1874. He then spent five years in the study of medicine at University College and University College Hospital. While here he fell under the teaching and influence of Graham, the chemist, and Sharpey, the physiologist, both great men and destined to give to the world a far greater disciple. These teachers were aided in their efforts by Mr. Lister's father, who did such brilliant and original work in the perfecting of the microscope. On 9th December, 1852, he became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He served as dresser to Mr. Erichsen afterwards Sir J. E. Erichsen; and was house-surgeon under Mr., now Sir, Henry Thompson. He went to Edinburgh to take six weeks with Professor Syme; but ended by staying there for six years. He became professor of clinical surgery in the University of Glasgow in 1861, a position which he held till 1869. From 1869 to 1877 he filled the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh, removing