

give excellent results if properly worked, but a little later, I shall criticize it in one or two somewhat important details. It is, no doubt, the outcome of long experience, not only of the work done in Edinburgh, but of that done in the other Scottish universities; for since the last report of the Royal Commissioner on the Universities, the governing bodies of these institutions have been brought into much closer touch than was formerly the case, and their curricula have been brought much more into line. Before leaving the description of the curriculum of this school, it may be mentioned that Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery may proceed to the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, after they have spent one year in the medical or surgical wards respectively of an hospital in the military or the naval medical service, or in scientific work bearing directly on their profession, or two years in "practice." In each case an examination must be passed, and a thesis submitted for the approval of the faculty.

The Cambridge Medical School represents the newer schools, for though it has for long sent most distinguished men into the profession, it only came to occupy an important position as a centre for medical teaching and research some 35 or 36 years ago. Here a student must "keep" or reside nine terms (three years) after passing the previous (or matriculation examination for the university) examinations or some corresponding examination in classics, mathematics, English, etc. This examination must be taken by every student of the university either before he enters, or at as early a date as possible afterwards. He may commence the study of medicine at once, though this is the exception. Most men proceed to a degree in arts, many continuing to study classics and mathematics before they proceed to their medical studies; the majority, however, take an honors "tripos" in the natural sciences. Where time is an element of importance, this latter course is invariably adopted, as much of the work done for this tripos examination is useful for the first and second examinations for the M.B. degree. The regulations as to period of study are much the same as in other universities. Of the five years' study required after registration, the first three or four are usually spent in Cambridge, during which period the student passes the examination for the natural science tripos (1st part); sometimes he will also take a "2nd part tripos," specializing for a year in some subject such as advanced physiology, anatomy, chemistry, botany, or geology, and the first M.B. examination, including chemistry and other branches of physics and elementary biology. (These may be taken together or separately), and