

the George Henry Lewis Studentship in Physiology which may be held by a member of the university. These university appointments vary in value from \$500 to \$1,250 per annum, the usual value being about \$1,000. In general they are given for one year with possibility of re-election on two successive occasions, so that a hard working student may be assured of holding the appointment for three years if he so desires. At Oxford there exist similar studentships.

Perhaps I shall best explain their working if I describe briefly the origin and the conditions associated with one of these—the John Lucas Walker Studentship.

Mr. John Lucas Walker, a well-to-do London merchant, without near relations, left by will in 1886 8,000 pounds of stock bringing four per cent. to his old friend Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, a man well-known in Canada for the part he took in the Behring Sea Arbitration; and well-known in Cambridge as an old "Blue" in athletics. The bequest was to be utilised in the promotion, without regard to sect or party, of scientific or literary research or of either of those objects in Cambridge or London. Sir Richard, appreciating that there was need at the moment for the encouragement of research in medicine more than in any other branch of science or literature, determined after consultation with Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Walker's old physician, and with Sir James Paget, that the money should be devoted to the advancement of Pathological research in Cambridge. With these capable advisers Sir Richard Webster laid down a series of carefully considered stipulations of which the following are the more important:—

Of the interest accruing from the bequest a sum of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$1,500 should become the stipend of the student. What remained should be added to a reserve fund or be given in the form of exhibitions of not more than \$250 to encourage original work in pathology.

The student should be appointed by election not by competitive examination, the electors being three in number—the professors of pathology and physiology in the university and the President of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

The student might be a person of either sex; need not necessarily be a member of the university of Cambridge; should be appointed for three years with a possibility of re-election for two additional years; should be liable to lose the appointment at any time, if confirmed ill health or want of diligence made it evident to the professor of pathology that the student was not fulfilling and was not likely to fulfill the objects of the studentship, so also appointment to a professorship or fellowship vacates the studentship from the day the appointment takes effect.

It is not demanded that the student shall spend his whole time in the university, it is only stipulated that three months out of each year be devoted to investigations in the university laboratory, the rest of the year may be spent in other universities; but the student shall at no time systematically engage in any business or profession or engage in work which in the opinion of the administrators would interfere with his original enquiries. Thus it is implicitly recommended that the student undertakes work at those centres where there are the best opportunities for prosecuting his particular line of investigation.

The scheme only became effective in 1887, less than 10 years ago, and it might be thought that it is still too early to estimate its value, that time has not yet been given for the students to make their mark in Medical Science, or for their researches to have gained appreciation. But this is far from being the case.

The first student, Dr. William Hunter, was a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh, and he held the appointment for three years. The work done by him at Cambridge and Strasburg upon the nature of pernicious anaemia, is known