

the second M.B. examination in human anatomy and physiology, both of which subjects must be passed at the same time. These two examinations should be cleared out of the way by the end of the ninth term. Many men leave Cambridge at this period, but an increasing number stay for two additional terms, until they have passed the first part of the third M.B. examination in pharmacology and general pathology. They are then transferred, most of them at any rate, to the large London, Provincial, and Scottish or Irish schools, where clinical material is more abundant and facilities for clinical study are greater than can possibly be provided in such a small town as Cambridge. Two or two and a-half years later the student returns, takes the second part of the third M.B. examination, at which he has to profess the principles and practice of general and special branches of surgery, midwifery and diseases peculiar to women, principles and practice of physics, including mental diseases, medical jurisprudence, hygiene, and public health, etc.

One of the features of this part of the examination peculiar to Cambridge, and a most admirable one, is the "keeping of the act in the public schools" in which a candidate reads and defends a dissertation composed by himself on some subject previously approved by the Regius Professor of Physic.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be taken three years after that of M.B. Moreover, if the student does not wish to take his M.B. at all, he may proceed to the degree of M.D. four years after passing his M.B. examination, taking his M.A. degree. In each case the procedure is the same. A thesis containing original work has to be sustained in the public school. At this act any member of the university may submit the candidate to a *viva voce* examination on any work contained in the thesis. This duty is usually, of course, undertaken by the Regius Professor of Physic and a Doctor of Medicine of the university, who is appointed to act as his assistant. The candidate has also to write an extempore essay on some subject relating to physiology, pathology, the practice of medicine or state medicine.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure none of you will accuse me of disloyalty either to my Alma Mater, which has a very deep and abiding place in my affections, or to the mother that has so graciously adopted me, if I criticize in certain details the medical curricula as pursued in Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities respectively.

The long courses of systematic lectures given in Edinburgh, and necessary for the degree, are in themselves admirable, but