

ties. At the end of the second year, the student passes an examination on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacology, general pathology, etc., and at the end of the fourth year, and examination on medicine, etc.

Attached to the University is a hospital having about four hundred beds. Hundreds of patients go to the hospital daily, so that the students have an excellent opportunity for bedside instruction.

After the student receives his degree at the end of four years he may practice without further examinations. Many, however, stay on at the University three years longer, or go to Germany.

Of late years a number of medical schools have been established to which the students go directly from the Japanese high schools. In these Medical Schools the Japanese language is used. The course of study is full and these schools turn out a very good class of physician. The graduates of these schools may practice without passing a state examination.

There is a third class of medical students who go through an irregular course. These obtain a license by passing state examinations, the first being on the primary subjects and the second on the final branches.

These various forms of schools and licensing bodies have not yet been able to supply the demand for physicians throughout the country, but in course of time the supply will be adequate.

#### THE ADVANCES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A short time ago at Leeds, Dr. A. W. Mayo Robson, delivered an address on the above topic. He passed under review some of the achievements that have been made in the healing art, and pointed to the great possibilities for the future. Some of the statements contained in the address are worthy of notice.

The question was raised what some of the great surgeons of the past would think if they visited a modern operating room. They would be astonished to see the patient sleeping quietly, and the most perfect system of cleanliness and asepsis in practical use. Anæsthesia is one of the greatest boons conferred on humanity, and the nineteenth century would have been a prominent one in the history of medicine if it had nothing else to record. The statement was made that it is almost as important to select a good anæsthetist as a good surgeon. The returned surgeon would be attracted by the care and attention to detail. The boiling of instruments, the sterilization under high pressure steam, and the cleansing of the hands, would all be new to him. But this astonishment would be greatly increased by visiting the wards a few days later to find the wounds all healed and the patients doing well with normal tem-