

candidate is discomfited, he may still, by tears and entreaties and presents to the Chancellor or his assistants, induce him to reconsider the matter." (It is said that such things were not unheard of at Cambridge in the last century.) The ceremony of conferring the licence is almost exactly like that of taking a master's degree at Cambridge to-day. The candidate appears in academical dress, and, in the presence of the proctors and other dignitaries, kneels before the Chancellor who, in the name of the Trinity, gives him the solemn licence to *incept* or *begin* to teach in the faculty of arts. A few months later the inceptor swears to obey certain rules and respect certain authorities, and so reaches the stage when he can call himself a Master (M.A.)

We have followed in a very cursory manner the academic career of a student in arts from his initiation to his mastership. There is not space for a like treatment of the lawyer, the doctor, or the priest, but in many ways the course they follow is very like the one we have watched. Paris is the most famous school of Theology, and the work prescribed is long and arduous. In this faculty, as elsewhere, debates are the order of the day, but the subjects chosen are not always very profitable. Here is one—"What was the colour of the Virgin's skin?" At the time of which we speak there is—strangely enough—no faculty of Civil Law at Paris. In this department Bologna is pre-eminent, and the course it prescribes is an excellent one, judged by modern standards. In medicine, too, the students are kept a long time as undergraduates, but they seem to study little else than Galen and Hippocrates. A dissection is a very rare event—in some places there is one in every two years—and surgery is looked upon with disdain by the medical profession as a mean craft fit only for barbers. Such a training can hardly inspire very much confidence, and the junior members of the University, always unfettered in the expression of opinion, speak of the medical degree as a licence to kill, and hail each new graduate with the cry "Vade et occide." Nor do the seniors always show much more confidence.

At Montpellier, young doctors are allowed to practice "outside the city and its suburbs." However, then as always, the doctors had ways of their own of commanding respect, and their doings remind us of Petrarch's letter to Boccaccio: "They never appear in public without being superbly dressed, mounted on magnificent horses, and wearing golden spurs. The next thing, you know, they will arrogate the honours of a triumph, and in fact they deserve it, for there is not one among them that has not killed at least five thousand men, and that is the required number to entitle one to these honours."

We have already seen something of the discomforts of the lecture room; but in his lodgings or his college rooms, the student is scarcely better off. He has no breakfast! (a fearful idea to a modern university man). From five or six till ten, he is supposed to be hard at work. He dines at 10 a.m., and among the poorer students this early dinner is often as bad as it is ill-timed. "A penyee pece of byefe amongst four, havyng a few porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, with salte and otemell." Of course the students do not all fare so badly, and it has been remarked that in Paris the allowance of wine was sufficient "to make it expedient that college meetings should not be held post vinum." After dinner the ideal student is expected to study till supper time at five. His evenings are usually given up to amusement—the richer will very likely be idling in any case, and the poorer can not afford either fire or light, the latter especially being very expensive. Speaking of amusements, we are struck at once by the absence of anything sensible. Considering what actually went on, it is strange to find the machinery of tennis and fives prohibited as "indecent instruments." Music, too, is forbidden as a rule; but the Germans, always musical, allow it at reasonable hours, "provided they are musical." (We commend this proviso to college deans at home). Such restrictions are all the more remarkable when we remember that, in these early times, the authorities scarcely interfere at all with the private life of the student. He is allowed to