

HOLLAND.—(Population one and a half millions.)—Has three universities supported entirely by the State. To matriculate at a university the applicant must present a certificate from a gymnasium or undergo an equivalent examination. The course extends over six years. The right to practise is not conveyed with this degree, but can be obtained only by passing an examination before a special board consisting of eight professors appointed annually by the government.

BELGIUM.—(Population over five millions.)—Has four universities two of which are supported by the State. To matriculate, the applicant must be a graduate of a literary college or pass a thorough preliminary examination. The course extends over five years and includes practical laboratory work, operative surgery, and attendance for three years upon clinics in medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is held a few weeks after the close of the course, and includes the general subjects of the course, together with practical examinations in clinical medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and in operative surgery. This degree is conferred by the universities, but the diploma must be legalized by a Government Commission, whose duty it is to ascertain if all the conditions exacted by law have been complied with.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There are nineteen medical schools, ten, namely the universities, confer the Doctorate. The remainder bestow the various titles of licentiate, member and fellow. To matriculate, the applicant must either possess a degree in arts of some recognized collegiate institution, or must pass the prescribed preliminary examination. The course has been extended to five years. During the attendance at an hospital the student must serve as clinical dresser for three months, and as clinical clerk for three months. The examinations are two in number, partly written and partly oral. The examinations are quite rigid and are conducted by a board composed of professors and of others having no connection with the college. Upon passing the final examination the candidate receives the right to practise, with the title (differing in different schools) of licentiate, member, fellow, bachelor of medicine, bachelor of medicine and master of surgery, or doctor of medicine. In Edinburgh the degree of M.D. is only to be obtained after first having taken a degree both of bachelor of medicine and master of surgery, and after having devoted two years to actual practice. No special examination is required but the candidate must present a thesis. The higher titles such as F. R. C. S., F. R. C. P., and M. D., have no privileges attached to them outside of the college granting them, excepting that they are requisite for appointment on the staff of hospitals of any reputation. The medical profession in Great Britain enjoys that degree of estimation and credit which a science (conferring on mankind the greatest of all comforts) justly deserves. We find that the physicians and sur-