

FRANCE.

Degrees in medicine of the University of France are conferred by the faculties of Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, Bordeaux, Lille, and Lyons, under regulations laid down by the government.

(1.) The studies necessary for obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine last four years; during the first three years they may be carried on either in the faculties, in the *écoles de plein exercice*, or in the preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy. The studies of the fourth year can only be made in a faculty or in an *école de plein exercice*.

(2.) The candidates must produce, when they take the first inscription, the diploma of bachelor of sciences, limited as regards the mathematical part. They must undergo five examinations and defend a thesis. The second, third, and fifth examinations are divided into two parts. The *examens de fin d'année* are suppressed.

(3.) The five examinations are on the following subjects. First examination: physics, chemistry, medical natural history. Second examination: first part, anatomy and histology; second part, physiology. Third examination: first part, external pathology (surgery), midwifery, operative surgery; second part, internal pathology (medicine), general pathology. Fourth examination: hygiene, legal medicine, therapeutics, materia medica, and pharmacology. Fifth examination: first part, clinical surgery and obstetrics; second part, clinical medicine, practical demonstrations in pathological anatomy, and a thesis on a subject chosen by the candidate.

A foreigner holding medical qualifications to practice medicine, if desirous of obtaining the degree of the University of France, must show to the minister of public instruction his diploma, and the certificates of the course

of study which he has undergone in his own university or medical school. The minister, if satisfied, will authorize the candidate to present himself for the five final examinations (*examens de réception*). These are conducted in the French language. The fees are as follows: each examination 90 francs — 450 francs; thesis, 240 francs; fifteen inscriptions, 520 francs; three *examens de fin d'année*, 90 francs; diplomas of *bachelier ès lettres et ès sciences*, 100 francs; in all 1400 francs. It will be seen that the candidate has to pay all the fees, although exempted from the necessity of passing the preliminary examinations and those for the *bachelier ès lettres et ès sciences*.

Medical education in France is under the control of the state, and is given in the faculties of medicine and pharmacy, the *écoles de plein exercice*, and the preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The following are the conditions laid down by the French government for the recognition of a faculty of medicine: The city in which the school is established must pay a proper share of the expenses. There must be seventeen professorships, namely, anatomy, physiology, internal physiology (medicine), general pathology and pathological anatomy, hygiene and forensic medicine, operative surgery, therapeutics, materia medica, botany and zoology, medical chemistry, medical physics, pharmacy, and clinical midwifery,— each with one professor; and two professors each of clinical medicine and clinical surgery. There must also be eight assistant professors: two each for the natural sciences, medicine, and surgery, and one each for obstetrics and for anatomy and physiology. These assistants are selected by *concours*, and appointed for ten years.

The School of Medicine in Paris is open not only to the French public, but to all who wish to attend the courses and take degrees. Great facilities are afforded to British and foreign students for the prosecution of their studies, all lectures being given gratuitously, and no payment being required for hospital attendance. For dissections, however, a payment of 30 francs or more is expected from each student.

The medical sessions begin for winter on October 15th, and for summer on April 15th, of each year.

The instruction in the faculty of medicine in Paris is given by the following professors: M. Sappey, Anatomy; M. Robin, Histology; M. Béclard, Physiology; M. Wurtz, Medical Chemistry; M. Baillon, Natural History; M. Gavarret, Medical Physics; M. Regnaud, Pharmacology; MM. Jaccoud and Peter, Internal Pathology or Medicine; M. Trélat, External Pathology or Surgery; M. Guyon, Surgical Pathology; M. Le Fort, Practical Surgery; M. Hayem, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; M. Charcot, Pathological Anatomy; M. Pajot, Midwifery; M. Bouchardat, Hygiene; M. Brouardel, Forensic Medicine; M. Bouchard, General Pathology and Therapeutics; M. Vulpian, Comparative and Experimental Medicine; MM. G. Sée, Lasègue, Hardy, Potain, Clinical Medicine; MM. Gosselin, Richet, Verneuil, Clinical Surgery; M. Depaul, Clinical Midwifery; M. Panas, Clinical Ophthalmology; M. Parrot, Diseases of Children; M. Laboulbène, History of Medicine; M. Ball, Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Supplementary courses are also given on Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of Children, Venereal Diseases (M. Fourrier).

There are laboratories for Normal Histology (under the charge of Robin); Physiology (Béclard); Path-

ological Anatomy (Charcot); Experimental Pathology (Vulpian); Therapeutics (Hayem); Biological Chemistry (Gautier); Pharmacology (Regnaud). The sphere of these laboratories is limited owing to imperfect accommodations and means; they are used chiefly by medical men and students preparing their theses.