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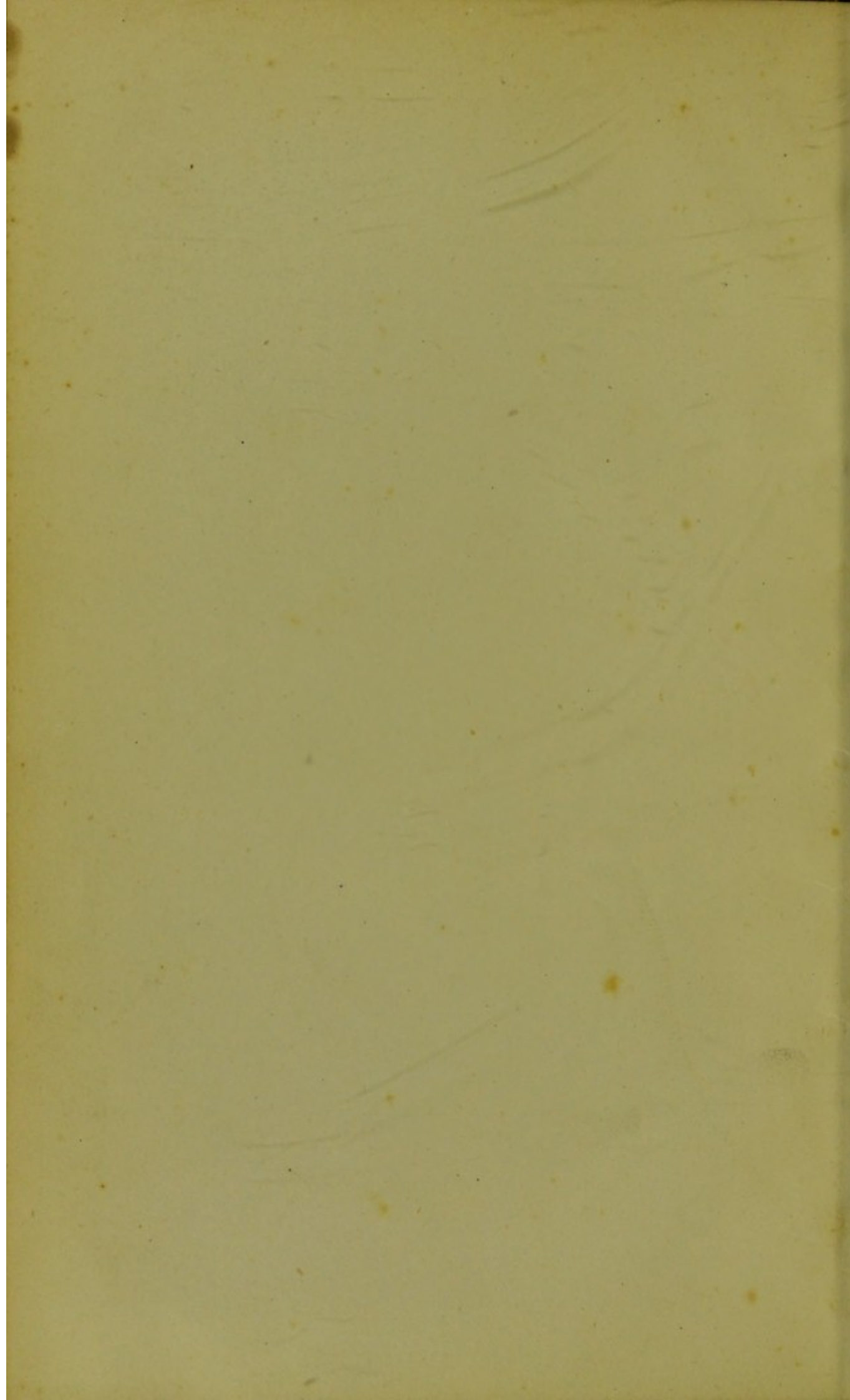


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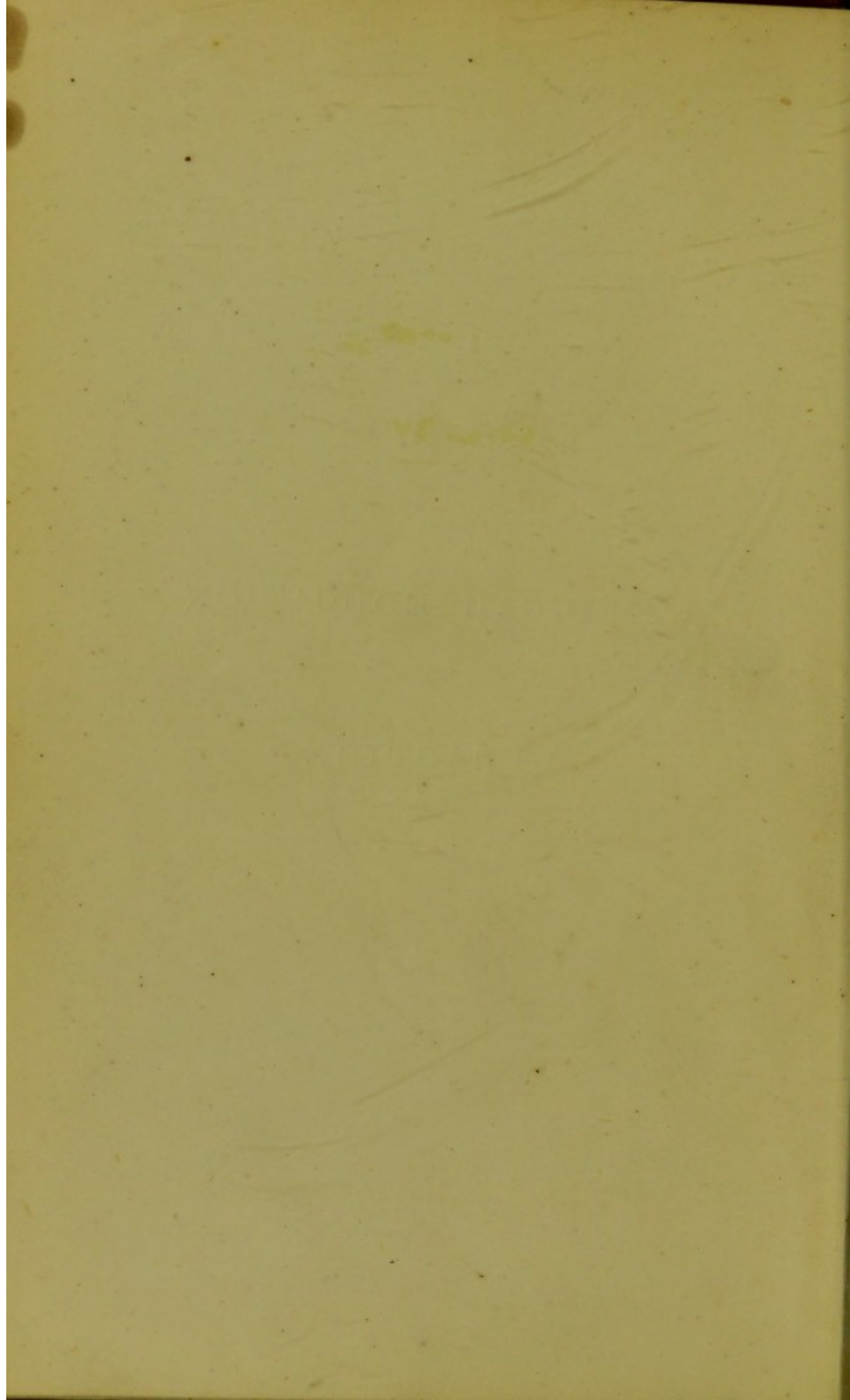
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MEDICAL EDUCATION

AND

PRACTICE



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IN

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

BY

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ETC., ETC.



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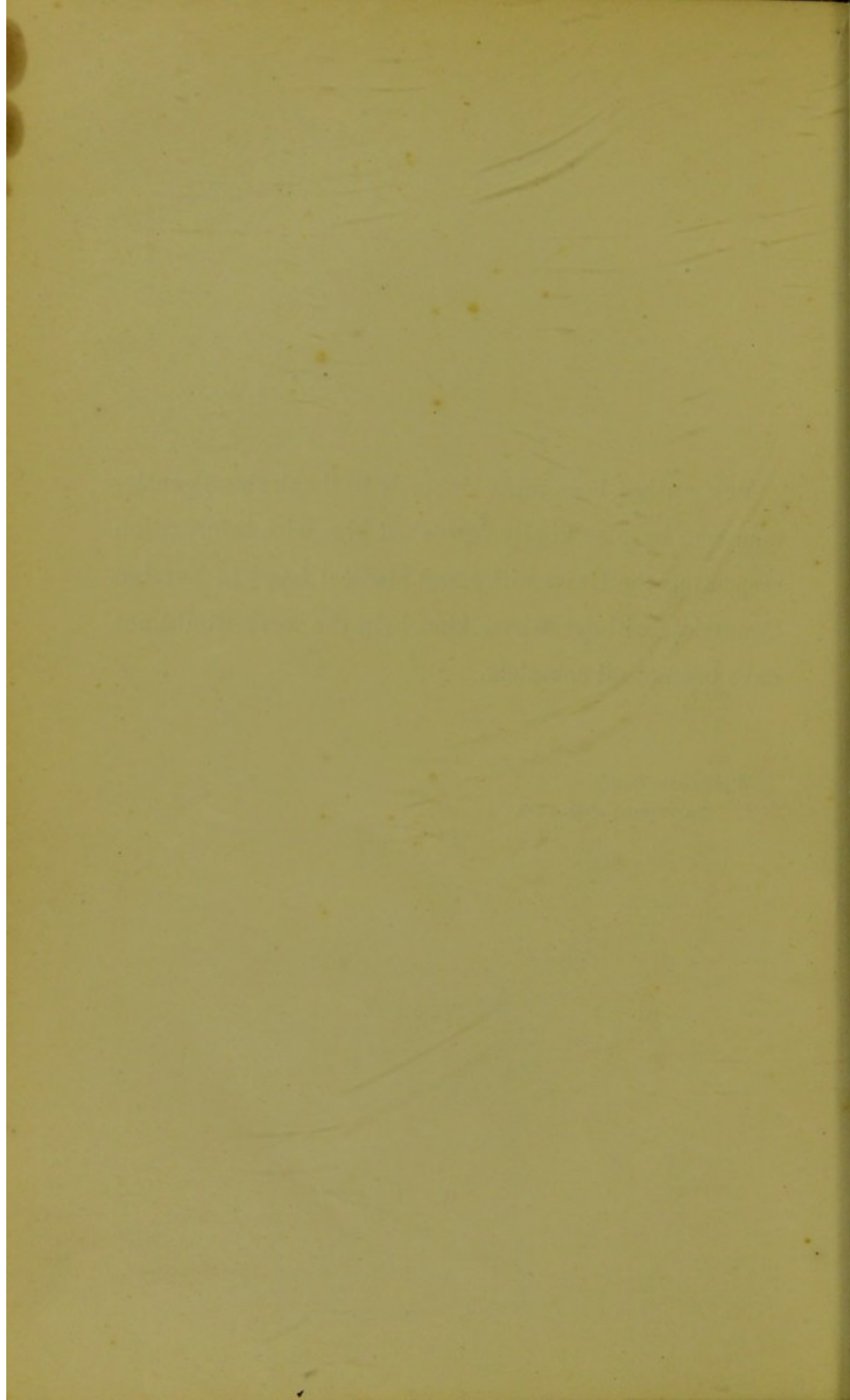
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THE Author begs most sincerely to thank those gentlemen who have so kindly furnished him with information respecting the Universities and Medical Laws in Foreign Countries, without whose kind help the work would not have been at all complete.

PARKFIELD HOUSE,
SHEFFIELD; *July*, 1880.



Fac. of Science 41

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

INTRODUCTION

THE success attending the publication of my 'Guide to European Universities' has induced me to reproduce the information it contained in a larger form, together with a considerable amount of more recent information, which I have obtained from various parts of the civilised world. My last book contained merely the regulations for granting the medical degree at most of the European Continental Universities, together with some minor information concerning the Universities themselves, whilst in this will be contained the conditions under which a medical practitioner may practise his profession, and the requirements for the medical degree at the Universities and Medical Corporations in almost all the civilised countries of the world. The want of such a book has been long felt by those who take any interest in the question of medical education, and is more especially needed at the present time, when our Legislature is about to introduce a number of reforms relative to both the education and practice of medical men. The usefulness of such a book as this will be of a twofold nature. Not only will it serve as a reference book for those about to enter the medical profession, or who, having already done so, contemplate a change of country, but its circulation will tend to arouse the profession from that condition of apathy into which it has sunk in some parts of the world, and to lessen those degrading practices indulged in by some of the remotely situated medical colleges, which are as derogatory to the profession as they are injurious to the community at large. For by comparing the Universities of good and bad repute in the various countries of the world a degree of hauteur and sense of superiority over others will be aroused, on the one hand, and an amount of jealousy and feeling of inferiority on the other, which, though in themselves any-

thing but agreeable or desirable conditions, will, in the end, more than anything else, tend to promote the higher elevation of the standard of medical education. The effect of such a condition of things must be obvious. It will be made known to the world that certain institutions insist upon such an excellent system of medical education that their graduates are justly entitled to the respect and confidence of the public, whilst others are satisfied with the most meagre and irregular system, well suited to the indolence and ignorance of the unscrupulous and unprincipled adventurer, the impostor, and the quack, and the men who have failed to pass the examinations of more respectable institutions. The result will be that those of them which are firmly established, favorably situated, and possessed of an efficient teaching staff and facilities for study, will quickly follow in the footsteps of those who have already adopted a high standard of medical education. They will not allow themselves to be subjected to invidious comparisons, which would be constantly made between them and their more progressive neighbours. But such Universities as are ill fitted to bestow a respectable education upon their students will either cease to exist altogether, or continue to grant worthless degrees, which each year will be the more easily distinguished from those of a superior order. In proportion to the height of the educational standard at the Universities and Medical Boards will, as a rule, be found to correspond the stringency of the laws affecting the medical profession. Thus, in countries where the medical examinations are incomprehensive and irregularly conducted, and the required studies insufficient, the medical laws will be found to be exceedingly elastic and defective, and the health and consequent happiness of the people in a corresponding

condition. But in those where the educational standard is high we shall find the reverse to be the case. In such will be found excellent laws for the preservation of health and for the prevention of disease, established for the guidance and by the advice of an intelligent and well-informed assembly of medical practitioners. In our own country, although our medical laws are not as perfect as we might wish, owing to the great difficulty of medical legislation in these days of almost miraculous development of the sciences, which demands such a constant and thorough remodelling of the laws affecting the medical profession as to render it almost impossible for any body of legislators to supply laws with sufficient rapidity to meet the demand, yet we have much to be thankful for, that our system of medical and general education has attained a high eminence; and we justly and naturally feel somewhat proud of this. But, at the same time, we should guard against any over-estimation of our own importance, and must not forget that we are followed very closely indeed by other countries. The temple of science has not been raised to its present commanding height, or decorated with its beautiful proportions and embellishments by the exertions of any one country. If we shut our eyes to all that other nations have contributed, and are still contributing, we should survey only a few columns of the majestic fabric, and never rise to an adequate conception of the whole. Our insular position, by restricting intercourse, has contributed to generate a contempt for foreigners and their institutions, and an unreasonable notion of our own importance, which is often very ludicrous, and always to be regretted. The country which has done the most for science will certainly be the last to assert its pretensions, and a readiness to allow the merits of others will be the most powerful means, next to modesty and diffidence, of recommending our own to imitation. If we come to the extraordinary resolution of attending only to what has been done by Englishmen in medical science we shall have to go back to a state of comparative darkness, for such it must needs be deemed if we exclude the strong light which has been thrown upon medical subjects from Italy, Austria, Germany, and France. For instance, at the first institution of the French Academy of Science, towards the middle of the last century, some of its members occupied themselves with the useful undertaking of dissecting animals, and of describing and

illustrating them by figures. This academy, to whose members we owe these splendid and useful labours, was founded by Louis XIV and his minister Colbert, and when we review the long list of illustrious names which adorn its annals, and bring together the numberless accessions to almost every branch of science which have been the fruit of their exertions through the reigns of its despotic founder and his no less despotic successors to the present time, we shall be constrained to admit that our own country, which boasts of a free Government, an intellectual society, and a high standard of education, may take a lesson from them. And, although we feel justly proud of such names as Hunter and Harvey, we may still give the honour due to those of Malpighi, Cesalpino, De Graaf, Haller, Camper, Blumenbach, Spallanzani, Cuvier, Scarpa, and Virchow. These great men, though born in different countries, have all been contributors to one common end—the advancement of useful knowledge.

Nothing opposes the advancement of science so much as those exaggerated national claims and unfounded national antipathies, which exist in all countries of the world, but more especially in these islands. Instead of shutting himself up in an island and abusing the rest of mankind, the scientific man should make the world his country, should trample beneath his feet those prejudices which the vulgar and ignorant so fondly hug to their bosoms, and should sweep from his mind the dross and cobwebs of all partiality and enmity which darken and disturb his perceptions and fetter the operations of the intellect. Then, as his eyes opened, and he beheld the wonders of the universe outside his own little sphere, he would begin at length to awaken to a sense of his own insignificance, and to recognise the fact that others besides himself and his own countrymen are advancing in civilization and scientific culture.

The same contempt for foreigners and their institutions which exists in such a marked degree in this country also exists in a more or less modified form in most countries of the world. It is but lately that the French Government arrived at the unhappy determination of depriving all foreign medical practitioners of the right of practising in the Republic, without first undergoing the examinations required for the French licence. All foreign physicians, whether graduates of the bogus Universities with which, until lately, the United States of America abounded, or of such

first-class Universities as exist in Europe, were included in this sweeping fiat, which caused great indignation in this country on account of the supposed slight it offered to our University degrees, notwithstanding the fact that our own medical laws would not admit to the register the medical degrees of any other country. The same occurrence took place a short time since in the province of Ontario, in Canada, the reason for which was that their graduates were not allowed to register as practitioners in this country without undergoing fresh examinations. Such want of mutual respect and reciprocity is, without doubt, a serious obstacle to the free and uninterrupted intercourse which should constantly be taking place between scientific men of different countries; but, at the same time, we must admit that it will have a tendency to keep the standard of medical education up to a good level, by causing invidious comparisons to be constantly made between the systems existing in different countries, which will arouse a useful spirit of competition for the more honorable position.

The cry for medical reform has become so universal that one can hardly take up a medical journal without finding an article or letter on the subject, and in our own country, at the present time, the governing bodies are busily engaged framing new laws for the better education of medical practitioners, the official recognition of foreign medical qualifications of good repute, and the establishment of a central licensing board. There are many and serious obstacles to be met with in accomplishing such a task, which must necessarily cause great delays, and may lead some to think that, after all, the reforms so much needed are not destined to be completed to the satisfaction of the profession and the public in our generation. It is to be hoped that these doubts may not be realised, and that we may soon be able to boast of as good a medical code as exists in any other European state. It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the advanced state of medical education in Great Britain and Ireland, there is scarcely a European country where the legal conditions for practice are in such an unsatisfactory state; scarcely anywhere in Europe can a licence to practise be obtained upon such easy conditions, and nowhere are the laws for preventing illegal practice so easily and so often evaded and set at naught. In France, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Sweden, all the examining bodies are regulated by the

Government, and have exactly the same requirements for the medical license; in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, Servia, and Roumania, there is but one State licensing Board; and in Belgium there are two State Universities, which grant the licence on similar terms; whilst in Great Britain and Ireland there are nineteen different licensing bodies, each granting several qualifications, the requirements for which are not in two cases alike, and which, together, make the number of diplomas for legal practice amount to fifty-five; so that there may be fifty-five medical practitioners in one town, not two of whom are similarly qualified. These different diplomas are the cause of a great amount of jealousy and ill feeling in the ranks of the profession, and are exceedingly confusing to the non-professional public. For, suppose two men, one M.D. of London and the other L.S.A. of London, apply for registration. These men, one of whom possesses a degree which is considered to be second to none in the world, and the other the lowest possible diploma in the country, are placed side by side upon the register, with equal privileges, as holders of medical diplomas. This is manifestly unjust and absurd. The diploma of "Officier de Santé" of Paris might, with far greater justice, be ranked with the French M.D. Again, no one can obtain any of the above-named Continental licences to practise without showing evidence of thorough classical and mathematical studies at a public lyceum or gymnasium, and undergoing examinations on *all* medical subjects. In this country, however, a licence to practise may be obtained by undergoing a preliminary examination of a purely elementary character, and then passing the examinations of one or other of the Medical Boards, some of which grant diplomas without any examination in surgery, and others without any examination in midwifery, jurisprudence, chemistry, materia medica, or toxicology. Bearing these facts in mind, it is not to be wondered at that the bare suggestion of a conjoint examination scheme is hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by all parties concerned. It is, however, doubtful whether the public and the profession will be satisfied at having a conjoint examining Board established without, at the same time, having a general reformation in the existing laws relating to medical education. The courses of lectures for medical students need to be considerably lessened and better adjusted; the vexed question of residence

for our University medical degrees once for all settled by throwing them all open; and medical students and graduates of respectable Foreign and Colonial Universities and Colleges allowed the same professional privileges as those of our own country. I think those who have paid any attention to the subject of medical education will admit that a great amount of valuable time, which ought to be devoted to study, is undoubtedly wasted in attendance on a number of useless discourses, often badly delivered, and generally quite unintelligible to the majority of the students who hear them. This, it must be understood, is intended to apply to the theoretical lectures only, and not to those practical and experimental courses conducted in the laboratories, the value of which is recognised by all. It would be well were the coming Board to insist upon more of these practical courses than are at present required for the licence to practise, and at the same time make the attendance on the theoretical lectures optional. It is much to be regretted that more attention is not paid in this country to practical work in the laboratory. With the exception of the University of Edinburgh and a few of the London schools the opportunities for practical research in our medical schools are scanty. It is this want of interest in practical laboratory work that has brought our schools, with the above exceptions, into such disrepute abroad, and, at the same time, gained for Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and the other Continental medical schools, such world-wide fame.

From my own personal experience of British and Continental schools I can bear testimony to the vast superiority of the laboratory arrangements of the latter over those of the former. This grave defect in our system of medical education should be amongst the first to be remedied by the framers of our new medical laws. The fees for attendance at the schools and hospitals need also to be considerably lessened, thus bringing within reach of rich and poor alike the opportunity of entering the profession. Such liberal reforms as these would contribute no less to the advancement of science than to the comfort and convenience of the community.

In perusing the following pages the reader will be gratified at learning that many of the medical corporations in the United States of America are at last awaking to a consciousness of their unsatisfactory condition, and seem determined to make strenuous efforts to place their Universities on an equal footing with those of Europe. The paramount importance of the "almighty dollar" is fast becoming a thing of the past, and science appears likely to have as many followers and admirers there as in Europe. In some of the States of the Union there exist a great number of first class and highly respectable Universities and Medical Colleges capable of affording as good and sound an education as can be obtained in Europe. Harvard, Pennsylvania, New York, Bellevue, and Jefferson, are names honoured as much in Europe as in America. When, however, we turn our eyes to the American republics south of the United States a deplorable state of affairs confronts us. In many of them the teaching of medicine is entirely neglected, whilst in others the so-called system of medicine is a mere pretence. With the exception of Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Venezuela, which have good Universities and tolerably good medical laws, the condition of medicine is as bad as can well be imagined. People who fail to make a living by honest toil invariably, in these smaller republics, resort to medicine as a means of livelihood, so that it is far from uncommon to meet with bankrupt confectioners, unfortunate grocers, and the like, in full practice, parading their names before the public, through the medium of the daily papers and advertisement walls, with "Dr" and "M.D." attached to them, without a word being said by the authorities. Notwithstanding the neglected condition of medicine in these Spanish-American republics, it may be said that the science of medicine is, at the present time, more than it ever has been before, in a decidedly progressive state; and we may reasonably expect that, in spite of the many and great obstacles with which she has to contend, she will, at a time not far distant, assume that pre-eminent position in the world to which she is so justly entitled.

EUROPE

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

No one may practise medicine or surgery in any part of this empire who does not possess the Degree of "Medicinæ Doctor" from one of the Universities in the country, all of which are under Government supervision, and possess exactly the same regulations. The course of study at the Austro-Hungarian schools of medicine occupies nine months in each year, and is arranged as follows:

1st and 2nd years, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Histology, Dissection, and practical laboratory work in Microscopy, Chemistry, Physiology and Physics.

3rd, 4th, and 5th years, Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, Histology, Pharmacology, Post-mortem Examinations, Physical Diagnosis, Obstetrics, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Gynæcology, Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, Ophthalmology, and Clinics, including practical work in the wards of a Hospital and in a Dispensary.

The professors have no pecuniary interest in the size of their classes, but receive fixed salaries varying from £220 to £400, with an addition of from £20 to £50 every ten years, and have the privilege of giving private courses by which their income may be increased to about £500. The fees for the entire course required for the University degree is about £50.

The following are the regulations for the medical Degree at all Austrian Universities:

I.—In order to obtain a Doctor's Degree in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and the therewith connected authority for the exercise of all branches of medical practice in the Austrian Empire, it is necessary to pass three strict examinations (rigorosa).

II.—The candidate must make application to the Dean of the Medical Faculty for admission to these examinations, and, with this object, must enclose the following documents. 1.—A certificate of his

birth or baptism. 2.—An authentic certificate of maturity from an Institution in one of the countries represented in the Imperial Council; or, if he does not belong to any of these countries, those certificates on the grounds of which he was matriculated as a regular student in medicine. 3.—A certificate of having attended the medical lectures in the quality of regular student of medicine for at least four sessions (semesters), and of having taken part in dissecting during two sessions. 4.—Certificates of having successfully passed three preliminary examinations in natural history. Besides which, before proceeding to the second rigorosum: 5.—A University certificate for the prescribed medical quinquennium, in which he gives particular proofs of attendance at the internal clinics and surgical clinics for at least four sessions, and eye clinics and midwifery clinics for two sessions. 6.—A certificate of having passed successfully the first rigorosum.

III.—The first rigorosum comprises Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and is a complete theoretical examination in all four branches of this rigorosum. The second rigorosum comprises General Pathology and Therapeutics, Pathological Anatomy, Pathological Histology, Pharmacology, Pharmacodynamics, Toxicology, Internal Medicine, Special Pathology and Therapeutics of Internal Diseases, and then a practical examination in Pathological Anatomy (with preparations and the dead body), and in Internal Medicine (at the bed-side), and finally, a complete theoretical examination on all the subjects of this rigorosum. The third rigorosum embraces Surgery, Special Pathology and Therapeutics of External Diseases, Eye Diseases, Gynæcology (Midwifery) and Forensic Medicine; and next, a practical examination in Surgery (at the sick bed and on the dead body), on Eye Diseases (at the sick bed), and on Midwifery (at the sick bed, on the corpse, or on the "mannequin"), and finally, a complete theoretical examination on all the subjects of this rigorosum.

IV.—All these examinations must take place at the same University. Only in very exceptional circumstances can a candidate be allowed by the Minister of Instruction, with the consent of the respective professorial Colleges, to pass the second or third rigorosum at a University other than that at which he has passed the first.

V.—All three examinations are conducted in public, but each President is at liberty to limit access to Physicians and Medical Students.

VI.—The Commission of Examination consists at each rigorosum of a President, the regular examiners, the Government Commissioner, and, at the last rigorosum, a Co-examiner appointed by the Government. Each examines for a quarter of an hour at each rigorosum. In those medical Faculties where there are Deans, these take precedence in their functions at the rigorosum, and sometimes the appointment of a Government Commissioner is dispensed with.

VII.—If the candidate be unsuccessful he may again appear. If unsuccessful at the first rigorosum he may appear again for examination in four months' time, and if at the second in six months' time. If the candidate fail to satisfy any one of his examiners he does not pass. If a candidate be rejected thrice at any rigorosum he can never present himself for examination again.

VIII.—For each rigorosum the candidate must pay a fee. For the first, 55 florins; for the second, 60 florins; and for the third, 65 florins in Austrian currency. Of this, the President and the Government Commissioner receive 5 florins each for their participation in the whole of the practical examinations of a rigorosum, and as much for their participation in the complete theoretical examination; and further 5 florins go to each examiner or co-examiner for a practical examination, and 5 florins for their participation in a complete theoretical examination. The remainder falls to the chancel fund of the University.

IX.—The promotion takes place under the presidency of the Rector, in the presence of the Dean of the Professorial College, by an ordinary professor as promoter, in the established form. At Prague, the Dean still takes precedence in this ceremony. In Vienna, the promotion takes place as hitherto with the co-operation of the Rector, the Chancellor, the four Doctors, and the Notary of the Faculty.

X.—The promotion fees for the Docto-

rate amount, at all the Universities of countries represented in the Imperial Council, to 60 florins Austrian currency. Of this (Vienna excepted), the Rector takes 15 florins, the Dean and Promoter 5 florins each, and, in Prague, the Dean (Doctoral), 5 florins. Total fee for M.D. degree about £23 English money.

XI.—The examinations are conducted in the Polish language at Cracow and Lemberg, and in the German language at the other Austrian Universities.

The following are the Universities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in alphabetical order:

AGRAM

This University has good laboratories, and all the necessary paraphernalia for medical studies. The town is the capital of Croatia, and the residence of its Bau, and has a population of 21,000 inhabitants.

GRAZ (NIEMETSKI-GRADETZ)

Founded in 1586, connected with which are Anatomical, Physiological, Pathological, and Zoological institutes, a laboratory for Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, and a large chemical laboratory. The town is the capital of Styria (Steyermark), and has a population of 80,000.

INNSBRÜCK.

This is an old University, and possesses all the facilities for medical studies. The town is the capital of the Tyrol, on the Brenner route to Brindisi, has a population of 14,000, and is much frequented by tourists.

KRAKAU (CRACOVA OR CRACOW)

This University, which possesses an excellent medical school, was established in 1400, and has a library containing 30,000 volumes. The town is the old capital of Poland, situated on the Vistula, and contains a population of 44,000.

LEMBERG (LWOW)

This University has 1000 students, a good medical school, and a library containing 50,000 volumes. It was founded in 1834. The town is the capital of Galicia.

PESTH

This University was founded in 1635, at Tyrnau, taken to Ofen in 1777, and thence transferred to Pesth in 1784. It is richly endowed, having 1000 students, 50 professors, and 70,000 books and MSS. in its library. The medical school is a first-class one, with excellent laboratories. The city is the capital of Hungary, and contains, with Buda, a population of 202,000.

PRAHA (PRAGUE)

This University was founded in 1348, when it had 200 professors and 30,000 students, but John Huss, trying to exclude foreigners, led to its desertion by about 25,000 students, who went to found the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Krakau. The present number of students is 2000. The medical school is a very good one, and has connected with it a library of 35,000 MSS., Pathological, Physiological, Medico-chemical and Zoo-chemical institutes. The city is the capital of Bohemia, and has a population of 160,000.

WIEN (VIENNA)

Established 1365, one of the most celebrated Universities in the world. The medical school, acknowledged to be the finest in the world, owes its popularity to the eminence of its professors, to the extent and completeness of its General Hospital, and to the large number of courses which are given on special subjects. The General Hospital is capable of accommodating about 3000 patients, and the library at the Imperial Palace contains 300,000 volumes, 20,000 MSS., and 300,000 engravings. The celebrated lectures on skin diseases by Professor Hebra are much frequented by English, Americans, and other foreigners. There is an excellent chemical institute, a pathological museum, and separate institutes for practical physiology and chemical pathology, besides cabinets for the study of special smaller branches. The great attraction of the school, however, is the laboratory of experimental pathology of Professor Stricker. A student desirous of occupying his time to the best advantage at Vienna must be prepared to spend a considerable sum of money in fees. The city of Vienna is situated on the rivers Donau (Danube) and Wien, is the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and

contains a population of 840,000 inhabitants. It has been much altered and improved lately, and is now one of the pleasantest and handsomest cities in Europe. It is the only town in the Empire which possesses a British physician.

BALEARIC ISLES

The islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza, celebrated as health stations, and consequently much visited by British, are included in the Kingdom of Spain, and have the same regulations for medical practice as that country. There are no Universities or Medical Colleges here. Language Spanish.

BELGIUM

There are four Universities in this Kingdom, viz. Bruxelles, Gand, Liège, and Louvain. The first and last are private institutions, which grant only scientific titles, without the licence to practise. The other two are State Universities, supported by Government, and grant medical Degrees, which, when legalised by a Government commission, confer the right to practise in Belgium. The language of the country is French.

BRUXELLES (BRUSSELS)

This University possesses a well equipped medical school. British and other medical practitioners, provided with proper medical and surgical qualifications, are admitted to examination before the Faculty for the Degree of M.D.

The examination consists of three tests, viz.:

1st Doctorate.—General Therapeutics, including Pharmaco-Dynamics (proportion of doses), Special Pathology and Therapeutics of Internal Diseases, General Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy.

2nd Doctorate.—Surgical Pathology, theory of Midwifery, public and private Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence (Forensic Medicine).

3rd Doctorate.—Examination at the hospital of one or two patients under medical and surgical treatment; examination in Midwifery, consisting in Obstetrical operations on the *mannequin* (model of pelvis); examination in Operative Surgery, consisting in some of the usual operations on the dead subject, such as Amputation, Ligature of an Artery, &c.

Great importance is attached to practical knowledge, but candidates must also prove that they possess positive theoretical science.

Examinations take place at any time between October 15th and June 20th, except during the Christmas and Easter vacations. They are *vivâ voce* and written; but candidates may be exempted from the latter and confine themselves to the *vivâ voce* tests.

Candidates must exhibit their qualifications or Diplomas.

The three examinations may be got through in a week, allowing a day's interval between each test.

Saturday is the most eligible day for arriving for candidates for whom time is an object. The delay of a week is, however, never exceeded by more than a day or two.

The examinations are conducted in English, through the medium of an interpreter for such candidates as are not familiar with the French language.

Candidates who are not foreign qualified medical men must undergo the examinations named above, and also an examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology, and must produce a Degree in Arts or Science from some recognised University, together with certificates showing that the candidate has attended for five years the Lectures of a medical college, and for three years the medical and surgical practice of a hospital. In case the Degree in Arts or Sciences is not forthcoming the candidate will be required to pass a preliminary examination in those subjects prior to being admitted to the medical examinations.

	Francs.	£	s.	d.
Fees for inscription of name	215	—	8	12 0
Fees for examinations	315	—	12	12 0
Fees for legalisation of diploma	10	—	0	8 0
Total	Fr. 540	£21	12	0

GAND (GHENT)

Established 1816. In order to matriculate at this University the candidate must be a Graduate in Arts of some University, or else pass a thorough preliminary examination. He must then attend for two years a scientific course, including Psychology, Chemistry (organic and inorganic), Physics, Botany, Zoology, and Mineralogy, and at the end of that time pass an ex-

amination. The course of medical study must next be undergone, viz. five years of attendance at Lectures, and three years attendance at hospital. At the end of the second year of medical studies an examination must be passed in Descriptive Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Pharmacology, and Comparative Anatomy; another at the end of the fourth year in General Pathology, Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Morbid Anatomy; and another at the end of the fifth year in Theory and Practice of Surgery and Obstetrics. The final examination for the Doctorate takes place a few weeks after the close of the course, and includes the general subjects of the course, together with practical examinations in Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Obstetrics, and in Operative Surgery. Candidates who have attended the requisite number of Lectures and the prescribed term of hospital practice at some other recognised University or Medical College, will be admitted to the final examination for the Doctorate, provided that they possess a Degree in Arts from some University, or else pass the matriculation examination here. All examinations are conducted in French. The Medical School is a first-class one.

LIEGE

This University, which was established in 1817, grants a Degree in Medicine, which can only be obtained after passing three examinations, in the French language, in Natural Sciences and Medical subjects. Before being admitted to examination the candidate must produce evidence, by certificates, that he has attended the Lectures of a recognised Medical Institution for five years, and the practice of a hospital for three years.

The first examination includes the following subjects — General Chemistry, Logic, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, Experimental Physics, Elements of Zoology, Elements of Botany (comprising the medical category), Elementary Geology and Mineralogy. This is called the examination for candidates in natural sciences.

The second examination, which is for candidates in medicine, includes Elements of Comparative Anatomy, Descriptive and Regional Anatomy, Human Physiology, and Pharmacologia.

The third examination, which, when successfully passed, entitles the candidate

to the Doctorate, includes the following subjects, viz.: General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, Mental Maladies, General Therapeutics, Surgical Pathology and Ophthalmology, Theory and Practice of Midwifery (including operations), Public Hygiene, Legal Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations.

The fees are—

For the examination of candidate in natural sciences . . .	80 fr.
For the examination of candidate in medicine	40 fr.
For the examination of Doctor in Medicine	240 fr.
Total	360 fr.—
or about £15 English money.	

The Medical School is a first-class one, and every facility for study is afforded the students.

LOUVAIN

This University was founded in 1426, suppressed in a few centuries afterwards, and restored in 1817. The Medical Degree cannot be obtained unless the candidate produce evidence of five years' study of the medical branches at some recognised Medical College or University, and three years' hospital practice at some recognised hospital. Three examinations must be passed in one group (or branch) of the sciences, viz. Mathematics, Physico-chymics, or Natural Science, after which must be passed a thorough verbal examination, in the French language, before the Medical Faculty, in Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Medicine, Surgical Pathology and Surgery, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, and Ophthalmology.

BRITISH ISLANDS

In these islands anybody may practise as a medical practitioner whose name appears on the British Medical Register. Any Degree or Diploma obtained from one of the nineteen examining Boards in the United Kingdom may be placed upon the Register, by payment of a fee of £5. Anybody whose name does not appear on the Medical Register, and who uses a title or designation implying that he is registered under the Medical Act, is liable, upon conviction, to a fine. The following are the examining Boards, viz.: The

Medical Faculties of the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Oxford, Saint Andrew's, and Queen's University in Ireland; the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh; the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland (Dublin); the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England (London), Edinburgh, and Ireland (Dublin); the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; the Societies of Apothecaries of London and Dublin.

The Universities grant the following Degrees, which, when registered, entitle the holder to practise in any part of the islands:

M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.

M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine.

Lic.-Med.—Licentiate of Medicine.

M.Ch. or M.S. or C.M.—Master of Surgery.

B.Ch. or B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.

Lic.-Surg.—Licentiate of Surgery.

The other examining bodies grant Diplomas, which, when registered, also entitle the holder to practise in any part of the kingdom.

The Colleges of Physicians grant licenses, which are represented by the letters L.R.C.P. or (in the case of Dublin), L.K.Q.C.P., which is the lowest grade. The next grade is Membership, represented by M.R.C.P. or (in the case of Dublin), M.K.Q.C.P. The highest grade is Fellowship, represented by F.R.C.P. or (in the case of Dublin), F.K.Q.C.P.

The Colleges of Surgeons grant licenses, represented by the letters L.R.C.S., except in Glasgow, where the letters L.F.P.S. are used instead, and in London, where there is no license, the lowest grade being Membership, which is equivalent to the license at the other Colleges of Surgeons, and is represented by the letters M.R.C.S. There is no medium grade at the Colleges of Surgeons, the next grade being the highest, viz. Fellowship, represented by F.R.C.S. or (in Glasgow), F.F.P.S.

The Diplomas of the Society of Apothecaries of London and Dublin are represented by the letters L.S.A., and are medical qualifications. All the University Faculties, except London, and, in certain cases, Durham and St Andrews, insist upon residence as a condition of graduation. The London University and the Royal Colleges and Halls recognise studies at any respectable and properly constituted medical school, subject to the decree of the General Council of Medical

Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, "That the names of all students must be registered within fifteen days after the commencement of each session; and that no student commencing professional studies at a medical school can be registered who has not passed an Examination in Arts."

Besides these examining bodies there is one other source from which a medical Degree can be obtained, viz. from His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who has the power to grant what is called the Doctorate of Medicine of Lambeth. This privilege is rarely exercised by His Grace, although at the time of writing this an announcement appears in the papers, to the effect that the M.D. of Lambeth has recently been conferred upon a gentleman residing in Wales.

The following are the regulations of the Medical Faculties of the Universities in alphabetical order:

ABERDEEN, ESTABLISHED 1494

I.—The following are the Degrees in Medicine granted by this University, viz. Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

DEGREES OF M.B. AND C.M.

Preliminary Examinations.—II.—The preliminary branches of extra-professional education shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall be ascertained prior to the commencement of their medical studies.

III.—No candidate shall be admitted to a Professional Examination who has not passed a satisfactory Examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above: Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the Examination on these subjects shall, as far as possible, take place before the candidate has entered on his Medical Curriculum.

IV.—A Degree in Arts of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or of any other University specially recognised by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all extra-professional Examination.

PROFESSIONAL CURRICULUM

V.—No one shall be admitted to the

Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Master in Surgery who has not been engaged in Medical and Surgical study for four years, the Medical Session of each year, or *Annus Medicus*, being constituted by two Courses of not less than one hundred Lectures each, or by one such Course, and two Courses of not less than fifty Lectures each.

VI.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Master in Surgery shall give sufficient evidence by certificates:

1. That he has studied each of the following Departments of Medical Science, namely, Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine, or Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases peculiar to Women and Children, during Courses, including not less than one hundred Lectures; Practical Anatomy, six months; Practical Chemistry, three months; Practical Midwifery—three months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner; Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, during Courses of six months, or two courses of three months, the Lectures being given at least twice a week; Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, during Courses including not less than fifty Lectures.

2. That he has attended for at least two years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital, either at Aberdeen or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons.

3. That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in Compounding and Dispensing Drugs at the Laboratory of an Hospital, Dispensary, Member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a Licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

4. That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the Out-practice of a Hospital, or the Practice of a Dispensary, or of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

VII.—The studies of candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be subject to the following regulations:

1. One at least of the four years of Medical and Surgical study must be in this University.

2. Another of such four years must be either in this University, or in some other University entitled to give the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

3. Attendance, during at least six winter months, on the Medical or Surgical practice of a General Hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients—and, during the same period, on a Course of Practical Anatomy—will be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent it will be held as equivalent to one year's attendance on Courses of Lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.

VIII.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall, at such Examination Term in which he proposes to graduate, lodge with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine:

1. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that, on the day of Graduation, he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship;

2. A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper Certificates;

3. An Inaugural Dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

These will be held twice in each year, namely, in April and July, directly after the close of the Winter and Summer Sessions.

IX.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall undergo *Three* Professional Examinations, which will be conducted both in writing and *vivâ voce*, as follows:

The *First* Examination (not to be taken before the end of the second year of study) to include Chemistry, Botany, Elementary Anatomy, and Materia Medica.

The *Second* Examination (not to be taken before the end of the third year) to include Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

The *Third* Examination (not to be taken before the end of the fourth year) to include Practice of Medicine and General Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

1. The Examinations in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Materia Medica will be conducted, as far as possible, by Demonstrations of Objects exhibited to the candidates; and those on

Medicine and Surgery, in part, by Clinical Demonstrations.

2. Candidates may be admitted to Examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year, or to the three Examinations at the end of their fourth year.

3. If any candidate, on Examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to Examination, unless he shall have completed another year of Medical study, or such portion of another year as may be prescribed by the Examiners, when he is found unqualified.

X. The Medical Examiners for Graduation in Medicine are the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine; and, in addition, three persons appointed annually by the University Court.

XI. The Degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not, at the same time, obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

DEGREE OF M.D.

XII. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having received the Degree of M.B., for two years in attendance on an Hospital, or in the Military or Naval Medical Service, or in Medical or Surgical Practice. Provided always that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a Graduate in Arts, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory Examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects: namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

EXEMPTION FROM THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS

XIII. Candidates who began their Medical studies before the first Tuesday of November, 1861, are entitled to graduate under the Regulations applicable to Medical Students in force before that date.

FEES FOR GRADUATION

XIV. 1. Each candidate for the Degree of M.B. shall pay a Fee of Five Guineas in respect of each of the three Professional Examinations; each such Fee of Five

Guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that Division in respect of which it is payable.

2. If the candidate desires to be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any further Fee in addition to the Fifteen Guineas so paid by him: but if he desires to be admitted to the Degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such Degree, pay a further Fee of Five Guineas.

3. And every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall pay, in addition to the Fee paid by him for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a Fee of Five Guineas, exclusive of any Stamp-duty which may for the time be exigible.

CAMBRIDGE, FOUNDED 1257

Medical students are required to enter at one of the seventeen Colleges, or as non-collegiate students, and reside nine terms (nearly three years), during the first part of which time they are generally occupied in the study of Classics, Mathematics, &c.; then, having passed the Previous Examination in these subjects, they can pursue the study of Medicine by attending the practice of the Hospital and the Professors' Lectures. This done, they may continue their medical studies in Cambridge, or elsewhere.

If it be thought desirable, the student may continue his classical and mathematical reading for a longer period than the above arrangement contemplates; and may, in due time, present himself for the Examination in those subjects, whereby he becomes B.A.

PROCEEDINGS IN PHYSIC. M.B.

The candidate for M.B. must have resided nine terms (nearly three years), have passed the Previous Examination in Classics, Mathematics, &c., and have been engaged five terms in medical study, of which six years must have been in the University. Only four years of medical study are required of those who graduate with honours as B.A.

There are three Examinations for M.B. The first may be passed at any time after the Previous Examination; the second after two years of medical study; and the third after the completion of the period of medical study.

The first Examination is in Mechanics

and Hydrostatics, Chemistry with Heat and Electricity, and Botany. The student must have attended Lectures on Chemistry and Botany.

The second Examination is in Elements of Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Physiology, and Pharmacology. Lectures must have been attended on Elements of Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and Pathology; also Hospital Practice for one year.

The third Examination is in Pathology and the Practice of Physic (two papers), Clinical Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence. Lectures must have been attended on the Principles and Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery; also Hospital Practice for three years; and the candidate must have served as Clinical Clerk, or had special charge of patients for six months.

After the Examinations have been passed, an Act must be kept. The candidate reads a Thesis composed in English by himself on some subject approved by the Professor. He is then questioned in English by the Professor on the subject of the Thesis, and on other subjects in the Faculty of a more general nature.

M.D.

The candidate can be admitted to the Degree of M.D. in the ninth term (nearly three years) after taking the Degree of M.B. A Master of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of M.D. at the prescribed period, when he has produced the same certificates and passed the same Examinations as are required for the Degree of M.B.; but he is not required to have kept medical terms in the University.

An Act has to be kept similar to that required for M.B., and the candidate is required to write a short extempore essay on one of four topics, relating severally to Physiology, Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and State Medicine, the selection being made by himself.

M.C.

The candidate for the Degree of Master in Surgery is required to have passed the Examinations for M.B.; to have attended the Surgical Practice of a Hospital for three years; to have been House-Surgeon or Dresser during six months; to have attended a second course of Lectures on Human Anatomy, one course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery,

Lectures on Clinical Surgery during one year, ten cases of Midwifery, and of having practised Dissection during a second season.

The full time required for the Degrees of M.B. and M.C., from entrance at the University, is rather more than *four* years in the case of those who graduate with honours, as B.A.—*i.e.* who go through the Examination for either the Mathematical, Classical, Natural, or Moral Sciences Tripos. Many medical students take this course, and go through the Natural Sciences Tripos, because the subjects of the Examination (Botany, Chemistry, and Comparative Anatomy) are akin to those of Medicine; and the student who has passed in any of them is not required to be again examined in them for M.B. He may thus be entirely exempt from the first Examination for M.B., or from parts of it. In the case of students who do not graduate with honours, the time required to obtain the M.B. and M.C. degree is *five* years.

DUBLIN, FOUNDED 1591

The following Degrees and Licences in Medicine and Surgery are granted by the University of Dublin, and are entitled to be registered under the Medical Act:—(1.) Bachelor in Medicine; (2.) Doctor in Medicine; (3.) Bachelor in Surgery; (4.) Master in Surgery; (5.) Licentiate in Medicine; (6.) Licentiate in Surgery. The qualifications requisite for these Licences and Degrees are the following:

I.—BACHELOR IN MEDICINE

Qualification in Arts.—The Bachelor in Medicine must be a Bachelor in Arts of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.

Qualification in Medicine.—Four years, at least, spent in the study of Medicine, including the following courses of Lectures:—1. Anatomy; 2. Practical Anatomy; 3. Surgery; 4. Chemistry; 5. Materia Medica and Pharmacy; 6. Institutes of Medicine; 7. Practice of Medicine; 8. Midwifery; 9. Botany; 10. Laboratory Chemistry; 11. Medical Jurisprudence; 12. Three years' attendance on the Clinical Instruction of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, or other Medico-Chirurgical Hospital approved by the Board of Trinity College; 13. Certificate of personal attendance on cases of fever, specifying names and dates; 14. Six months' Practical Midwifery.

The candidates for the Degree of M.B. must have qualified by adequate answering at two Examinations, *viz.*:—the Previous

Medical Examination, and the Bachelor of Medicine Examination.

The Certificates of Lecturers in the following Schools are recognised by the University of Dublin:—The School of Physic, Trinity College; the School of the College of Surgeons; the Richmond Hospital, or Carmichael School; the Steevens' Hospital School; the Ledwich, or Peter-street School; the School of the Catholic University.

The following Medico-Chirurgical Hospitals are recognised by the University of Dublin:—Sir P. Dun's Hospital; Hospitals of the House of Industry (Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke); Mercer's Hospital; the City of Dublin Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital; the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary; Jervis-street Infirmary; Dr. Steevens' Hospital; the Adelaide Hospital; the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

II.—DOCTOR IN MEDICINE

A Doctor in Medicine must be a Bachelor in Medicine of three years' standing, or have been qualified to take the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine for three years. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

III.—BACHELOR IN SURGERY

Qualification in Arts.—The Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge.

Qualification in Surgery.—Four years' study of Surgery, and attendance on the following Courses:—1. Anatomy, one Course. 2. Theory and Practice of Surgery, two Courses. 3. Demonstrations and Dissections, three Courses, each of six months. 4. Practice of Medicine, one Course. 5. Chemistry, one Course. 6. Materia Medica, one Course. 7. Midwifery, one Course. 8. Laboratory Chemistry, one Course. 9. Botany, one Course. 10. Medical Jurisprudence, one Course. 11. Attendance on the Clinical Instruction of three years in Sir Patrick Dun's or other recognised Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. 12. Six months' Practical Midwifery. 13. Three months' Ophthalmic Surgery.

Having completed the foregoing Courses, the Candidate for this Degree must pass a public Examination, partly written and partly oral.

IV.—MASTER IN SURGERY

A Master in Surgery must be a Bachelor in Surgery of three years' standing, or have been qualified to take the Degree of Bachelor in Surgery for three years; and must read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Surgery, or undergo an examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

V.—LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE

Qualification in Arts.—The Licentiate in Medicine must have kept two complete years in Arts.

Qualification in Medicine.—Same as the qualification for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, viz. attendance on the prescribed Courses of instruction, and the passing of a similar public examination.

VI.—LICENTIATE IN SURGERY

Qualification in Arts.—The Licentiate in Surgery must have kept two complete years in Arts.

Qualification in Surgery.—Same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery, viz. attendance on the prescribed Courses of instruction, and the passing of a similar public examination.

The Licenses in Medicine and Surgery of the University of Dublin are recognised by the Boards of Examiners of the Navy, Army, and East India Army, and entitle the holder to register under the provisions of the Medical Act of 1858.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED
MEDICAL STUDENTS

Medical Students, being Junior or Senior Sophisters on the College books, are exempted from the Classics of the Junior Sophister year, and from one of the three optional Courses (Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, or Classics) of the Senior Sophister year. To obtain this privilege it is necessary that the Student be matriculated in Medicine, and that the proper certificates of his attendance on Medical Lectures are submitted to the Senior Lecturer.

Students in Arts, who are also matriculated in Medicine, having their names on the College Books, will be permitted to attend one Course, free of expense, with the Professor of Botany, and are entitled to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Surgery on payment of half fees.

By the Act 40 Geo. III, c. 84, the several Lecturers and Professors of the School of

Physic are bound during each Medical Session to return to the Senior Lecturer the names of such students as have attended their lectures.

The total expense of obtaining the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Surgery, is two hundred guineas.

The Candidates for the Medical and Surgical Licenses of the University of Dublin are subject to the College discipline during their Course.

DURHAM

1. No one shall be held to be a Student in medicine who has not been registered in a register kept for that purpose. No one shall be so registered unless he has passed the Registration Examination, or such other examination as the Warden and Senate shall deem equivalent. The Registration Examination shall be directed to the rudiments of Religion, Literature, and Science, and shall be conducted by two or more Examiners nominated by the Warden.

2. No grace for a Licence in Medicine shall be granted, unless the petitioner is of the age of twenty-one years, and has, since his Registration, spent four years in Medical Study at one or more of the Schools recognised by the Licensing Bodies named in Schedule A of the Medical Act, 1858, one of the said four years having been spent at the University's College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. No grace for a Licence in Medicine shall be granted unless the petitioner has passed two Public Examinations. No one shall be admissible to the first of these Examinations unless he has spent two years at least in Medical Study as above prescribed. No one shall be admissible to the second of these Examinations unless he has spent four years at least in Medical Study as above prescribed, and has passed the first Examination. No one shall be admissible to either of these Examinations unless he has produced satisfactory testimonials of conduct, and such certificates of attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice as the Warden and Senate shall require. Each of these Examinations shall be conducted by three or more Examiners, nominated by the Warden and approved by Convocation, and shall be directed to such subjects of Medical Science and Practice as shall have been fixed on by the Warden and Senate.

3. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall be granted, unless the

petitioner is of the standing of three terms at least as a Licentiate in Medicine, and of eighteen terms (6 years) at least from the date of his Registration or Matriculation. No one, who is not a Bachelor of Arts, shall be admissible to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, unless he has kept three terms by residence at Durham or equivalent residence in the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and has passed the final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent to it, as hereinafter described, besides the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Residence and attendance at Lectures in Arts at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for one Winter and one Summer Session shall be accounted as equivalent to the three terms residence at Durham, provided always that such residence and attendance at Lectures shall be in addition to the four years of Medical Study required under Clause 2 of this Section. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall be directed chiefly to the Practice of Medicine. The details shall be arranged by the Warden and Senate.

4. No grace for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be granted unless the petitioner is a Bachelor of Medicine of the standing of twenty-one terms at least (7 years) from his registration or Matriculation, and of three terms at least from his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, nor unless he has performed such exercises as the Warden and Senate require.

5. No grace for a Licence in Surgery shall be granted unless the petitioner is of the age of twenty-one years, has spent four years in Medical and Surgical Study since his Registration as a Student in Medicine, in some one or more of the Schools recognised by the Licensing Bodies named in Schedule A of the Medical Act, 1858, one of the said four years having been spent at the University's College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. No grace for a Licence in Surgery shall be granted unless the petitioner has passed two Public Examinations. The first of these Examinations shall be the first Examination appointed for Students in Medicine. No one shall be admissible to it who has not spent two years in Medical and Surgical Study, as above prescribed. The second of these Examinations shall be partly the same as the second Examination appointed for Students in Medicine, and shall be partly in Surgical subjects. No

one shall be admissible to it who has not spent four years at least in Medical and Surgical Study, as above prescribed, and passed the first Examination. No one shall be admissible to either of these Examinations unless he has produced satisfactory testimonials of conduct, and such certificates of attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice as the Warden and Senate shall require. Each of these Examinations shall be conducted by three or more Examiners, nominated by the Warden, and approved by Convocation, and shall be directed to such subjects as shall have been fixed on by the Warden and Senate. The second Examination for a Licence in Surgery may or may not be passed at the same time with the second Examination for a Licence in Medicine.

6. No grace for the Degree of Master in Surgery shall be granted unless the petitioner is a Licentiate in Surgery, and also a Licentiate in Medicine, and is of the standing of eighteen terms (6 years) at least from the date of his Registration or Matriculation, and of three terms at least from the date of his admission to the Licence in Surgery. No one, who is not a Bachelor of Arts, shall be admissible to the Degree of Master in Surgery unless he has kept three terms by residence at Durham or the equivalent residence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne provided for in Clause 3 of this Section, and has passed the final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent to it, as hereinafter described, besides the Examination for the Degree of Master in Surgery. The Examination for the Degree of Master in Surgery shall be directed chiefly to the Practice of Surgery. The details shall be arranged by the Warden and Senate.

7. The Warden and Senate shall have authority to arrange for students in the Faculty of Medicine an Examination equivalent to that for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, by substituting for the Theological part of it an Examination in Hippocrates, Galen, or such other ancient medical author or authors as they may think fit.

8. Any student in Medicine who was registered before Easter Term, 1868, shall be entitled to be admitted to the Degree of Master in Surgery on the same conditions as are above required for a Licence in Surgery.

9. These Regulations shall not interfere with the power of the University to grant Degrees by Diploma to persons of sufficient standing and approved merit.

EDINBURGH, FOUNDED 1582

Three Medical Degrees are conferred by the University of Edinburgh, viz. Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). The Degree of Master in Surgery is not conferred on any person who does not also at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

I.—The preliminary branches of Extra-Professional Education are English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of Students in these branches is ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their Medical Study.

II.—No candidate is admitted to a Professional Examination who has not passed a satisfactory Examination on at least two of the following subjects (in addition to the subjects mentioned above):—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the Examination on these latter subjects also takes place before the candidate has entered on his Medical Curriculum.

The Examinations under Sections I and II are conducted by Examiners in Arts, together with some of the Medical Examiners.

III.—A Degree in Arts (not being an Honorary Degree) in any one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for this purpose by the University Court, exempts from all Preliminary Examination; and an Examination in Arts by any Corporate Body whose Examination has been recognised as qualifying for entrance on Medical Study by Resolution of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, provided the said Examination by the said Corporate Body shall be also approved by the University Court, shall exempt from Preliminary Examination in Arts on all subjects comprised in the said Examination of the said Corporate Body.

IV.—No one is admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery who has not been engaged in Medical and Surgical Study for Four Years—the Medical Session of each year, or *Annus Medicus*, being constituted by at least two Courses of not less than one hundred Lectures each, or by one such Course, and two Courses of not less than fifty Lectures each; with the exception of the Clinical Courses, in which Lectures are to be given at least

twice a week during the prescribed periods.

V.—Every candidate for the Degrees of M.B. and C.M. must give sufficient evidence by certificates—

1. That he has studied each of the following departments of Medical Science, viz.—

Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases peculiar to Women and Children; two Courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' Course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses; General Pathology, or in Schools where there is no such Course, a three months' Course of Lectures on Morbid Anatomy, together with a supplemental Course of Practice of Medicine, or Clinical Medicine, during Courses including not less than one hundred Lectures; Practical Anatomy, a Course of the same duration as those of not less than one hundred Lectures above prescribed; Practical Chemistry, three months; Practical Midwifery, three months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a certificate of attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner; Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, Courses of the same duration as those of not less than one hundred Lectures above prescribed, or two Courses of three months, Lectures being given at least twice a week; Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, and Natural History, including Zoology, during Courses including not less than fifty Lectures.

2. That he has attended, for at least two years, the Medical and Surgical practice of a General Hospital which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons.

3. That he has been engaged, for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in Compounding and Dispensing Drugs at the Laboratory of an Hospital, Dispensary, Member of a Surgical College or Faculty, Licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

4. That he has attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the Out-practice of an Hospital, or the Practice of a Dispensary, Physician, Surgeon, or Member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VI.—The studies of candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and

Master in Surgery are subject to the following regulations:

1. One of the four years of Medical and Surgical study, required by Section IV, must be in the University of Edinburgh.

2. Another of such four years of Medical and Surgical study must be either in the University of Edinburgh, or in some other University entitled to give the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

3. Attendance during at least six winter months on the Medical or Surgical Practice of a General Hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period, on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years, and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on Courses of Lectures, as above prescribed.

VII.—Every candidate must deliver, before the 31st day of March of the year in which he proposes to Graduate, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine—1. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year; and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master. 2. A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates.

VIII.—Each candidate is examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*—first, on Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History; secondly, on Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica (including Practical Pharmacy), and Pathology; thirdly, on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence; fourthly, Clinically on Medicine and on Surgery in an Hospital. The Examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine, Botany, Natural History, Materia Medica, and Pathology, are conducted, as far as possible, by Demonstrations of objects placed before the candidates.

IX.—Students who profess themselves ready to submit to an Examination on the First Division of these subjects at the end of their second year may be admitted to Examination at that time. Provided always that students, who commence their Medical studies in the Summer Session, and who profess themselves ready to submit to an Examination on the First Division of these subjects at the beginning of their second Winter Session, may be admitted to examination at that time on condition that they produce certificates of attendance on at least two classes during each of two Summer Sessions and

one Winter Session; and on the further condition that they shall not be admitted to a Degree in Medicine, unless their course of study, subsequent to the completion of the Summer Session in which they commence their Medical studies, shall not be less than the minimum course of four years, prescribed in Section IV hereof.

X.—Students who have passed their Examination on the First Division of these subjects may be admitted to Examination on the Second Division at the end of their third year.

XI.—The Examination on the Third and Fourth Divisions cannot take place until the candidate has completed his fourth *Annus Medicus*.

XII.—Candidates may, if they choose, be admitted to Examination on the first two of these Divisions at the end of their third year; or to the four Examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XIII.—If any candidate at these Examinations be found unqualified, he cannot be again admitted to Examination unless he has studied during another year two of the prescribed subjects, either in the University, or in some other School of Medicine.

XIV.—After the candidate has satisfied the Medical Examiners, the Dean will lay the proceedings before the *Senatus Academicus*, by whose authority the candidate will be admitted, on the first day of August, or, if that day be Sunday, then on the following day, to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Master in Surgery.

XV.—The *Senatus Academicus*, on the day here appointed, will assemble at ten o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of conferring Degrees; and no candidate, unless a sufficient reason be assigned, shall absent himself, on pain of being refused his Degree for that year.

XVI.—Candidates for Graduation are required to produce evidence of their having conformed to the Regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their Medical studies.

XVII.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an Hospital, or in the Military

or Naval Medical Services, or in Medical and Surgical Practice: provided always that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a Graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or of such other Universities as are above specified, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or thereafter, have passed a satisfactory Examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. And provided also that the candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit to the Medical Faculty a Thesis, certified by him to have been composed by himself, and which shall be approved by the Faculty, on any branch of knowledge comprised in the Professional Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, which he may have made a subject of study after having received that Degree.

The candidate must lodge his Thesis with the Dean on or before 30th April of the year in which he proposes to Graduate. No Thesis will be approved by the Medical Faculty which does not contain either the results of original observations in Practical Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, or some of the Sciences embraced in the Curriculum for the Bachelor's Degree; or else a full digest and critical exposition of the opinions and researches of others on the subject selected by the candidate, accompanied by precise references to the publications quoted, so that due verification may be facilitated.

Candidates, settled for a period of years in foreign parts, who have complied with all the regulations for the Degree of M.D. (under the new Statutes), but who cannot appear personally to receive the Degree, may, on satisfying the Senatus to that effect, by production of sufficient official testimonials, have the Degree conferred on them in absence.

XVIII.—The Medical Examiners for all candidates for Graduation in Medicine are the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, along with the twelve non-professional Examiners appointed annually by the University Court.

XIX.—The Provisions of these Statutes came into operation on the 4th of February, 1861.

XX.—Persons who began their Medical studies before the 4th of February, 1861,

are entitled to Graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they may comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

Note.—In conformity with the desire expressed by the Privy Council, it has been resolved that a candidate for a Degree in Medicine must produce at his final Examination a certificate from a recognised Vaccine Department in an Hospital Dispensary, or other public Institution, to the effect that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the vaccine vesicle, and with the method of preserving lymph, and is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject.

FEEES FOR DEGREES

First Professional Examination, £5 5s.; Second Professional Examination, £5 5s.; Final Examination, £5 5s.; Total Fees for M.B. Diploma, £15 15s.; Additional Fee for C.M. Diploma, £5 5s.; Additional Fee for M.D. Diploma, £5 5s.; Government Stamp-duty for M.D. only, £10; Total Fees and Stamp for graduating as M.D. only, by Regulations for Students commencing before February, 1861, £25.

GLASGOW, FOUNDED 1454

Three Degrees in Medicine are granted by this University, viz. Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), according to the following regulations:

I. DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY

A. — *General Education*.—1. Candidates for these Degrees are required to pass an Examination in the following branches, viz.—English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics and the Elements of Mechanics. The proficiency of Students in these branches is ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their Professional Education.

2. Candidates are also required, previous to their First Professional Examination, to pass an examination in at least *two* of the following subjects, selected by the candidate, viz.:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and this examination takes place, as far

as possible, before the candidate has entered upon his Medical Curriculum.

3. The Examinations in General Education are conducted by some of the Examiners in Arts (who may be Professors), together with some of the Medical Examiners.

4. A Degree in Arts (not being an honorary Degree) of any of the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or a Degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this purpose have been specially recognised by the University Court, exempts candidates from Examination in General Education.

B.—*Professional Education*:—1. Candidates must have been engaged in Professional study for a period of four years; the Medical Session of each year, or *Annus Medicus*, being constituted by attendance on at least two Courses of not less than one hundred Lectures each, or on one such Course, and two Courses of not less than fifty Lectures each: excepting in the case of the Clinical Courses, in which it shall be sufficient that the Lectures be given twice a-week during the prescribed period.

2. Of the four years constituting the Curriculum, one at least must have been passed in the University of Glasgow, and another either in that University or in some other University entitled to give Degrees in Medicine. For the remaining years, if not passed at a recognised University, attendance during at least six winter months on the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital, which accommodates at least eighty patients, with a course of Practical Anatomy during the same period, may be reckoned one *Annus Medicus*; and another such year may be constituted by attendance for the requisite period on the Lectures of Teachers of Medicine in the Hospital Schools of London, or in the School of the College of Surgeons of Dublin, or in such other Schools as may for the purpose be recognised by the University Court, with the consent of the Chancellor of the University. But attendance on Lectures by such teachers is not recognised to the extent of more than four of the departments of Medical study required for the Curriculum.

3. Candidates must produce certificates of having studied the following departments of Medical Science in the manner specified:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; each in a Course

of not less than one hundred Lectures. Botany, Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence; each in a Course of not less than fifty Lectures.

Pathological Anatomy, in a three months' Course of Lectures, with a supplemental Course either of Practice of Medicine or of Clinical Medicine. But a Course of General Pathology, of one hundred Lectures, will be held equivalent to the foregoing.

Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine; each in a six months' Course, or in two three months' Courses; two Lectures being given in each week.

Practical Anatomy, during six months.

Practical Chemistry, during three months.

Practical Pharmacy, during three months; consisting in compounding and dispensing Drugs in the Laboratory of an Hospital, or Dispensary of a registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Hospital Practice, Surgical and Medical; consisting in attendance during two years at a recognised General Hospital, accommodating not fewer than eighty patients.

Practical Midwifery, consisting in attendance during three months at an Obstetric Hospital, or attendance on at least six cases of Labour, certified by a registered Medical Practitioner.

Out-door Practice, during six months, at an Hospital or Dispensary, or with a registered Medical Practitioner.

Vaccination; evidence of a practical knowledge of, obtained from a recognised institution.

C.—*Professional Examinations*:—1. Candidates are examined on all the departments of Medical study required in the Curriculum, in three divisions, as follows:—*Firstly*. On Chemistry, Botany, and Elementary Anatomy; *Secondly*. On Advanced Anatomy, Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology; and *Thirdly*. On Materia Medica, General Pathology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, and Clinical Medicine.

2. The Examinations on these subjects are conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*. The Examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Materia Medica are also conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects; and those on Surgery and Medicine, in part by Clinical demonstrations.

3. Candidates may be admitted to Exa-

mination on the First Division of subjects at the end of the second year of their studies, upon producing certificates of their having attended the required courses; and those who have passed the First Examination may be examined on the Second Division of subjects, at the end of their third year of study. The Examination on the Third Division of subjects cannot take place until the candidates have completed their course of study, and have passed the Examination on the First Two Divisions.

4. Candidates may be admitted to the first two of these Examinations after their third year of study; or, to the three Examinations after the completion of their studies; but they are strongly recommended to take the First and Second Examinations at an earlier period, as suggested in the foregoing regulation.

5. If any candidate shall, on examination, be found unqualified, he cannot be again admitted to Examination until he shall have completed another year of study, or such portion of another year as may be prescribed by the Examiners.

6. The Medical Examiners are the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine of the University (including the Professor of Natural History) and the Assessors appointed annually for the purpose by the University Court.

D. Age of Candidates.—Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine must produce a certificate that, on the day of Graduation, he will have attained the age of twenty-one years.

E. Degree of Master in Surgery.—This Degree is conferred only on candidates who obtain at the same time the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

II. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must produce evidence to the following effect:

First. Of having completed the age of twenty-four years.

Second. Of having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Third. Of possessing a Degree in Arts, or of having either before or at the time of obtaining the Bachelor's Degree, or within three years thereafter, passed an examination in Greek, in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects, which the candidate is at liberty to select, viz.:—French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

Fourth. Of having been engaged, after

obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an Hospital, or in the Military or Naval Medical Service, or in Medical and Surgical Practice.

Fifth. Each candidate is required, previous to graduation, to produce an Inaugural Dissertation, composed by himself, on a subject in Medicine, or one of the allied Sciences, for the approval of the Senatus Academicus.

III. GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. The annual terms for conferring Medical and Surgical Degrees are the first of May and the first of August.

2. The Professional Examinations are held in April, July, and October. Before being admitted to Examination, every candidate must, at such period of the year as may be fixed by the Senate of the University, lodge with the Registrar a statement of his studies, general and professional, together with the proper certificates, including, when necessary, that of age, his Inaugural Dissertation (for the Doctorate), or other Documents, and the Fees.

3. The Examinations in General Education are held in the beginning of October and beginning of April.

4. The Fees for the foregoing Degrees are as follow, viz.:

For the Degree of M.B.	£15	15	0
For the Degree of C.M. (in addition to the Fees for M.B.)		5	5
For the Degree of M.D. (in addition to the Fees for M.B.), £5 5s., and Government Stamp for Diploma, £10 3s.		15	8

5. The foregoing Statutes apply to all candidates who commenced their Medical studies on or after the 1st October, 1861. Candidates who began their Medical studies before that date are entitled to obtain their Degrees according to the Regulations existing at the time when they commenced their studies.

LONDON, FOUNDED, 1836

MATRICULATION

[*N.B.* Candidates for the Degree of B.A., and candidates for the Degree of B.Sc., of M.B., or of LL.B., who have not graduated in Arts either in the University of Sydney, or in that of Melbourne,

are required to have passed the Matriculation Examination.

The Matriculation Examination is among those Examinations of which every Medical student commencing his professional studies after September, 1861, is required (by the Regulations of the Medical Council) to have passed some one. And it is accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in place of the Preliminary Examination otherwise imposed on candidates for its Fellowship.]

There are two Examinations for Matriculation in each year; one commencing on the second Monday in January, and the other on the last Monday in June. No candidate is admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he have produced a certificate showing that he has completed his sixteenth year. A Fee of Two Pounds is paid at Matriculation. The Examination is conducted by means of printed papers; but the Examiners are not precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the candidates to pass, *vicâ voce* questions to any candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination are examined in the following subjects:—Mathematics: Arithmetic and Algebra; Geometry. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Classics: the Greek and Latin Languages (one Greek and one Latin subject, to be selected one year and a half previously by the Senate). The English Language. Outlines of English History and Modern Geography. The French Language. The German Language. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in:—1. The Latin Language, with Grammar, History, and Geography. 2. Any two of the following Languages: Greek, with Questions in Grammar, History, and Geography; French and German, with Questions in Grammar. 3. The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography. 4. Mathematics. 5. Natural Philosophy. 6. Chemistry.

MEDICINE—BACHELOR OF MEDICINE

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall be required:—1. To have passed the Matriculation Examination of this University, or to have taken a Degree in Arts in either of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Calcutta, or Madras (provided Latin has been one of the subjects in which he has passed). 2. To have passed the Preliminary Scientific Ex-

amination. 3. To have been engaged in their professional studies during four years subsequently to Matriculation or Graduation in Arts at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognised by this University; one year, at least, of the four, to have been spent in one or more of the recognised Institutions or Schools in the United Kingdom. 4. To pass two Examinations in Medicine.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

The Preliminary Scientific Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the third Monday in July. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination until he shall have completed his seventeenth year, and shall have either passed the Matriculation Examination, or taken a Degree in Arts in either of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, or Calcutta; nor unless he have given notice of his intention to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination. The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. If a candidate withdraw or fail to pass the Examination, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any *two* subsequent Preliminary Scientific Examinations without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Zoology.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION

The First M.B. Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the last Monday in July. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced certificates to the following effect:—1. Of having completed his nineteenth year. 2. Of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least one year previously. 3. Of having, subsequently to having taken a Degree in Arts in one of the above named Universities, or passed the Matriculation Examination, been a student during two years at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognised by this University, and of having attended a Course of Lectures on each of three of the subjects in the following list:—De-

scriptive and Surgical Anatomy; General Anatomy and Physiology; Comparative Anatomy; Pathological Anatomy; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; General Pathology; General Therapeutics; Forensic Medicine; Hygiene; Obstetric Medicine and Diseases peculiar to Women and Infants; Surgery; Medicine. 4. Of having, subsequently to having taken a Degree in Arts or passed the Matriculation Examination, dissected during two Winter Sessions. 5. Of having, subsequently to having taken a Degree in Arts or passed the Matriculation Examination, attended a course of Practical Chemistry, comprehending practical exercises in conducting the more important processes of general and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; in applying tests for discovering the adulteration of articles of the Materia Medica and the presence and nature of poisons; and in the examination of mineral waters, animal secretions, urinary deposits, calculi, &c. 6. Of having attended to Practical Pharmacy, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation of Medicines. The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. If a candidate withdraw or fail to pass the Examination, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any *two* subsequent First M.B. Examinations without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Anatomy; Physiology; Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Organic Chemistry.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION

The Second M.B. Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Monday in November. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two academical years of the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he have produced certificates to the following effect:—1. Of having passed the First M.B. Examination. 2. Of having, subsequently to having passed the First M.B. Examination, attended a Course of Lectures on each of two of the subjects comprehended in the list under the First M.B. Examination, and for which the candidate had not presented certificates at the First M.B. Examination. 3. Of having conducted at least twenty Labours (certificates on this subject will be received from any

legally-qualified Practitioner in Medicine). 4. Of having attended the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals during two years, with Clinical instruction and Lectures on Clinical Surgery. 5. Of having attended the Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals during two years, with Clinical instruction and Lectures on Clinical Medicine. (N.B. The student's attendance on the Surgical and on the Medical Hospital Practice, specified in Regulations 4 and 5, may commence at any date after his passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and may be comprised either within the same or within different years; provided that, in every case, his attendance on Hospital Practice be continued for at least eighteen months subsequently to his passing the first M.B. Examination. Attendance during three months in the Wards of a Lunatic Asylum, recognised by the University, with Clinical instruction, may be substituted for a like period of attendance on Medical Hospital Practice.) 6. Of having, subsequently to the completion of his attendance on Surgical and Medical Hospital Practice, attended to Practical Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetric Medicine, with Special Charge of Patients, in a Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Parochial Union, during six months. 7. Of having acquired proficiency in Vaccination. Certificates on this subject will be received only from the authorised vaccinators appointed by the Privy Council. The candidate shall also produce a certificate of moral character from a teacher in the last school or institution at which he has studied, as far as the teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended. The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—General Pathology, General Therapeutics, and Hygiene; Surgery; Medicine; Obstetric Medicine; Forensic Medicine. The Examinations shall include questions in Surgical and Medical Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, and Pathological Chemistry.

BACHELOR OF SURGERY

The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall take place once in each year and shall commence on the Tuesday following the fourth Monday in November. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced certificates to the following effect:—1. Of having passed the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University. 2. Of having

attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery, and of having operated on the Dead Subject. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the Examination begins. The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. If a candidate withdraw or fail to pass the Examination, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any *two* subsequent B. S. Examinations without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

MASTER IN SURGERY

The Examination for the Degree of Master in Surgery shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in November. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced certificates to the following effects—1. Of having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery in this University. 2. Of having attended, subsequently to having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery in this University—*a.* To Clinical or Practical Surgery during two years in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognised by this University. *b.* Or to Clinical or Practical Surgery during one year in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession. *c.* Or of having been engaged during five years in the practice of his profession, either before or after taking the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery in this University. One year of attendance on Clinical or Practical Surgery, or two years of practice will be dispensed with in the case of those candidates who, at the B.S. Examination, have been placed in the first division. 3. Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the Examination begins. The Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery shall be Five Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. If a candidate withdraw or fail to pass the Examination, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any *one* subsequent M.S. Examination without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen*

days before the commencement of the examination. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogation. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Logic and Moral Philosophy; names, notions, and propositions; syllogism: induction and subsidiary operations; the senses; the intellect; the will, including the theory of moral obligation. (Any candidate who has taken the Degree either of B.A., B.Sc., or M.D. in this University is exempted from this part of the Examination; and any candidate who has passed the Second M.B. Examination may at any subsequent M.S. Examination present himself for Logic and Moral Philosophy alone if he so prefer; thereby gaining exemption, if he should pass, from Examination in that subject when he presents himself to be examined for the Degree of Master in Surgery.) Surgery.—If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery at the Examination for the Degree of Master in Surgery shall receive a gold medal of the value of Twenty Pounds.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in November. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced certificates to the following effect:—1. Of having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University. 2. Of having attended, subsequently to having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University—*a.* To Clinical or Practical Medicine during two years in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognised by this University. *b.* Or, to Clinical or Practical Medicine during one year in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognised by this University, and of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession. *c.* Or of having been engaged during five years in the practice of his profession, either before or after taking the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University. (One year of attendance on Clinical or Practical Medicine, or two years of practice, will be dispensed with in the case of those candidates who, at the Second M.B. Examination, have been placed in the first division.) 3. Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of

Medicine shall be Five Pounds. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *viva voce* interrogation. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Logic and Moral Philosophy. (Any candidate who has taken the Degree either of B.A., B.Sc., or M.S. in this University is exempted from this part of the Examination; and any candidate who has passed the Second M.B. Examination may present himself at any subsequent M.D. Examination for Logic and Moral Philosophy alone, if he so prefer; thereby gaining exemption, if he should pass, from Examination in that subject when he presents himself to be examined for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.) Medicine.—If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall receive a gold medal of the value of Twenty Pounds.

OXFORD, ESTABLISHED 892

Two Degrees in Medicine are conferred by this University, viz:—M.B. and M.D. The following are the conditions for M.B.

I. The candidate must, previously to his application for admission to Examination, have obtained the B.A. at this University after a residence of three years.

II. He must produce certificates of Medical study during four years, subsequently to the final Examination in Arts at Oxford, from some respectable Medical School.

III. He must pass two Examinations in Medicine—the one Scientific, after two years' Medical Study—the other Practical, after two more years' Medical Study.

The subjects of the First Examination are:

Human Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
Experimental Physics.
Medical Botany.
Medical Chemistry.

This Examination is partly practical, partly written, and partly *viva voce*.

The subjects of the Second Examination are:

Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Materia Medica.
Pathology.
Principles of Surgery and Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
General Hygiene.
Some portions of two Medical Classics—

either Hippocrates, Galen, Aretæus, or Celsus, must be chosen as one, and Morgagni, Sydenham, or Boerhaave may be taken for the other.

This Examination is partly practical, partly written, and partly *viva voce*.

The Degree of M.D. may be taken three years after the Final Examination for the M.B. has been passed. The candidate is required to publicly read, in the presence of the Regius Professor of Physic, a Dissertation written by himself on a subject previously approved by the Professor, and a copy of the Dissertation will be kept in the Radcliffe Library.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND

(QUEEN'S COLLEGES OF CORK, BELFAST, AND GALWAY) ESTABLISHED 1850

Each candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery, or for the Diploma in Midwifery, is required—
1. To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated student of the University. 2. To have attended, in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months. 3. To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk in the following lists. For the remainder of the Courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland. 4. To pass Three University Examinations—the First University Examination, the Second University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

The Curriculum extends over at least four years, and is divided into Periods of at least two years each. Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination prior to entering on the Second Period. It is recommended that the First Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical Lectures:—*Chemistry, *Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, *Zoology, *Anatomy and Physiology, *Practical Anatomy, *Materia Medica and Pharmacy. And that the Second Period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery, Theory

and Practice of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, candidates must attend, during either the First or Second Period—*A Modern Continental Language* (in one of the Colleges of the University). *Experimental Physics* (in one of the Colleges of the University). Also, during the First Period—*Practical Chemistry* (in a recognised Laboratory). *Medico-Chirurgical Hospital* (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a Winter Session of six months. And during the Second Period—*Practical Midwifery*. A certificate of having attended at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or of having attended a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or of having attended ten cases of Labour, under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any Hospital or Dispensary where cases of Labour are treated. *Medico-Chirurgical Hospital* (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three Winter Sessions of six months each or two Winter Sessions of six months each, and two Summer Sessions of three months each.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Candidates for Honours must satisfy the Examiners at the Pass Examination before they are admitted to compete for Honours; and their answering at the Pass Examination is taken into account in determining the class of Honours to be awarded to them.

Medical Examinations are held in June and in September and October. The June Examinations are Pass Examinations; those held in September include both Honour and Pass Examinations. Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, along with his certificates; and each candidate for Examination in September must forward similar notice, along with his certificates, on or before the first of September.

The First University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects:—*A Modern Language, Experimental Physics, Zoology and Botany*. It is competent for

Students to present themselves for Examination in this group of subjects at any time after the close of the first Winter Session. Before being admitted to Examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the prescribed Courses of study in the subjects of Examination.

The Second University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects: *Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry*; to which are added *Zoology and Botany* in the Examination of candidates who have not previously passed the First University Examination. Candidates who are in this position may either undergo their Examination in *Modern Languages and Experimental Physics* as a part of the Second University Examination, or may present themselves for examination in these subjects at any time between the Second University Examination and the Degree Examination. It is competent for students to present themselves for the Second University Examination at the termination of the First Period of the Curriculum, or at any subsequent period; but no student is allowed to postpone his Second University Examination until the time when he presents himself for his Degree Examination.

Before being admitted to Examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum extending over at least two Winter Sessions.

Examinations for the Degrees of *M.D., M. Ch., and the Diploma in Midwifery*, are held in June and September.

The Fee for each Degree is Five Pounds, and the Fee for the Diploma in Midwifery is Two Pounds. Each Fee must be lodged with the Secretary before the corresponding Examination begins.

Each candidate must be recommended by the President of his College, and produce certificates to the following effect.

1. A certificate from the Secretary of the Queen's University, that he has passed the previous Examinations, unless the Senate has passed a Grace permitting the candidate to present himself for the Examinations simultaneously.
2. From the Council of his College, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed for the entrance course of the Faculty of Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated student in the Faculty of Medicine.
3. That he has attended in the

Colleges of the Queen's University two of the Courses marked with an asterisk, and also Lectures on one Modern Language, and Lectures on Experimental Physics. 4. Certificates that he has completed all other prescribed Courses.

Degrees in Surgery and Diplomas in Midwifery are conferred only on candidates who hold the Degree of Doctor in Medicine of the University.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the Second Period of Medical Education.

The Examination for the Degree of M. Ch. comprises an Examination in the Theory and Practice of Surgery, including Operative and Clinical Surgery.

The Examination for the Diploma in Midwifery comprises an Examination in the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the use of Obstetrical Instruments and appliances.

ST ANDREWS, ESTABLISHED 1413

REGULATIONS REGARDING MEDICAL DEGREES, 1864

I.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred by the University of *St. Andrews* on any registered Medical Practitioner above the age of forty years, whose professional position and experience are such as, in the estimation of the University, to entitle him to that Degree, and who shall, on Examination, satisfy the Medical Examiners of the sufficiency of his professional knowledge; provided always that Degrees shall not be conferred under this Section on a greater number than ten in any one year.

II.—Any person presenting himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under the first section, without having previously obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall, on so presenting himself, pay a Fee of Fifty Guineas, inclusive of the Stamp-duty.

III.—The Degrees in Medicine to be hereafter granted by the University of *St. Andrews* shall be divided into Three Classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor in Medicine (M.D.).

IV.—The preliminary branches of extra-professional Education in the case of candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements

of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall be ascertained by Examination prior to the commencement of their Medical study.

V.—No candidate shall be admitted to a professional Examination for either of the last-mentioned Degrees who has not passed a satisfactory Examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the Examination on these Subjects also shall take place before the candidate has entered on his Medical Curriculum.

VI.—A Degree in Arts (not being an Honorary Degree) of any of the Universities of *Scotland* or of *England* or *Ireland*, and also a Degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this purpose have been specially recognised by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all preliminary Examination.

VII.—No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery who has not been engaged in Medical and Surgical Study for four years—the Medical Session of each year, or *Annus Medicus*, being constituted by at least two Courses of not less than one hundred Lectures each, or by one such Course, and two Courses of not less than fifty Lectures each; but, in the case of Clinical Courses, it shall be sufficient that the Lectures be given at least twice a week during the prescribed periods.

VIII.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall give sufficient evidence by certificates:

(1) That he has studied each of the following departments of Medical Science, viz.:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine, or Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases peculiar to Women and Children; two Courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' Course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses. General Pathology, or, in Schools where there is no such Course, a three months' Course of Lectures on Morbid Anatomy, together with a supplemental Course of Practice of Medicine, or Clinical Medicine: During Courses including not less than one hundred Lec-

tures.—Practical Anatomy, six months.—Practical Chemistry, three months.—Practical Midwifery, three months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a Certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner.—Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery, during Courses of six months, or two Courses of three months; Lectures being given at least twice a week.—Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, during Courses including not less than fifty Lectures.

(2) That he has attended for at least two years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons.

(3) That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship, or otherwise, in Compounding and Dispensing Drugs at the Laboratory of an Hospital, Dispensary, Member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a Licentiate of the *London* or *Dublin* Society of Apothecaries, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of *Great Britain*.

(4) That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the Outpractice of an Hospital, or the Practice of a Dispensary, or of a Physician, Surgeon, or Member of the *London* or *Dublin* Society of Apothecaries.

IX.—No one shall be received as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, unless two years at least of his four years of Medical and Surgical Study, as above defined, shall have been in one or more of the following Universities and Colleges, viz.:—The University of *St Andrews*; the University of *Glasgow*; the University of *Aberdeen*; the University of *Edinburgh*; the University of *Oxford*; the University of *Cambridge*; *Trinity College, Dublin*; *Queen's College, Belfast*; *Queen's College, Cork*; and *Queen's College, Galway*.

X.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall, at such period of the Year in which he proposes to Graduate, as may be fixed for the purpose by the Senatus Academicus, lodge with the Senatus.

1. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that, on the day of Graduation, he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship.

2. A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medi-

cine, accompanied with proper certificates.

3. An inaugural Dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

XI.—Every candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be examined both in writing and *vivâ voce*.—*First*, on Chemistry, Botany, Elementary Anatomy, and *Materia Medica*; *Secondly*, on advanced Anatomy, Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and *Thirdly*, on Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

XII.—Students, who profess themselves ready to submit to an Examination on the First Division of these subjects at the end of the second year of their Course, may be admitted to Examination at that time.

XIII.—Students, who have passed their Examination on the First Division of these subjects, may be admitted to Examination on the Second Division at the end of the third year of their Course.

XIV.—The Examination on the Third Division shall not take place until the candidate has completed the fourth year of his Course.

XV.—Candidates may be admitted to Examination on the first two of these Divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three Examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XVI.—If any candidate, on Examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to Examination, unless he shall have completed another year of Medical study, or such portion of another year as may be prescribed by the Examiners when he is found unqualified.

XVII.—The Degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XVIII.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an Hospital, or in the Military or Naval Medical Service, or in Medical and Surgical Practice; provided always that, subject to the provisions of the First Section, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred

on any person unless he be a Graduate in Arts, or unless he shall, before, or at the time of his obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory Examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one, at least, of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

XIX.—Except under the provisions of the First Section, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who has not previously obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XX.—There shall be paid by each candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a Fee of Five Guineas in respect of each of the Three Divisions of the Examination on professional subjects specified in the Eleventh Section of this Ordinance; each such Fee of Five Guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that Division in respect of which it is payable; and, if the Candidate desire to be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any further Fee in addition to the Fifteen Guineas so paid by him; but, if he desire to be admitted to the Degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such Degree, pay a further Fee of Five Guineas: and every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, who has previously obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall pay, in addition to the Fees paid by him as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a Fee of Five Guineas, exclusive of any Stamp-duty which may for the time be exigible.

REGULATIONS AS REGARDS THE EXAMINATION OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ABOVE THE AGE OF FORTY YEARS

The Examinations are held in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, annually, in April. The Graduation Fee is Fifty Guineas. Candidates must lodge with the Dean of the Medical Faculty the following certificates, along with application for admission to Examination:

I.—A certificate of Age, being a baptismal certificate, or an affidavit of age.

II.—Holograph certificates from at least three Medical men, of acknowledged reputation in the profession, or in the Medical Schools, recommending the candidate to the Senatus for the Degree of

M.D., and testifying to his *Professional Position and Skill*.

As only ten can Graduate in each year, candidates are selected whose service and certificates seem, to the Medical Faculty, to present the highest professional claims, but where these seem equal, preference is given to priority of application and to age.

III.—Candidates, when notified for Examination, will remit a portion of the Graduation Fee, viz. £10 10s. This sum shall be forfeited should the Candidate fail to appear, or to Graduate, at the time appointed.

IV.—A satisfactory Examination, written and *viva voce*, must be passed in the following departments:

1. Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.
2. Medical Jurisprudence.
3. Practice of Medicine and Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

The following are the regulations of the various Medical Colleges and Halls in the United Kingdom, arranged in alphabetical order of towns:

DUBLIN

I.—KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE FELLOWSHIP

Licentiates in Medicine of the College of five years' standing are eligible for election to the Fellowship, except the candidate holds a Degree in Arts of some University in the United Kingdom, in which case the interval shall be three years; or shall have been a Registered Practitioner for seven years, in which case the term of Licentiate-ship is reduced to one year; but on and after January 1st, 1881, no person shall be proposed as a Fellow unless he shall have been a Member of the College one year. The Candidate must be proposed and seconded at the January or July meetings of the College. Elections for the Fellowship, which are by ballot (a majority of votes determining the question), are held twice a year, viz. on the first Friday in April and on St. Luke's day.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

I.—The grade or order of Members of the King and Queen's College of Physi-

cians in Ireland is distinct from that of the Fellows of the College, and the Members, as such, are not Members of the Body Corporate of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. II.—The Members of the College alone are eligible to the Fellowship. They shall have the use of the Reading Rooms, Library, and Museums, subject to the regulations relating thereto, and shall be admitted to all Lectures, and shall enjoy such further privileges as may from time to time be defined by the Bye-laws. III.—All persons who have been admitted Licentiates of the College before December 12th, 1878, shall be entitled to be admitted Members of the College without payment or Examination, on giving six weeks' notice, in writing, to the Registrar, of their intention to avail themselves of the privilege conferred by the Supplemental Charter, and on complying with all or any other prescribed conditions, provided that they have, since their admission as Licentiates, obeyed the Bye-laws of the College. IV.—Every candidate for the Membership of the College must be a Licentiate of this College for three years at least, computed from the day on which he shall have subscribed his name on admission as a Licentiate; or a Licentiate of one year's standing, and a Graduate of Arts of a University in the United Kingdom; or a Licentiate of one year's standing, and a Registered Practitioner of seven years' standing. V.—Every candidate for Membership shall furnish proof that he has attained the age of twenty-five years. VI.—Every candidate shall produce a testimonial from a Fellow or Member of the College, or from a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London or of Edinburgh, satisfactory to the College, to the effect that, as regards moral character and professional conduct, he is a fit and proper person to be admitted a Member of the College. VII.—No candidate shall be admitted to Examination who is engaged in trade, or who, directly or indirectly, vends Medicines or Drugs, or who practises Medicine or Surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise, so long as that partnership continues. VIII.—Every candidate for Examination shall produce evidence of having attended Courses of practical instruction in Ophthalmology and Histology; he shall also produce evidence that he has held, during at least six months, the office of Resident Physician or Resident Medical Pupil, or has acted for the same period as Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards of an

Hospital recognised by the College, or that he has been in Medical charge, for at least twelve months, of any public institution for the treatment of the sick. IX.—Every candidate, before being admitted a Member of the College, shall subscribe the following declaration in the presence of the President and Fellows:—"I do hereby solemnly and sincerely promise that I will observe and obey the Statutes, Bye-laws, and Regulations of this College, relating to Members, and will submit to such penalties as may be lawfully imposed for any neglect or infringement of them. I further promise and declare that I will, to the best of my ability, do all things in the practice of my profession for the honour of the College and the good of the public."

EXAMINATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Stated Examinations for the Membership of the College are held quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October. Every candidate for the Membership must return his name to the Registrar of the College, and lodge with him his certificates, Bank receipt of Fees, and his Schedule, at least *four* days before the FIRST FRIDAY in each of the above-named months. Should the evidence produced by the candidate be in accordance with the Bye-laws of the College, the candidate will be permitted to present himself at the ensuing Examination. Every candidate for Examination will be required to translate into English a passage from a Latin author, or to show that he possesses a knowledge of Greek, or French, or German. He will also be required to pass a Professional Examination in the following subjects:—Pathology; Medical Anatomy; Histology; Medical Chemistry; Principles of Public Health, including Climatology and Meteorology; Psychology; Forensic Medicine; and Clinical Medicine.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CANDIDATES *who were admitted Licentiates of the College before December 12th, 1878, MAY BE ADMITTED MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE.*—

1. They shall comply with Bye-laws IV, V, VI, and VII. 2. They shall also satisfy the College that they have, since their admission as Licentiates, obeyed the Bye-laws of the College. 3. Should the College be satisfied that they have complied with the above regulations, they shall be admitted Members without Fee or Examination, on taking the declaration required of Members. 4. They shall give notice, in

writing, to the Registrar of their intention to avail themselves of the privilege conferred on them by the Supplemental Charter. Should the candidate wish to obtain the parchment Diploma of Member he shall pay One Guinea.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE LICENCE IN MEDICINE.

Examinations for the Licence in Medicine are statedly held in the week following the first Friday in each month (except August and September) commencing on Monday at 10 o'clock a.m.

The name of every candidate, together with his Schedule and the documents hereafter mentioned, must first be submitted to the College at one of its Meetings. These are held regularly on the first Friday in each month (except August and September), and no name can be received later than the Monday previous to such meeting. If permission to be examined is granted, the candidate may present himself at the next Examination, or at a subsequent one; in the latter case, however, he must intimate his intention four clear days before the Examination.

A candidate who has not, previous to entering his name, obtained any of the Medical or Surgical Qualifications recognised by the College, must produce—1. Evidence of having been engaged in the Study of Medicine for four years. 2. A certificate of having passed the preliminary Examination of one of the recognised Licensing Corporations before the termination of the second year of Medical study. 3. Certificates of having studied at a school or schools recognised by the College the following subjects, viz.: Practical Anatomy, two Courses; Anatomy and Physiology, or Institutes of Medicine; Chemistry; Practical Chemistry; Materia Medica; Practice of Medicine and Pathology; Surgery; Midwifery; Medical Jurisprudence: one Course each. 4. Certificates of having attended for twenty-seven months a recognised Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, in which Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction in Medicine are given, the attendance not to be for more than nine months in any one year, viz. six winter and three summer months; and of having been in attendance during at least nine months on a Clinical Hospital which contains wards for the treatment of the Infectious Fevers, said nine months being included in the total period of twenty-seven months. 5. Certificates of having attended Practical Midwifery and Diseases of Wo-

men for six months at a Lying-in Hospital or Maternity recognised by the College; or, where such Hospital attendance cannot have been obtained during any period of the student's course of study, of having been engaged in Practical Midwifery under the supervision of a Registered Practitioner holding public appointments; the certificate, in either case, to state that no less than twenty labour cases have been actually attended. 6. Certificates of character from a Fellow of the College, or from two registered Physicians or Surgeons.

A candidate who has already obtained a Medical or Surgical Qualification recognised by the College, is required to fill up a Schedule which will be supplied on application, and to lodge it in the same manner as a candidate not previously qualified; but the only documents he is required to produce are his Diploma or certificate of Registration, certificates of Practical Midwifery, and of attendance on Infectious Fevers, and testimonials as to character.

EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN MEDICINE

The Examination consists of two parts; the subjects of the first part, or previous Examination, are: Anatomy; Physiology; Materia Medica; Chemistry. The subjects of the second part, or final Examination, are: Practice of Medicine; Clinical Medicine; Pathology; Medical Jurisprudence; Midwifery; Hygiene and Therapeutics. The Examination is conducted, first, by printed questions, to be answered in writing; secondly, clinically; and, thirdly, *viva voce*.

Candidates for the Second or Final Examination are examined in the Practice of Medicine at the bedside in one of the Dublin Hospitals. The name of the Hospital selected will not be declared to the candidates until half an hour previous to the time of Examination.

Candidates qualified as follows are required to undergo the *second part* of the Professional Examination only, viz.:—1. Graduates in Medicine of a University in the United Kingdom, or of any foreign University approved by the College. 2. Fellows, Members, or Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London or Edinburgh, who have been admitted upon Examination. 3. Graduates or Licentiates in Surgery. 4. Candidates who, having completed the Curriculum as required by the regulations, have passed the previous

Examination of any of the licensing corporations in the United Kingdom.

Candidates who are Physicians or Surgeons of five years' standing, are further exempted from the Clinical and written portions of the Final Examination.

Before the Licence in Medicine is conferred on a successful candidate he is required to make the following declaration:

DECLARATION REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES

"I do hereby solemnly and sincerely promise that I will observe the Statutes and Bye-laws of this College, and to my power endeavour that the honour of the College be preserved entire; and in all things that belong to the honour or profit thereof, I shall be ready to give my advice and assistance.

"I hereby authorise the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland to erase my name from the list of Licentiates, and I consent to surrender the Diploma received from the College if I shall, after having obtained the licence of the said College, keep open shop for the sale of medicines.

"I engage not to endeavour to obtain practice, or to attract public notice, by any unworthy means: I also engage that I will neither permit nor sanction the use of my name by any other person for such purposes, nor in connection with any secret remedy; and in case of any doubt relative to the true meaning or application of this engagement, I promise to submit to the judgment of the College.

"And I solemnly and sincerely declare, that should I violate any of the conditions specified in this declaration, so long as I shall be either a Licentiate or Fellow of the College, I thereby render myself liable, and shall submit, to the censure of the College, or to expulsion and surrendering of the Diploma, whichever the President and Fellows of the College shall think proper to inflict."

FEES

Fee for the Licence in Medicine, £15 15s.; Membership, £21; Fellowship, £60, including Stamp-duty.

The Admission Fee, with the exception of £3 3s. deducted to meet the expense of the Examination, may be returned to any candidate who may be rejected for the Licence in Medicine.

II.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Registration of Pupils.—Every person requiring to be registered as a pupil on the

College books shall, if the Council think fit, be so registered, if he shall have laid before the Council a receipt showing that he has lodged to the credit of the President, and for the use of the College, in the Bank of Ireland, a registry Fee of Five Guineas.

Qualifications of Candidates for Letters Testimonial or Licence.—Candidates for the Letters Testimonial of the College may present themselves either at a special or at a stated Examination, as follows:

Special Examinations.—Every registered pupil shall be admitted, upon payment of a special Fee of Five Guineas, to a special Examination for Letters Testimonial, if he shall have laid before the Council the following documents:—(a) A receipt showing that he has lodged, in addition to his registration and special Fees, a sum of Twenty Guineas in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the President, and for the use of the College. (b) A certificate that he has passed a Preliminary Examination, conducted by a Board recognised by the General Medical Council, into the Curriculum of which the Greek language enters as a compulsory subject. (c) A certificate showing that he has been engaged in the study of his profession for not less than four years. (d) Certificates of attendance during three years on an Hospital recognised by the Council where Clinical instruction is given. (e) Certificates of attendance on three Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, three Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, and of the performance of three Courses of Dissections, accompanied by demonstrations; also certificates of attendance on two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, or one Course of Lectures on General, and one on Practical Chemistry, one Course of Lectures on Materia Medica, one Course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, one Course of Lectures on Midwifery, one Course of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, and one Course of Lectures on Botany.

N.B.—The subjects for Examination, and the mode of carrying these out, for a special Examination, will be the same as those hereinafter laid down for the stated Examinations, and any rejected candidate will only be entitled to receive back Fifteen Guineas of the Fees lodged by him.

Stated Examinations.—1st. Stated Examinations shall be held in the months of April, July, and November, commencing on dates of which due notice shall be given beforehand by the Council of the College, and to which candidates cannot be admitted unless they be registered pupils, and at

which they shall be divided into two classes—Junior and Senior. 2nd. The junior class shall produce certificates of having passed a preliminary Examination conducted by a Board recognised by the General Medical Council, into the Curriculum of which the Greek language enters as a compulsory subject; and of having attended three Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, three Courses of Lectures on Practical Anatomy, with dissections; two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, one Course of Lectures on Materia Medica, one Course of Lectures on Botany, and one Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine. 3rd. This class shall be examined in Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry. 4th. The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Guineas, in addition to the registration Fee of Five Guineas; not to be returned in case of rejection, but to be allowed the candidate in case he presents himself a second time for Examination. 5th. The senior class shall produce certificates of having attended three Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, one Course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, and one Course of Lectures on Midwifery; also certificates of attendance on a recognised Hospital for three winter and three summer Sessions. 6th. This class shall be examined in Surgery, Operative Surgery, and Surgical Appliances, Practice of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence and Prescriptions. 8th. The Fee for the senior class Examination shall be Fifteen Guineas; returnable to the candidate in case of rejection. 9th. Both of these Examinations shall be conducted partly by written and partly by oral questions. 10th. In addition to the foregoing fees, a Fee of One Guinea is to be paid to the Registrar, on handing each Licentiate his Diploma. 11th. Every candidate rejected at any of the stated Examinations, on applying for re-Examination, shall be required to pay to the College, in addition to the regular Fees, the sum of Two Guineas, to re-imburse the College the necessary expense of his re-Examination.

Qualifications of Candidates for the Fellowship.—Every registered Pupil or Licentiate shall be admitted to Examination for the Fellowship, if he shall have laid before the Council the following documents:—(a) A receipt, showing that he has lodged in the Bank of Ireland, for the use of the College, if he be a Licentiate, the sum of Twenty Guineas, or Thirty-Five in case he be only a Registered Pupil;

provided in either case he intends to reside beyond ten miles from Dublin. Should the Candidate intend to reside in Dublin or within ten miles thereof, he shall lodge, if he be a Licentiate, Thirty Guineas; or if he be only a Registered Pupil, Forty-Five Guineas. Fellows entering on the country list, who may subsequently settle as Practitioners in Dublin, or within ten miles thereof, shall pay Ten Guineas to the College. (b) A certificate that he is twenty-five years of age. (c) A certificate that he is a Bachelor of Arts of some University, or that he has been examined in such manner as the Council may, from time to time direct, with a view to ascertain that he has obtained a liberal preliminary education. (d) A certificate of general good conduct during his professional education; to be signed by two or more Fellows of the College. (e) Certificates of attendance on the several Courses of Lectures required to be attended by Candidates for Letters Testimonial, together with one Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, and one Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy. (f) A Thesis on some Medical subject; or, Clinical Reports, with observations of six or more Medical or Surgical cases taken by himself. (g) Candidates of the required age, who shall have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in a British or Irish University, and have complied with the foregoing regulations in other respects, will be admitted to Examination at the end of five years of professional study, of which three years must have been passed in one or more of the recognised Schools or Hospitals. (h) Candidates of the required age who have not taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in a British or Irish University, must, in addition to the foregoing, produce certificates that they have been engaged in the acquisition of professional knowledge for a period of not less than six years, during three of which they must have studied in one or more of the Schools and Hospitals recognised by the Council. They may have studied for the other three years in any School or Schools of the United Kingdom which shall be approved by the Council, or in any foreign School of repute. It is also required that the candidate shall have had opportunities of practical instruction, as House-Surgeons or Dressers, in a recognised Hospital. (i) Licentiates of the College, who may not be able to show that they have followed the course of study specified in the preceding regulations, may, at the expiration of

ten years from the date of their Diploma, be admitted to the Examination required for the Fellowship, provided they produce such evidence as shall be satisfactory to the Council that they have conducted themselves honorably in the practice of their profession.

Examination of Candidates for the Fellowship.—Examinations for the Fellowship shall be held from time to time as the Council may direct. Five Examiners at least, together with the President, or Vice-President, and two members of the Council, must be present at each Examination. Each candidate shall be Examined on two days, with such an interval as the Council may appoint. The subjects of the first Examination shall be Anatomy and Physiology (human and comparative); those of the second, Pathology, Therapeutics, the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and such other branch of Medical Science as the Council may from time to time direct. In addition to the oral Examinations, candidates shall be required to give written answers to written or printed questions, to be delivered to them in such manner as the Council may direct. In the Anatomical Examinations the candidates shall also perform dissections and operations on the dead body. Candidates whose answering shall be found insufficient will not be allowed to present themselves a second time until after the expiration of one year from the first Examination.

III.—SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

Candidates for the Licence of the Apothecaries' Hall must undergo a preliminary and a Professional Examination.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION IN ARTS

An Examination in Arts will be held in the hall four times in the year, namely, upon the third Thursday in January, April, July, and October, at twelve o'clock noon. *The Arts Course* is as follows: *Compulsory*.—1. English Grammar, Composition, Writing from Dictation, and the leading events of Roman and English History. 2. Arithmetic and Algebra. 3. Geometry. 4. Latin. 5. Greek. 6. French. 7. German. Candidates will be examined in French or German, as they may select.

Optional.—1. Natural Philosophy: Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. 2. Natural History: The Classification, Elementary Structure, and General Physiology of Vegetables and Animals.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATIONS

Candidates for the Licence to practise must produce certificates to the following effect:—1. Of having passed an Examination in Arts previously to entering on Professional study. 2. Of registration as a Medical student. 3. Of being at least twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character. 4. Of Pupilage to a qualified Apothecary or of having been otherwise engaged at practical Pharmacy for a period of twelve months subsequent to having passed the Examination in Arts. 5. Of having spent four years in Professional study. 6. Of having attended the following Courses, viz.:—Chemistry, during one Winter Session; Anatomy and Physiology, two Winter Sessions; Demonstrations and Dissections, two Winter Sessions; Botany and Natural History, one Summer Session; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with instructions in a Laboratory, three months; Practical Chemistry, three months; Principles and Practice of Medicine, one Winter Session; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, six months; Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Hospital, attendance upon twenty Cases; Surgery, one Winter Session; Forensic Medicine, one Summer Session; Instruction in the Practice of Vaccination. 7. Of having attended at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Lectures on Medicine during two Winter and two Summer Sessions; also the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Lectures on Surgery during one Winter and one Summer Session. 8. Of having performed the operation of Vaccination successfully under a recognised Vaccinator. The Examination for the Licence to practise is divided into two parts. The first—Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The second—Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Therapeutics, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene. The first part may be undergone at the close of the second Winter Session, and after the candidate has attended the Courses upon the several subjects named for this Examination, and the second after the completion of his studies at the termination of the fourth Winter Session. The Professional Examinations will be held *quarterly*, and will commence on the first and second Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October. They will be carried on as follows:—The *First Part*, for Junior students, on the first Monday at Twelve

o'clock noon; and on the Tuesday and Wednesday succeeding, at the same hour. Subjects:—Chemistry and Botany, *Monday*: Anatomy and Physiology, *Tuesday*: Materia Medica and Pharmacy, *Wednesday*: The *Second Part*, or *Pass Examination* for Senior students, on the second Monday, at Twelve o'clock, noon; and on the Tuesday and Wednesday succeeding, at the same hour. Subjects:—Medicine and Surgery, *Monday*: Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, *Tuesday*: Forensic Medicine and Hygiene, *Wednesday*: Clinical Examination, *Thursday*. The first two hours of each day will be devoted to writing answers, and after that, there will be an oral and practical Examination. Certificates and Diplomas will be granted to the successful candidates on the Friday following, at three o'clock, p.m. Candidates who fail to pass the first part of the Professional Examination will be remitted to their studies for *three months*, and unsuccessful candidates at the *Pass Examination* will not be readmitted until after the expiration of *six months*. Candidates at the Examination in Anatomy are liable to be called on to perform *dissections*, and at the Examination in Surgery, to perform one or more *operations* on the dead subject.

Doctors of Medicine of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or Surgeons of any of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, or Licentiates of any of the Royal Colleges of Physicians, whose qualifications as such appear in the Medical Register, and who, having first passed an Examination in Arts, have also served the required term at *practical Pharmacy*, may obtain the Licence of the Hall by undergoing an Examination—the former in Pharmacy, and the latter in Medicine and Pharmacy. Licentiates of the London Society of Apothecaries are admitted *ad eundem*.

The Licence entitles its Possessor to practise Medicine and Pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and is recognised as a full qualification in *Medicine* for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army, Navy, and under the Poor Law Boards in England and in Ireland.

Candidates for the Licence must lodge their Testimonials, and enrol their names and address with the Clerk at the Hall, in Dublin, a week prior to the day of Examination.

EDINBURGH

I.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS' CONJOINT DIPLOMAS

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, while they still continue to give their Diplomas separately, under separate regulations, have made arrangements by which, after one series of Examinations, the student may obtain the Diplomas of both Colleges. The general principle of this joint Examination is, that it shall be conducted by a Board, in which each body is represented, for Examination in those branches which are common to both Medicine and Surgery; but that the College of Physicians shall take exclusive charge of the Examination in Medicine, and the College of Surgeons of the Examination in Surgery. The object of the joint-Examination is to give to students facilities for obtaining from two separate bodies, and at less expense, a qualification in Medicine and a qualification in Surgery. Students passing that Examination successfully will be enabled to register two qualifications under the Medical Act,—Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The arrangement for thus conferring a double qualification by the co-operation of the two Colleges is in conformity with Section XIX of the Medical Act, and received the special sanction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, at a meeting held on the 7th August, 1859.

The Curriculum of study embraces a course of Medicine additional to that required by the College of Surgeons, otherwise the regulations are the same as for that licence.

II.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

The College consists of Fellows and Members, and grants Licences to practise Medicine and Midwifery.

I.—OF THE LICENCE

1. No one can obtain the Licence of the College until he has completed the age of twenty-one years.

2. Every applicant for the Licence must produce evidence that he has been engaged in the study of Medicine during a period of at least four years subsequent to his registration as a Medical student, which period shall include attendance during not less

than four Winter Sessions, or three Winter and two Summer Sessions, at a recognised Medical School.

3. The applicant must produce certificates that he has attended the following Courses at a University, or at some Medical School recognised by the College:—Anatomy, one Course, six months; Practical Anatomy, six months; Chemistry, one Course, six months; Practical Chemistry, three months; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, one Course, three months; Physiology or Institutes of Medicine, one Course, three months; Practice of Medicine, one Course, six months; Clinical Medicine, six months; Principles and Practice of Surgery, one Course, six months; Clinical Surgery, three months; Midwifery, one Course, three months; Medical Jurisprudence, one Course, three months; General Pathology or Pathological Anatomy, three months; Practical Pharmacy, three months. The applicant must also produce evidence of having attended the Practice of a Public Hospital (containing not fewer than eighty beds) during a period of not less than twenty-four months, twelve of which must have been spent in attendance on the Medical wards. He must also have attended for six months the Practice of a Public Dispensary, or have acted for six months as Clinical Clerk or Dresser in an Hospital, or have been engaged for six months as Visiting Assistant to a registered Practitioner. The applicant must also have attended at least six cases of Labour under the superintendence of a qualified Medical Practitioner, and must produce a certificate to that effect. The applicant will also be required to produce a certificate that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognised teacher; and that he is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject.

4. Every applicant for the Licence must have passed the Preliminary Examination in Literature and Science, and have had his name inscribed in the Register of Medical Students, instituted by the General Medical Council, previous to the commencement of his Medical studies. This Examination will embrace the following subjects:—1. English. 2. Arithmetic, Algebra. 3. Geometry. 4. Latin. 5. One of the following subjects, at the option of the candidate: (1.) Greek. (2.) French. (3.) German. (4.) Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

5. Masters and Bachelors of Arts of any British or Foreign University, whose Course

of study may from time to time be approved of by the College, will be exempted from the Preliminary Examination; also those who have passed the Examination of the National Educational Bodies, or of any of the Licensing Boards recognised by the Medical Act.

6. The Professional Examination will be divided into two parts, according to the following arrangement of subjects:—1. Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry. 2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine. No candidate will be admitted to the first Examination until the end of his second Winter Session; or to the second until he has completed four years of Professional study. The Examinations will be conducted partly *visà voce*, partly by written papers.

7. Candidates for the Licence of the College who have passed the first Professional Examination before a Qualifying Body (provided it be as extensive as that required by this College), will be at once admitted to the second part of the Examination.

8. Meetings for the Examination of candidates who already possess a qualification from a recognised Licensing Body will be held on the first Wednesday of every month (with the exception of September and October), and, if necessary, on the following days.

9. No candidate is admissible to Examination who has been rejected by any Licensing Board within three months previous to his Examination.

10. The Fee for the Licence is Fifteen Guineas. When a candidate is about to appear for the first Professional Examination he shall pay Six Guineas, and for the second or final Nine Guineas; but if exempted from the first Professional Examination he shall, before appearing for the final, pay the whole Fee of Fifteen Guineas. In the event of a candidate being unsuccessful at the first Professional Examination the sum of Three Guineas, and at the second or final that of Four Guineas will be retained; and this regulation will also apply to cases in which the candidate may have been previously rejected on one or more occasions.

11. Candidates may be admitted to special Examination, on days other than those appointed above, on bringing forward reasons satisfactory to the Council, and on paying an extra Fee of Five Guineas. Should the candidate be unsuccessful

the sum of Eleven Guineas will be returned to him.

12. All candidates for Examination are required to communicate with the Secretary to the College, not less than eight days before the date of the Examination at which they propose to appear, and the Fees must be lodged with the Secretary at least four days before the date of the Examination.

II.—OF THE MEMBERSHIP

1. Any Licentiate of a College of Physicians, or Graduate of a British or Irish University, with whose knowledge of Medical and General Science the College may be satisfied, may be admitted a Member of the College, provided he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

2. Every motion for the election of a Member shall be made at a quarterly meeting of Fellows by one of the Fellows present, and seconded by another; and this motion shall be determined by ballot at the next quarterly meeting, a majority of three fourths being necessary to carry it in the affirmative.

3. Every Member on the roll of attendance, whose address has been communicated to the Clerk, shall be summoned to attend all meetings of the Fellows and Members.

III.—OF THE FELLOWSHIP

1. No one shall be elected a Fellow of the College until he has been at least one year a Member thereof, and has attained the age of twenty-five years.

2. Every motion for the election of a Fellow shall be made at a quarterly meeting of Fellows by one of the Fellows present, and seconded by another; and this motion shall be determined by ballot at the next quarterly meeting of Fellows, a majority of three fourths being necessary to carry it in the affirmative.

IV.—OF THE FEES

1. The Fee to be paid by a Member shall be Thirty Guineas.

2. When a Member shall be raised to the rank of Fellow he shall pay Thirty Guineas, exclusive of Stamp-duty (which is £25).

3. All candidates for Fellowship or Membership must lodge their Fees and the amount of Stamp-duty payable at the time to Government with the Treasurer, previously to presenting their petitions.

III.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

REGULATIONS

Schools of Medicine.—1. Every candidate for a Surgical Diploma must have followed his course of study (Professional Education, 2) in a University, or in an Established School of Medicine, as defined below; or in a Provincial School specially recognised by the College of Surgeons of that division of the United Kingdom in which it is situate.

2. Under the title Established School of Medicine are comprehended the Medical Schools of those cities of Great Britain and Ireland in which Diplomas in Surgery are granted, and such Colonial and Foreign Schools as are similarly circumstanced in the countries in which they exist.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1. Candidates commencing Professional study after September 16th, 1866, must have been engaged during four years after passing the Examination in General Education, in Professional study, which period shall include not less than four Winter Sessions, or three Winter and two Summer Sessions' attendance at a recognised Medical School.

2. The candidate must produce certificates of having attended the following separate and distinct Courses of Lectures at such Schools and under such teachers as are recognised by the College, the Certificates distinguishing the Schools, and the Sessions in which they were severally attended:

{ Anatomy		2 Courses	<i>Duration—at least</i>	
			Six months each.	
{ Practical Anatomy			Twelve months.	
or, in the option of the candidate—				
{ Anatomy		1 Course	Six months.	
{ Practical Anatomy			Eighteen months.	
Chemistry		1 Course	Six months.	
Practical or Analytical Chemistry		1 Do.	Three months.	
Materia Medica		1 Do.	Do.	
Physiology		Not less than	50 Lectures.	
Practice of Medicine		1 Course	Six months.	
Clinical Medicine		1 Do.	Do.	

			<i>Duration—at least</i>
Principles and Practice of Surgery	1 Course.	.	Six months.
Clinical Surgery	1 Do.	.	Do.
A third Course of Surgery, which may be either Principles and Practice of Surgery, or Clinical Surgery, at the option of the candidate			
	1 Do.	.	Do.
Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children	1 Do.	.	Three months.
Medical Jurisprudence	1 Do.	.	Do.

The six-months' Courses delivered in Scotland must consist of not fewer than one hundred Lectures, with the exception of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. The three-months' Courses must consist of not fewer than fifty Lectures.

3. Besides the above-mentioned Courses of Lectures, the candidate must produce the following certificates:—(a) Of having attended six cases of Labour under the superintendence of the Practitioner who signs the certificate, who must be a Registered Medical Practitioner. (b) Of having attended, for three months, instructions in Practical Pharmacy; the certificate to be signed by the teacher, who must be a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or a Chemist and Druggist recognised by either College on special application, or the Superintendent of the Laboratory of a Public Hospital or Dispensary, or a Registered Medical Practitioner who dispenses medicines to his patients. (c) Of having attended, for twenty-four months, a Public General Hospital, containing at an average at least eighty patients. (d) Of having attended, for six months, the Practice of a Public Dispensary specially recognised by the College, or of having been engaged for six months as a visiting Assistant to a Registered Practitioner. (e) Of having been instructed in Vaccination; the certificate to be signed by the teacher, who must be a Registered Practitioner. (f) Of having attended, for three months, the Post-mortem room of a recognised Hospital. This rule applies to all who commenced Professional study after 1st October, 1861.

4. It is strongly recommended to students to avail themselves of any opportunities which they may possess of attending, in addition to the Courses of instruction which are absolutely prescribed, Lectures on Ophthalmic and Mental Diseases; also on Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy, and of obtaining practical instruction in the use of the Microscope.

Preliminary Examination in General

Education and Registration.—1. All students who intend becoming candidates for the Diploma of the College must have passed the complete Examination in General Education, and have had their names inscribed in the Register of Medical Students instituted by the General Medical Council, at the commencement of their Professional studies.

2. The subjects of the Preliminary Examination in General Education shall be as follows, viz.:—1. English language. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Algebra. 4. Geometry. 5. Latin. 6. One of the following subjects, at the option of the candidate:—(1) Greek. (2) French. (3) German. (4) Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. N.B.—In Latin Greek, French, and German, parsing of words from the passages given to be translated will be required; also, translation of short sentences from English into the respective languages. Prospectuses containing more specific information as to the subjects of Examination in General Education may be had on application to the officer of the College.

3. Preliminary Examinations shall be conducted at stated periods by a Board of Examiners in Arts, chosen from time to time by the College, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians.

4. Students who intend to undergo the Preliminary Examination, shall give in their names, addresses, and places of birth to the officer, not later than three days before the day of Examination, and shall pay a Fee of Ten Shillings, not to be returned in case of rejection.

5. Candidates, the commencement of whose Professional studies was prior to 16th September, 1866, may pass the Preliminary Examination in General Education at any of the periods previous to the first Professional Examination; but are recommended to do so at the earliest possible period. Candidates under this regulation who have not passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education, will be required to undergo that Examination before admission to the first

Professional Examination, and shall pay a Fee of £1.

6. Certificates of having passed the Examinations in General Education, conducted by certain Educational Bodies, shall exempt from the preliminary Examination in General Education instituted by the College.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA OF THE COLLEGE

1. Candidates for the Diploma of the College shall be subjected to two Professional Examinations, to be conducted at separate sittings, partly in writing and partly orally.

2. Opportunities for both Examinations will be presented five times in each year. On each of these occasions the candidates shall assemble to write answers to the questions proposed, and the oral Examinations shall be conducted on the days immediately succeeding.

3. Unsuccessful candidates, either at the first or second Examination, will be remitted to their studies for a period to be determined by the judgment of the Examiners, but not in any case less than three months.

4. *First Examination.*—The first Examination shall embrace Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, and shall take place not sooner than the end of the second Winter Session.

5. Candidates who desire to pass the first Professional Examination must apply to the Secretary at 20, Melville Street, Edinburgh, on or before the Saturday preceding the day of Examination, and must produce certificates of attendance in regard to all those Courses of Instruction which have reference to the subjects of that Examination. They must also produce evidence of having passed the preliminary Examination.

6. The sum of £6 6s. must be paid to the Treasurer of the College at 20, Melville Street, Edinburgh, for this Examination, not later than 10 a.m. of the day preceding it. This sum will be considered as paid to account of the entire Fee of £15 15s. payable for the Diploma.

7. In the case of a candidate being unsuccessful at this Examination, £3 3s. will be returned to him, the remaining £3 3s. being retained to meet the expense of conducting the Examination. This rule applies also to any subsequent rejection.

8. *Second Examination.*—The second Examination shall embrace Surgery and Surgical Anatomy; also Medicine, Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Medical Juris-

prudence; and shall not take place before the termination of the Winter Session of the last year of study. In the case of candidates who began their Course of study after 16th September, 1866, it will not take place till four years after the Examination in General Education [See *Professional Education*, 1].

9. Applications for Examination must be made to the Secretary not later than the Tuesday previous to the day of the Examination.

10. Every candidate must produce to the Secretary, 20, Melville Street, Edinburgh—1st, satisfactory evidence of his having attained the age of twenty-one years, and of having been duly registered [See *Preliminary Examination*]; 2nd, certificates of having attended the classes enumerated in *Professional Education* 2, together with the other certificates enumerated in *Professional Education* 3; 3rd, the certificate of his having passed the first Professional Examination; and 4th, a tabular statement (for which a printed form will be furnished by the Officer), exhibiting the whole of his Professional education, and distinguishing the Classes, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Schools attended during each Session of his studies. If he have been an apprentice he must also insert the name of his master, the date of his indenture, and the length of time for which he was bound. This statement, accurately filled up, must be attested by his signature, and will be preserved by the College as a record.

11. If the candidate have been an apprentice to a Fellow of the College he must also produce his discharged indenture.

12. On the production of these documents the Secretary will give the candidate a letter authorising the Examiners to admit him to Examination.

13. The remaining Fee, payable to the College (being £9 9s.), together with the receipt for the Fee paid for the first Professional Examination, must be lodged, not later than 10 a.m. of the day preceding the Examination day, in the hands of the Treasurer, at 20, Melville Street, Edinburgh, who will certify this upon the Secretary's letter. The sum of £5 5s. will be returned to unsuccessful candidates.

14. Candidates who have passed the first Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, at any of the Licensing Boards recognised by the Medical Act, will be admissible to the second Professional Examination on producing certificates of the

whole Course of study, of having passed their preliminary and first Professional Examinations, and of having been registered as a Medical Student. If any of the three subjects of the first Professional Examination have been omitted, such candidates will have to undergo the first Examination on the omitted subjects; and none of the subjects of the second Examination (8) will be omitted, even if some of them should have formed part of the first Examination by another Board. The Fee will be £15 15s. Unsuccessful candidates, under this regulation, will receive back £11 11s. This rule will also apply to any subsequent rejection.

15. Candidates desirous of special Examinations on other days than those fixed by the regulations, must prepare a case to be submitted to the consideration of the authorities of the College, with evidence to show why it was and is impossible for them to avail themselves of the ordinary Examinations, past or future. They must, *at the same time, produce certificates of the whole of the prescribed Course of study, and of having passed the Preliminary Examination, and must state the earliest and the latest days within which they can present themselves.* It is very desirable that all such candidates, and especially those who are at a distance from Edinburgh, should present their applications as long beforehand as possible. The Fees for special Examinations, which must be lodged by 10 a.m. of the day preceding the Examination day, are as follows, viz.:—£20 for first and second Examinations, of which £12 will be returned to candidates remitted on the first Examination; but no part of the money will be repaid to candidates who, having passed the first, are unsuccessful in the second Examination—£17 for second Examination. Of this no part will be returned to the candidate if unsuccessful. (N.B.—Each of the two Professional Examinations requires one day for the written part of the Examination. The Clinical and Oral will follow on a subsequent day.)

16. In order to test more effectually the practical knowledge of candidates, recent dissections, anatomical specimens, and articles of the *Materia Medica*, will be employed during the Examinations; and all candidates will be required to write out Formulæ of prescription. They will also be subjected to a practical Clinical Examination in the Surgical Hospital, including the application of Surgical apparatus, Bandages, &c.

17. No Candidate shall be admissible to

Examination who has been rejected by any other Licensing Board within the three months preceding his application to be examined.

18. The sums stated in the various sections of this and the preceding Chapter include all Fees of every kind, and the Officer is prohibited from receiving any.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS IN REFERENCE TO THE FELLOWSHIP

1. No person shall be received as a candidate for the Fellowship who is not in possession of the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

2. No person shall be admitted as a Fellow who is under twenty-five years of age.

3. Every candidate for the Fellowship (with the exception of those entitled to enter under the old constitution of the College, and having right to its Widows' Fund) shall lodge with the President a petition for admission, and shall be recommended by two Fellows as proposer and seconder, of whom one at least shall be resident in Edinburgh.

4. Candidates for the Fellowship (not embraced under the exception to Law 3) shall pay £25 to the College Funds, including all fees. The money shall be payable to the Treasurer immediately after the presentation of the petition to the College.

5. The billets calling the meeting at which the petition is to be presented shall intimate the name and surgical qualification of the candidate, his professional appointments, if any, and the names of his proposer and seconder.

6. The petition shall be considered at a subsequent meeting, to be held not earlier than a month after the first; and in the meantime, the petition, with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be hung up in the Library; and the billets calling the second meeting shall contain an intimation in the same form as those of the first.

7. At the meeting for considering the petition of the candidate, the votes shall be given by ballot. Three-fourths of the votes are required to entitle the candidate to be admitted; and the number of those voting shall not be less than twenty.

8. The candidate shall be informed of the result of the ballot; but before taking

his seat as a Fellow, he shall make a declaration to the following effect, and shall subscribe the same in the Sederunt-book:—"I hereby promise faithfully to maintain and defend all the rights, liberties, and privileges of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and to promote the interests thereof to the utmost of my power. I also promise faithfully to obey all the laws of the said Royal College, made and to be made."

9. Candidates who do not find it convenient to repair to Edinburgh may be permitted, by a vote of the College, to be enrolled as Fellows in absence, if they transmit letters of obligation to conform to No. 8, before taking their seats.

10. Every Fellow, on his admission, shall receive a Diploma with the seal of the College appended.

11. Every Fellow is entitled to attend the meetings of the College, and to take part in the proceedings and in the election of office-bearers.

12. No Fellow of the College shall keep an open shop for the sale of drugs or other merchandise.

13. No Fellow of the College shall allow his name to be connected with advertisements or publications of an indelicate or immoral nature.

14. No Fellow of the College shall practise, or profess to practise, by the use of or according to any secret remedy or method of treatment; or shall allow his

name to be connected with advertisements for the sale of any secret remedy, or for practice by the use of any secret remedy or method of treatment; or shall connect himself in partnership or otherwise, or continue in connection, with any person practising by means of, or advertising, the sale of any secret remedy.

15. No Fellow shall be guilty of any deception or other immorality in the practice of his profession, or shall in any other way conduct himself inconsistently with the honour and decorum which become his position as a Fellow of the College.

GLASGOW

I.—FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

(Surgical diploma only)

ABSTRACT OF REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY CANDIDATES FOR THE DIPLOMA

1. Candidates for the Diploma of the Faculty must have been engaged in Professional study during four years after their registration as Medical students. This period of study shall include at least four Winter Sessions or three Winter and two Summer Sessions' attendance at a recognised Medical School.

2. Candidates must complete the following:

CURRICULUM

		Duration—at least
Anatomy	2 Courses of Lectures in distinct Sessions	Six months each.
Practical Anatomy	Twelve months.
Chemistry	1 Course of Lectures	Six months.
Practical or Analytical Chemistry	1 Do.	Three months.
Physiology	not less than 50 Lectures.	
Materia Medica	1 Course of Lectures	Three months.
Practice of Medicine	1 Do.	Six months.
Clinical Medicine	Instruction in	Do.
Principles and Practice of Surgery	1 Course of Lectures	Do.
Clinical Surgery	Instruction in	Do.
Another Course of Surgery, or of Clinical Surgery, at the option of the candidate.		
Medical Jurisprudence	1 Course of Lectures	Three months.
Midwifery	1 Do.	Do.
Practical Midwifery	Attendance on at least Six Cases of Labour.	
Pathological Anatomy	Instruction in the Post-mortem rooms of a recognised Hospital	Three months.
Practical Pharmacy	Instruction	Do.
General Hospital	Attendance on the Practice of a public General Hospital	24 months.
Proficiency in Vaccination, certified by a Public Vaccinator or Registered Practitioner.		

3. Students are strongly recommended to avail themselves of any opportunities they may possess of studying Ophthalmic and Mental Diseases, Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, and Practical Physiology, in addition to what is required in the Curriculum.

4. Candidates shall be subjected to two Professional Examinations. The first Examination embraces Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. Before being admitted to this Examination, the student must have completed his second Winter Session of study, and must produce evidence of having passed a recognised preliminary Examination, of having been registered as a Medical student at the commencement of Professional study, and of having given the required attendance on the first five branches of the Curriculum.

5. The second Examination embraces Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and cannot be undergone before the termination of the full period of study. A candidate about to appear for this Examination will receive, on application to the Secretary of the Faculty, a schedule which he will fill up, so as to show his whole Course of study. This schedule, attested by the signature of the candidate, will be preserved by the Faculty as a record, and everything entered in it must be verified by certificates, which must be delivered to the Secretary for inspection at least one week prior to the day of Examination. Candidates must at the same time produce evidence of having attained twenty-one years of age, and of having passed the first Professional Examination.

6. The fee for the Diploma is £15 15s. Of this sum £6 6s. is payable to the secretary on entering for the first Examination, and £9 9s. on entering for the second.

7. The Examinations are conducted partly in writing and partly orally. Recent Dissections, Anatomical Specimens, Chemical Tests, Articles of the Materia Medica, the Microscope, Surgical and Obstetrical Apparatus and Pathological Specimens are employed at the discretion of the Examiners. Candidates are also subjected at the second Examination to a Practical Clinical Examination at the Hospital, and they may also be examined in Operative Surgery.

8. Candidates for the Diploma of the Faculty, who have passed the Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chem-

istry, before any of the licensing bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, on complying with the regulations in other respects, are admissible to the second Professional Examination.

9. Unsuccessful candidates are remitted to their studies for a period determined by the judgment of the Examiners; but not in any case for less than three months. In every such case £3 3s. at the first Examination, and £4 4s. at the second is retained, and the remainder of the Fee is returned.

10. A candidate, on showing a sufficient reason, may be admitted to Examination on a day specially arranged, on paying an extra Fee of £5 5s., which will be forfeited, in addition to the sum ordinarily retained, in the event of the candidate being remitted to his studies.

11. Graduates in Medicine of any British University, and Licentiates in Medicine of any of the licensing bodies authorised to grant Diplomas in Medicine, are exempted from Examination in Medicine and Materia Medica, and subjected to all other parts of the final Examination.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

1. Preliminary Examinations in General Literature, in accordance with the regulations of the General Medical Council, will be held in the Faculty Hall. The Examinations will embrace the following subjects:—1. English Language. 2. Latin. 3. Arithmetic and Algebra. 4. Geometry. 5. One of the following subjects at the option of the candidate: (1.) Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. (2.) Greek. (3.) French. (4.) German.

(P.S.—In the Latin, Greek, French, and German papers, questions on Grammar will be given, and special stress will be laid on the accurate answering of the grammatical questions.)

ABSTRACT OF REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTION, ADMISSION, ETC., OF FELLOWS

1. A candidate for the Fellowship must be a Licentiate of the Faculty or a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of the United Kingdom, or a Master or Bachelor of Surgery of a University of the United Kingdom. 2. A candidate must be proposed in writing by two Fellows, at an ordinary meeting of the Faculty. The proposal must state the Surgical qualification in virtue of which he desires admission to the Fellowship; and after being proposed, he shall

submit to the Council all necessary evidence of his Professional qualifications, and of his being of unexceptionable moral character, and, if required by the President, he shall appear personally before the Council of the Faculty. 3. A copy of the proposal shall be placed in the Reading-room till the next ordinary meeting of the Faculty, when, the Council having reported that the candidate is eligible, and no reasonable ground for delay being shown, the Faculty shall proceed to determine his election by ballot. 4. For the election of a Fellow two-thirds of the votes given must be in favour of his admission. An excerpt from the minute of the meeting, giving the result of the ballot, shall be sent by the Clerk of the Faculty to the candidate, who, if elected, shall at the next meeting of the Faculty, or of the Council thereof, be admitted as a Fellow, upon making and subscribing the required declaration. 5. A Fellow who does not find it convenient to attend personally may be permitted by a vote of the Faculty to be enrolled in absence, if he transmit a letter of obligation to make and subscribe the required declaration before taking his seat. 6. The Entrance Fee (to be deposited with the Treasurer in every case before proposal) shall, for a resident Fellow, be £50, but from this sum the candidate, if a Licentiate of the Faculty, shall be entitled to a deduction of whatever amount he may have already paid for his Diploma. 7. A candidate residing beyond five miles from the Faculty Hall may be elected as a non-resident Fellow, with such privileges as are provided by Regulation No. 8. The entrance Fee in such case shall be £25, but from this sum the candidate, if a Licentiate of the Faculty, shall be entitled to a deduction of half the amount he may have already paid for his Diploma. 8. The non-resident Fellows shall have the same privileges in the meetings of the Faculty and in the use of the Reading-room as the resident Fellows, but they shall not be eligible to any of the offices or appointments of the Faculty, and their use of the Library shall be such as the Library Committee may from time to time direct. 9. In the event of a non-resident Fellow coming at any time to reside within five miles of the Faculty Hall, he shall cease to have any right or privilege whatsoever as a Fellow, until he has paid to the funds of the Faculty the difference between the sum he has already paid, and the amount of the Entrance Fee of a resident Fellow exigible at the time of his admission as

such. 10. No one shall be eligible for the Fellowship of the Faculty who keeps an open shop for the sale of drugs or other merchandise.

II.—DOUBLE QUALIFICATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CONFERRED JOINTLY BY THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW, AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, while they continue to give their Diplomas separately, under separate regulations, have made arrangements by which, after one series of Examinations, the student may obtain two separate Licences—one in Medicine and one in Surgery. The general principle of this Joint Examination is, that it is conducted by a Board in which each Body is represented; the object being to give to students facilities for obtaining from two separate bodies, and at less expense, a double qualification in Medicine and in Surgery. Students passing these Examinations successfully will be enabled to register two Qualifications under the Medical Act, viz.:—Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The Fee for the Diploma is £21, and is apportioned thus:—£8 8s. is payable to the Secretary of the Faculty on entering for the first Examination, and £12 12s. on entering for the second Examination. The Curriculum of study embraces a Course of Medicine additional to that required for the Licence of the Faculty. The other regulations are nearly the same as those for the Diploma of the Faculty.

LONDON

I.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

The government of the Corporation is vested in the President and Fellows only. The *Members* of the College are alone eligible to the Fellowship. They have the use of the Library and Museum, and are admitted to all Lectures. The *Licentiates* have access to the Reading Room, Museum, and Lectures; but are not permitted to take books away from the Library. They are entitled to register under the Medical Act, and to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and may compound or dispense medicines for patients *under their own care*. The Licence of the College is recog-

nised by the Poor-law Board as a qualification in Medicine and Surgery.

FEES—*Membership*, £31 10s. *Licence*, £15 15s.

EXTRACTS FROM BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS
MEMBERS

I.—The Members of the College, present and future, shall be alone eligible to the Fellowship. They shall have the use of the Library and Museum, subject to the regulations relating thereto, and shall be admitted to all Lectures, and shall enjoy such further privileges as may from time to time be defined by the Bye-laws; but they shall not be entitled to any share in the government, or to attend or vote at general meetings, of the Corporation.

II.—All persons who have been admitted before February 16th, 1859, Licentiates of the College, shall be entitled to be admitted Members of the College, provided that they have, since their admission as Licentiates, obeyed the Bye-laws, and do accept such Membership, and engage henceforth to obey the Bye-laws of the College.

III.—Any extra Licentiate who shall have produced testimonials as to character satisfactory to the Censors, and shall have assured the said Censors that he is not engaged in the practice of Pharmacy, and who shall comply with such other regulations as are required by the Bye-laws of the said Corporation, may be proposed to the College to be admitted a Member of the College.

IV.—Any person who shall have satisfied the College touching his acquirements in general Science and Literature, and his knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and who shall comply with the Bye-laws and regulations of the College, may be proposed to the College to be admitted a Member of the College.

V.—Every candidate for the Membership of the College, under the last Bye-law, who shall have commenced his Professional studies after September, 1861, shall satisfy the Censors' Board that, previously to the commencement of his Professional studies, he has obtained a Degree in Arts from some University of the United Kingdom or of the Colonies, or from some other University specially recognised by the Medical Council, or that he has passed Examinations equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts. All other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

VI.—Every candidate for Membership shall furnish proof that he has attained the age of twenty-five years.

VII.—Every candidate shall produce a testimonial from a Fellow or Member of the College, satisfactory to the Censors' Board, to the effect that, as regards moral character and conduct, he is a fit and proper person to be admitted a Member of the College.

VIII.—Every candidate (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections XV and XVI*) shall produce proof of his having been engaged in Professional studies during a period of five years, of which four years at least shall have been passed at a Medical School or Schools recognised by the College.

IX.—Every candidate (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections XV and XVI*) shall produce evidence, satisfactory to the Censors' Board, of his having studied the following subjects:—Anatomy, with Dissections, during two Winter Sessions; Physiology, two Winter Sessions; Chemistry, six months; Practical Chemistry, three months; Materia Medica, three months; Practical Pharmacy, three months: by Practical Pharmacy is meant instruction in the Laboratory of a registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of a public Hospital or Dispensary recognised by the College. Botany, three months: this Course of Lectures may be attended prior to the commencement of Professional studies; and any candidate producing satisfactory evidence that Botany formed one of the subjects of his preliminary Examination will be exempt from attendance on this Course. Morbid Anatomy, six months: this includes attendance and instruction in the Post-mortem room during the period of Clinical study. Principles and Practice of Medicine, during two Winter Sessions: it is required that the principles of Public Health should be comprised in this Course of Lectures, or in the Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine. The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School. Principles and Practice of Surgery, *two Winter Sessions*: the attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School. Clinical Medicine, *three Winter Sessions and three Summer Sessions*: the attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter

Session at a recognised Medical School. Clinical Surgery, *two Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions*: the attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School. By Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery are meant special study and instruction at the bed-side, with Lectures on cases. Midwifery and the Diseases peculiar to Women, three months; certificates must also be produced of attendance on not less than twenty labours, and of instruction and proficiency in Vaccination. Forensic Medicine, three months. Of having attended diligently during three Winter Sessions and three Summer Sessions the Medical Practice, *and during three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions the Surgical Practice* of an Hospital containing at least 100 beds. Of having been engaged during six months in the Clinical study of Diseases peculiar to Women. And of having served the office of Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards during at least six months. [The requirements printed in italics apply to candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the United Kingdom on or after October 1st, 1867; and to candidates who commenced their Professional Education at a recognised Foreign or Colonial School on or after October 1st, 1868.]

X.—Every candidate who has prosecuted his studies abroad, whether in part or to the full extent required by the preceding Bye-law (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Section XVI*), shall, nevertheless, bring proof of his having attended, during at least twelve months, the Medical Practice of an Hospital in the United Kingdom containing at least 100 beds.

XI.—If the Censors' Board doubt the sufficiency of the certificates and testimonials produced by any candidate, or his fitness, in any respect, for admission to Examination, they may submit the case to a General Meeting of the Fellows.

XII.—No candidate shall be admitted to Examination who is engaged in trade, or who dispenses Medicine, or makes any engagement with a Chemist, or any other person, for the supply of Medicines; or who practises Medicine or Surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise, so long as that partnership continues.

XIII.—No candidate shall be admitted to Examination who refuses to make known, when required by the President and Censors, the nature and composition of any remedy he uses.

XIV.—Every candidate (except in cases specially exempted, under Sections XV and XVI) shall give proof of his acquirements by written answers to questions placed before him, and shall be examined *vivâ voce* at three separate examinations, and shall be approved by the President and Censors, or by the major part of them.

XV.—Any candidate who has already obtained the Degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine at a University in the United Kingdom, wherein the Courses of study, and the Examinations to be undergone by the students previously to graduation, shall have been adjudged by the Censors' Board to be entirely satisfactory, shall be exempt (if the Censors shall think fit) from all or any parts of the Examinations hereinbefore described, except such as relate to the third, or Pass Examination; the nature and extent of which Examination shall, in the case of each candidate, be determined by the Censors' Board. Every candidate for the Membership will, however, be required to translate into English a passage from a Latin author, and he will have the opportunity of showing a knowledge of Greek, or of one or more of the modern European languages.

XVI.—If any candidate who has attained the age of forty years shall produce testimonials not merely satisfactory as to his moral character and conduct, and his general and Professional acquirements, but further showing that he has improved the art or extended the science of Medicine, or has at least distinguished himself highly as a Medical Practitioner the Censor's Board, having well weighed and considered these testimonials, may, if they see fit, submit them to the Fellows at a General Meeting, and it shall be determined by the votes of the Fellows present, or of the majority of them, taken by ballot, whether the candidate shall be admitted to Examination, which shall, in every such case, be as full and complete as the Censors may deem sufficient.

XVII.—Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognised by the College as requiring a course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the primary Examination.

XVIII.—Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery, at a University in the United Kingdom, after a

Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

XIX.—Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

XX.—Every candidate approved by the Censors' Board shall be proposed at the next General Meeting of Fellows, as qualified to become a Member of the College; and if the majority of the Fellows present shall consent, he shall, on complying with the regulations prescribed by the Bye-laws, be admitted a Member of the College.

XXI.—No one shall be admitted (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections II and III*) a Member of the College, unless he shall give his assent to the following words, addressed to him by the President in the presence of the Fellows:—"You give your faith that you will observe and obey the Statutes, Bye-laws, and regulations of this College, relating to Members, and will submit to such penalties as may be lawfully imposed for any neglect or infringement of them; and that you will, to the best of your ability, do all things in the practice of your profession for the honour of the College, and the good of the public." And after he has been admitted, he shall confirm this promise by affixing his name to the same words, previously committed to writing.

EXAMINATION FOR THE MEMBERSHIP

Every candidate for the Membership of the College (except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections XV and XVI of the Bye-laws) will be required to pass the following Examinations. The first Examination, on Anatomy and Physiology, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—On Monday evening, from seven to ten, by written questions. On Tuesday evening, commencing at seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on Dissections and Preparations. The second Examination will be conducted as follows:—On Monday afternoon, from one to four, by written questions on *Materia*

Medica, and on *Chemistry in its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology*. On Tuesday afternoon, from one to four, on *Materia Medica*, and on *Chemistry and its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology*. This Examination will be conducted partly *vivâ voce* and partly in a practical manner. Evening, from seven to ten, by written questions on Midwifery, and the Diseases peculiar to Women. On Wednesday evening, from seven to ten, by written questions on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. On Thursday morning, the candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, commencing at seven, p.m., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Midwifery. Examination, *vivâ voce*. The third, or Pass Examination, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—On Thursday, from two to six, by written questions on Medical Anatomy, and on the Principles of Medicine. On Friday, from two to six, by written questions on the Practice of Medicine, including the *Principles of Public Health*, and on Psychological Medicine. On Saturday or Monday the candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Medical Wards of an Hospital. On Tuesday, Examination *vivâ voce*. On Wednesday, Examination *vivâ voce*. Candidates will not be admitted to the first Examination until after the termination of the second Winter Session of professional study at a recognised Medical School, nor to the second Examination until after the termination of four years of Professional study, nor to the third, or Pass Examination, until after the completion of the required Course of Professional study. Any candidate who shall be rejected at the First Examination will not be readmitted to Examination until after the lapse of three months, and will be required to produce a certificate of the performance of Dissections, or other Professional study satisfactory to the Examiners, during that time. Any candidate who shall be rejected at the second Examination, will not be readmitted to Examination until after the lapse of six months, and will be required to produce a certificate of attendance on the Practice of a recognised Hospital and the attendance on Clinical Lectures, or other Professional study, satisfactory to the Examiners during that time. Any candidate not approved by the Censors' Board at the third or Pass Examination,

will not (except by special permission of the College) be readmitted to Examination until after the lapse of a year. Every candidate must give fourteen days' notice in writing to the Registrar of the College, of his intention to present himself for Examination, at the same time transmitting the following certificate:

For the Primary Examination.—Evidence of having passed an Arts Examination; and, in the case of those who shall have commenced Professional studies after 1861, evidence of having previously obtained a Degree in Arts from some University of the United Kingdom, or of the Colonies, or from some other University specially recognised by the Medical Council, or that he has passed Examinations equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts; of having been duly registered as a Medical student; and of having completed the second Winter Session of Professional study at a recognised Medical School: all other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

For the Second Examination.—Evidence of having completed four years of Professional study; of having attained the age of twenty-one years; of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination; and of having attended not less than twenty Labours, and of having discharged the duties of Clinical Clerk, and performed the duties of Dresser, for periods of not less than three months.

For the Pass Examination.—Proof of having attained the age of twenty-five years; a testimonial from a Fellow or Member of the College; evidence of having completed the required course of Professional study. Blank Forms of the required certificates of attendance on Hospital Practice and on Lectures may be obtained on application at the College. Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognised by the College as requiring a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination. Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom after a Course of study, and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Prin-

ciples and Practice of Surgery. Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Any candidate who has already obtained the Degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine at a University in the United Kingdom, wherein the Courses of study, and the Examinations to be undergone by the students previously to graduation, shall have been adjudged by the Censors' Board to be entirely satisfactory, shall be exempt (if the Censors shall think fit) from all or any parts of the Examinations hereinbefore described, except such as relate to the third or Pass Examination, the nature and extent of which shall, in the case of each candidate, be determined by the Censors' Board. Every candidate for the Membership will, however, be required to translate into English a passage from a Latin author, and he will have the opportunity of showing a knowledge of Greek, or of one or more of the modern European languages. If any candidate who has attained the age of forty years shall produce testimonials not merely satisfactory as to his moral character and conduct, and his general and Professional acquirements, but further showing that he has improved the Art or extended the Science of Medicine, or has at least distinguished himself highly as a Medical Practitioner, the Censors' Board, having well weighed and considered these testimonials, may, if they see fit, submit them to the Fellows at a General Meeting; and it shall be determined by the votes of the Fellows present, or of the majority of them, taken by ballot, whether the candidate shall be admitted to Examination, which shall, in every such case, be as full and complete as the Censors may deem sufficient.

LICENTIATES

The Licence of this College is a qualification to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and is recognised by the Local Government Board as a qualification in Surgery as well as in Medicine.

The College will, under its Charter, grant Licences to practise Physic, including therein the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery (which Licences are not to

extend to make the Licentiate Members of the Corporation), to persons who shall conform to the following Bye-laws:

Every candidate for the College Licence (except when otherwise provided by the Bye-laws) is required to produce satisfactory evidence to the following effect:

I.—Of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

II.—Of moral character.

III.—Of having passed, before the commencement of Professional study, an Examination in the subjects of General Education recognised by the College.

IV.—Of having been registered as a Medical student in the manner prescribed by the General Medical Council. "After October, 1870, every candidate (not exempted from registration) is required to have been registered at least four years previously."

V.—Of having been engaged in Professional studies during four years, of which at least three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions shall have been passed at a recognised Medical School or Schools, and one Winter Session and two Summer Sessions in one or other of the following ways:

1. Attending the Practice of an Hospital or other Institution recognised by the College for that purpose.

2. Receiving instruction as the pupil of a legally qualified practitioner, holding any public appointment which affords opportunities, satisfactory to the Examiners, of imparting a practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.

3. Attending Lectures on any of the required subjects of Professional study at a recognised place of instruction. (Professional studies commenced *before* the candidate shall have passed an Examination in the subjects of General Education will not be recognised by the College.)

VI.—Of having attended, during three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions, the Medical and Surgical Practice at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals; of having discharged the duties of Clinical Clerk at a recognised Hospital for a period of not less than three months; of having performed the duties of Dresser at a recognised Hospital for a period of not less than three months; and of having been engaged, during six months in the Clinical study of Diseases peculiar to Women.

VII.—Of having studied the following subjects:—Anatomy (with Dissections) during two Winter Sessions; Physiology, during two Winter Sessions; Chemistry,

during six months; Practical Chemistry, during three months; Materia Medica, during three months; Practical Pharmacy, during three months (by Practical Pharmacy is meant instruction in the Laboratory of a Registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of a Public Hospital or Dispensary recognised by the College); Botany, during three months (this Course of Lectures may be attended prior to the commencement of Professional studies; and any candidate producing satisfactory evidence that Botany formed one of the subjects of his Preliminary Examination will be exempt from attendance on this Course); Morbid Anatomy, during six months (this includes attendance and instruction in the Post-mortem room during the period of Clinical study): Principles and Practice of Medicine during two Winter Sessions. It is required that the Principles of Public Health should be comprised in this Course of Lectures, or in the Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine. The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School; Principles and Practice of Surgery during two Winter Sessions (the attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School); Clinical Medicine during two Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions (the attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognised Medical School); Clinical Surgery during two Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions (the attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognised Medical School. By Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery are meant special study and instruction at the bed-side, with Lectures on Cases); Midwifery and the Diseases peculiar to Women, during three months (certificates must also be produced of attendance on not less than twenty Labours, and of instruction and proficiency in Vaccination); Forensic Medicine, during three months.

VIII.—Of having passed the Professional Examinations.

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognised by the College as requiring a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be

exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination. Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Medicine at a University recognised by the College, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the primary Examination. Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Any candidate, being a "Registered Medical Practitioner," whose qualification or qualifications shall have been obtained before the 1st day of January, 1861, having been, with the consent of the College, admitted a candidate for the Licence, will be examined on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; but he will be exempted from such other parts of the Professional Examinations as his qualifications may seem to the Examiners to render in his case unnecessary. Every candidate before receiving the College Licence shall be required to pledge himself by subscribing his name to the following words:—"I faithfully promise to observe and obey the Statutes, Bye-laws, and Regulations of the College relating to Licentiates, and to submit to such penalties as may be lawfully imposed for any neglect or infringement of them."

EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE

Every candidate for the College Licence, before he is admitted to Examination, will be required to sign a declaration, that he has not been rejected within three months by any of the Examining Boards included in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act. The first Examination, on Anatomy and Physiology, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—On the first day, evening—from seven to ten, by written questions; on the second day, evening—commencing at seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on

Dissections and Preparations. The second, or Pass Examination, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—On the first day, afternoon—from one to four, by written questions on *Materia Medica*, and on Chemistry in its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology. Evening—from seven to ten, by written questions on Medical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, including the Principles of Public Health. On the second day, morning—the candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Medical Wards of an Hospital; afternoon—from one to four, on *Materia Medica*, and on Chemistry in its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology. This Examination will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly in a practical manner. Evening—from seven to ten, by written questions on Midwifery and the Diseases peculiar to Women. On the third day, evening—from seven to ten, by written questions on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. On the fourth day, morning—the candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College, or in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital; evening—commencing at seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Candidates will not be admitted to the first Examination until after the termination of the second Winter Session of Professional study at a recognised Medical School, nor to the second or Pass Examination until after the termination of four years of Professional study. The College does not admit to the Pass Examination any candidate (not exempted from registration) whose name has not been entered in the Medical Students' Register at least four years. Any candidate who shall be rejected at the first Examination will not be readmitted to Examination until after the lapse of three months, and will be required to produce a certificate of the performance of Dissections, or other Professional study satisfactory to the Examiners, during that time. Any candidate who shall be rejected at the second or Pass Examination will not be readmitted to Examination until after the lapse of six months, and will be required to produce a certificate of attendance on the Practice of a recognised Hospital, and also of attendance on Clinical Lectures, or other Professional study satisfactory to the Examiners during that time. Every candidate intending to pre-

sent himself for Examination is required to give fourteen days' notice in writing to the Registrar of the College, at the same time transmitting the following certificates:—*For the first Examination.*—Evidence of having passed an Arts Examination; of having been duly registered as a Medical student; and of having completed the second Winter Session of Professional study at a recognised Medical School. *For the second or Pass Examination.*—Evidence of having completed four years of Professional study as required by the College; of having attained the age of twenty-one years; of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, signed by a Vaccinator appointed or recognised by the Local Government Board; of having attended not less than twenty Labours; and of having discharged the duties of Clinical Clerk, and performed the duties of Dresser, for periods of not less than three months. A testimonial of moral character is required of every candidate. Blank forms of the required certificates of attendance on Hospital Practice and on Lectures may be obtained on application at the College. Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognised by the College as requiring a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the first Examination. Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Medicine at a University recognised by the College, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-Examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination. Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-Examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Any "Registered Medical Practitioner,"

whose qualification or qualifications shall have been obtained before the 1st day of January, 1861, having been, with the consent of the College, admitted a candidate for the Licence, will be examined on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; but he will be exempted from such other parts of the Professional Examinations as his qualifications may seem to the Examiners to render in his case unnecessary. The Fee for the College Licence is Fifteen Guineas, of which Five Guineas are to be paid on admission to the first Examination, which fee will not be returned to any candidate rejected at this Examination, but will be allowed in the fee for the Licence, and he will be admitted to one subsequent first Examination without the payment of an additional fee. Any candidate who shall be rejected at the second or Pass Examination will have the fee paid on admission to this Examination returned to him, less Three Guineas.

II.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBER

SECTION I

Preliminary General Education and Examination.—I. Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of January, 1861, will be required to produce one or other of the following certificates:—1. Of Graduation in Arts at a University recognised for this purpose. The following are the Universities at present recognised—viz. Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, Queen's University in Ireland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St Andrew's; Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Canada—McGill College, Montreal, and Queen's College, Kingston. 2. Of having passed an Examination for Matriculation, or such other Examination as shall, in either case, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Council of this College, at a University in the United Kingdom, or at a Colonial or Foreign University recognised by the Council of this College. The following are the Examinations at present recognised under this Clause (No. 2)—viz. Oxford—Responsions or Moderations, Local Examinations, Senior and Junior, the certificates to include Latin and Mathematics; Cambridge—Previous Examination, Local Examination, Senior and Junior, the certificates to include Latin and Mathematics; Oxford and Cambridge

"Schools Examination Board"—the certificates to include the several subjects required in the Preliminary Examination of the College; Dublin—Entrance Examination; London—Matriculation Examination; Durham—Examination of Students in Arts in their second and first years. Local Examinations, Senior and Junior, the certificates to include Latin and Mathematics; Registration Examination for Medical Students; Queen's University in Ireland—Two years' Arts Course for Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, Preliminary Examinations at end of B.A. Course, Local Examinations, the certificates to include Latin and Mathematics, Matriculation Examinations; Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St Andrew's—Preliminary or extra-Professional Examinations for Graduation in Medicine; Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—Matriculation Examinations; Canada—Queen's College, Kingston, Matriculation Examination, Preliminary Examination of Students in Medicine; McGill College, Montreal, Bishop's College, Montreal, University of Trinity College, Toronto, University College, Toronto, Victoria College, Toronto, University of Laval; Quebec—Matriculation Examinations; Nova Scotia—King's College, Windsor, Matriculation Examination, Responsions; New Brunswick, Fredericton, Matriculation Examination; Dalhousie College and University, Halifax—Matriculation Examination; Australia—Melbourne, Matriculation Examination, with a certificate that the student has passed an Examination in Latin; Sydney, Matriculation Examination; Adelaide, South Australian Institute, Cape of Good Hope, University of—Matriculation Examination. New York—Belle Vue Hospital Medical College, Matriculation Examination. 3. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination for the Fellowship of this College. 4. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Ireland and of Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. 5. Of having passed the Examination in Arts of the Society of Apothecaries of London or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. 6. Of having passed the first-class Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. 7. Of having obtained the Testamur of the Codrington College, Barbadoes. 8. Of having obtained the Degree of Associate of Arts granted by the Tasmanian Council of Education, with a certificate that the

student has been examined in Latin and Mathematics. 9. Of having passed the Voluntary Examinations of Christ's College, Canterbury, New Zealand, the certificate to include all the subjects required from time to time in the Preliminary Examination of the College.

II.—Candidates who shall not be able to produce one or other of the foregoing certificates, will be required to pass an Examination in English, Classics, and Mathematics, conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors, under the direction and supervision of this College.

The following are the subjects of the Examination referred to in the foregoing paragraph:

PART I.—*Compulsory subjects.*—1. Writing from dictation. 2. English grammar. 3. English composition. 4. Arithmetic. 5. Geography. 6. English history. 7. Euclid. 8. Algebra. 9. Latin.

PART II.—*Optional subjects.*—1. Each candidate must undergo Examination on one at least of the following subjects:—(1.) Greek. (2.) French. (3.) German. (4.) Mechanics. (5.) Chemistry. (6.) Botany and Zoology.

(N.B.—Each candidate (*who has not at a previous Examination paid the amount*) is required to pay a fee of £2 on the morning of the first day of his Examination, prior to his admission thereto. Particulars respecting the Examination will be duly advertised in the Journals. Candidates are required to send in the prescribed form of application not less than three weeks before the commencement of the Examination.)

NOTE.—*A candidate in order to qualify for the Fellowship is required, in addition to the subjects included in Part I, to pass in Greek, and in French or German, and in one, at his option, of the remaining subjects in Part II.*

SECTION II

Professional Education.—I.—Professional studies prior to the date at which the candidate shall have passed an Examination in General Knowledge, in conformity with the regulation in the preceding section, are not recognised.

II.—The following will be considered as the commencement of Professional Education:—1. Attendance on the Practice of a Hospital or other Public Institution recognised by this College for that purpose. 2. Instruction as the Pupil of a legally qualified Surgeon, holding the

appointment of Surgeon to a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Union Workhouse, or where such opportunities of practical instruction are afforded as shall be satisfactory to the Council. 3. Attendance on Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry, by Lecturers recognised by this College.

The commencement of Professional study, otherwise than by attendance on Lectures in recognised Medical Schools, or by attendance on the Practice of recognised Hospitals, will not be admitted until a certificate thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary for registration at the College, by the Practitioner whose pupil the candidate shall have become, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital or other Institution to the practice of which he shall have entered; and will, consequently, date only from the reception of such certificate by the Secretary, the certificate to be accompanied by proof of having passed the necessary Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge.

III.—Candidates will be required to produce the following certificates, viz.—1. Of being twenty-one years of age. 2. Of having been engaged subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, during four years, or during a period extending over not less than four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge. 3. Of having attended Lectures on Anatomy during two Winter Sessions. 4. Of having performed Dissections during not less than two Winter Sessions. 5. Of having attended Lectures on General Anatomy and Physiology during one Winter Session. 6. Of having attended a Practical Course of General Anatomy and Physiology during another Winter or a Summer Session, consisting of not less than thirty meetings of the class. 7. Of having attended Lectures on Surgery during one Winter Session. 8. Of having attended a Course of Practical Surgery during a period occupying not less than six months prior or subsequent to the Course required by the preceding Clause 7. 9. Of having attended one Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects—viz. Chemistry, Materia Medica, Medicine, Forensic Medicine, Midwifery (with practical instruction, and a certificate of having personally conducted not less than ten Labours). Pathological Anatomy during not less than three months. 10. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy during three months. 11. Of having attended a

three months' Course of Practical Chemistry (with Manipulations), in its application to Medical Study. 12. Of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination. 13. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, the Practice of Surgery during three Winter and two Summer Sessions. 14. Of having been individually engaged, at least twice in each week, in the observation and Examination of Patients, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, under the direction of a recognised Teacher, during not less than three months. 15. Of having subsequently to the first Winter Session of Attendance on Surgical Hospital Practice, attended at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, Clinical Lectures on Surgery, during two Winter and two Summer Sessions. 16. Of having been a Dresser at a recognised Hospital, or of having, subsequently to the completion of one year's Professional education, taken charge of patients under the superintendence of a surgeon during not less than six months, at a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Parochial or Union Infirmary recognised for this purpose, or in such other similar manner as, in the opinion of the Council, shall afford sufficient opportunity for the acquirement of Practical Surgery. 17. Of having attended during the whole period of attendance on Surgical Hospital Practice (see Clause 13) Demonstrations in the post-mortem rooms of a recognised Hospital. 18. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, the Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Lectures on Medicine, during one Winter and one Summer Session.

Notice.—Clauses 6, 8, 11, 14, and 17, together with the Courses of Lectures on Forensic Medicine and Pathological Anatomy mentioned in Clause 9, are applicable to candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of October, 1870.

(N.B.—Blank forms of the required certificates may be obtained on application to the secretary, and all necessary certificates will be retained at the College.)

SECTION III

I.—Certificates will not be received on more than one branch of Science from one and the same Lecturer; but Anatomy and Dissections will be considered as one branch of Science.

II.—Certificates will not be recognised from any Hospital in the United Kingdom unless the Surgeons thereto be Members of

one of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Anatomy and Physiology or Midwifery, unless the teachers in such school be Members of some legally constituted College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Surgery, unless the teachers in such school be Members of one of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

III.—No Metropolitan Hospital will be recognised by this College which contains less than 150, and no Provincial or Colonial Hospital which contains less than 100 patients.

IV.—The recognition of Colonial Hospitals and Schools is governed by the same regulations, with respect to number of patients and to Courses of Lectures, as apply to the recognition of Provincial Hospitals and Schools in England.

V.—Certificates of attendance upon the Practice of a recognised Provincial or Colonial Hospital unconnected with, or not in convenient proximity to, a recognised Medical School, will not be received for more than one Winter and one Summer Session of the Hospital attendance required by the regulations of this College; and in such cases Clinical Lectures will not be necessary, *but a certificate of having acted as Dresser for a period of at least six months will be required.*

VI.—Certificates will not be received from candidates who have studied in London, unless they shall have registered at the College their cards of admission to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice within fifteen days from the commencement of the Session; nor from candidates who have studied in the Provincial Schools in England, unless their names shall be duly returned from their respective Schools. (N.B.—At their first registration in October, candidates will be required to produce a certificate of having passed one or other of the preliminary Examinations in general knowledge recognised by this College.)

VII.—Those candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies in Scotland or Ireland, will be admitted to Examination upon the production of the several certificates required respectively by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the College of Surgeons in Ireland, from candidates for their Diploma, together with a certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccina-

tion; and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge; and in the case of candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies at recognised Foreign or Colonial Universities, upon the production of the several certificates required for their Degree by the authorities of such Universities, together with a certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge.

VIII.—Members or Licentiates of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and Graduates in Surgery of any University recognised for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to Examination on producing their Diploma, Licence, or Degree, together with proof of being twenty-one years of age, a certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge.

IX.—Graduates in Medicine of any legally constituted College or University recognised for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to Examination on adducing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of being twenty-one years of age, a certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge.

SECTION IV

Professional Examination.—This Examination is divided into two parts. 1. The first, or Primary Examination, on Anatomy and Physiology, is partly written and partly demonstrative on the recently dissected subject, and on prepared parts of the human body. 2. The second, or Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy

and the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, is partly written, partly oral, and partly on the Practical use of Surgical Apparatus, and the Practical Examination of Patients. 3. The Primary Examinations are held in the months of January, April, May, July, and November, and the Pass Examinations generally in the ensuing week respectively. 4. Candidates will not be admitted to the Primary Examination until after the termination of the Second Winter Session of their attendance at a recognised School or Schools; nor to the Pass, or Surgical Examination, until after the termination of the fourth year of their professional education. 5. The Fee of Five Guineas, paid prior to the Primary Examination, and allowed on the whole Fee of Twenty-two Pounds payable for the Diploma, is retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Primary Examination, the candidate is required to pay an *additional* Fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to that Examination, which *additional* Fee is also retained. 6. Five Guineas, part of the sum of Sixteen Pounds Fifteen Shillings, the balance of the whole Fee due for the Diploma, and paid prior to the Pass Examination, is retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Pass Examination, the candidate is required to pay an *additional* Fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to the said Pass Examination, which *additional* Fee is also retained. 7. A candidate having entered his name for either the Primary or Pass Examination, who shall fail to attend the meeting of the Court for which he shall have received a card, will not be allowed to present himself for Examination within the period of three months from the date at which he shall have so failed to attend. 8. A candidate referred on the Primary Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-Examination, to produce a certificate of the performance of Dissections during not less than three months subsequently to the date of his reference. 9. A candidate referred on the Pass Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-Examination, to produce a Certificate of at least six months' further attendance on the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital, together with Lectures on Clinical Surgery, subsequently to the date of his reference.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DIPLOMA OF FELLOW

SECTION I.

Preliminary Examination.—I. Candidates will be required to produce one or other of the following certificates or Testamurs, viz.:—1. Of Graduation in Arts at a University recognised for this purpose. The following are the Universities at present recognised, viz.:—Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, Queen's University in Ireland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Canada—McGill College, Montreal, and Queen's College, Kingston. A certificate or Testamur of Graduation in Arts at a Foreign University, on the special recommendation of the Court of Examiners, approved by the Council. 2. Of having passed such Examinations in Arts as shall from time to time be required for Graduation in Medicine by a University recognised for this purpose. The following are the Universities at present recognised, viz.:—Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, and Durham.

(N.B.—*In the case of the University of London, the certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination must contain evidence that the candidate passed in Greek and in French or German, in addition to the several compulsory subjects comprised in the Examination.*)

II.—Candidates who shall not be able to produce one or other of the foregoing certificates will be required to pass an Examination in English, Classics, and Mathematics, conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors, under the direction and supervision of the Council of the College. The following are the subjects of the Examinations referred to in the foregoing paragraph:

PART I. *Compulsory subjects.*—1. Writing from dictation. 2. English grammar. 3. English composition. 4. Arithmetic. 5. Geography. 6. English history. 7. Euclid. 8. Algebra. 9. Latin. 10. Greek. 11. French or German, at the option of the candidate.

PART II. *Optional subjects.*—One of the following subjects must be taken at the least:—1. Mechanics. 2. Chemistry. 3. Botany and Zoology.

(N.B.—Each candidate [who has not already paid the amount] is required to pay a Fee of Two Pounds on the morning of the first day of the Examination, prior to his admission thereto. Particulars re-

specting the Examination will be duly advertised in the journals. Candidates are required to send in the prescribed forms of application not less than three weeks before the commencement of the Examination.)

NOTE.—*Candidates who passed, prior to the 1st of January, 1870, an Examination recognised as equivalent to the Preliminary Examination for the Diploma of Member, will be required in order to qualify for the Fellowship to pass in Algebra, Greek, and French or German, included in Part I, and in one, at their option, of the subjects included in Part II of the foregoing Examination; and those who passed, subsequently to the 1st of January, 1870, an Examination equivalent to that required for the Membership, will have to pass in all the aforesaid subjects excepting Algebra, when the certificate shall contain evidence that this last subject was included in the first-named Examination.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In the case of candidates, natives of India, the certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examinations of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, will be recognised as equivalent to the foregoing Preliminary Examination, provided that they contain evidence that, in addition to the compulsory subjects thereof, the candidate passed in Latin, and, in lieu of Greek, in one of the Eastern languages comprised in the lists of subjects issued from time to time by the respective Universities.

SECTION II

Professional Education.—I. Except in the cases and instances hereinafter provided for to the contrary, every candidate for admission to the First or Anatomical and Physiological Examination for the Fellowship is required to produce the following certificates, viz.:—1. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination appointed by the Council, or such other Examination as the Council may from time to time determine to be equivalent thereto. 2. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy during three months. 3. Of having attended Lectures on Anatomy during two Winter Sessions at a recognised School or Schools. 4. Of having performed Dissections at a recognised School or Schools during three Winter Sessions. 5. Of having attended Lectures on General Anatomy and Physiology during one Winter Session at a recognised School. 6. Of having attended a Practical Course of General Anatomy and Physiology during another Winter or

a Summer Session, consisting of not less than thirty meetings of the class at a recognised School. 7. Of having attended one Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, one Course of Lectures on Chemistry, and a three months' Course of Practical Chemistry (with Manipulations), in its application to Medical study, at a recognised School or Schools.

II. Except in the cases and instances hereinafter provided for to the contrary, every candidate before his admission to the second Professional Examination is required to produce the following certificates, viz.:—1. Of being twenty-five years of age. 2. Of having been engaged for six years in the acquirement of Professional knowledge in Hospitals or Schools of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, recognised by the Council of the College for that purpose; or, if the candidate be already a Member of the College, he shall produce certificates of having been engaged for two years in the acquirement of Professional knowledge in recognised Hospitals and Schools, in addition to the certificates required for the Diploma of Member. 3. Of having attended Lectures on Surgery, during one Winter Session, at a recognised School. 4. Of having attended a Course of Practical Surgery during a period occupying not less than six months prior or subsequent to the Course required by the preceding Clause (No. 3) at a recognised School. 5. Of having attended at one or more recognised School or Schools, one Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, viz.:—Materia Medica, Medicine, Forensic Medicine, Midwifery (with Practical instruction, and a certificate of having personally conducted not less than ten Labours), Pathological Anatomy during not less than three months. 6. Of having performed Operations on the dead body under the superintendence of a recognised teacher. 7. Of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination. 8. Of having attended the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals during four Winter and four Summer Sessions, and the Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals during one Winter and one Summer Session. 9. Of having been individually engaged, at least twice in each week, in the observation and Examination of patients at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, under the direction of a recognised teacher, during not less than three months. 10. Of having attended Clinical Lectures on Surgery during two Winter and two Summer Sessions, and

Clinical Lectures on Medicine during one Winter and one Summer Session, at one or more recognised Hospital or Hospitals. 11. Of having attended, during three Winter and two Summer Sessions, demonstrations in the Post-mortem Rooms of a recognised Hospital. 12. Of having served the office of House Surgeon or Dresser, for not less than six months, in a recognised Hospital.

III. In the case of a candidate who shall have taken by Examination the Degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in any University in the United Kingdom recognised by the Council for this purpose, it shall be sufficient for him to produce a certificate or certificates that he has been engaged for five years (instead of six years) in the acquirement of Professional knowledge in Hospitals or Schools of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, recognised by the Council of the College for that purpose.

IV. Any Member of the College shall, after the expiration of eight years from the date of his Diploma, be entitled to be admitted to the Professional Examinations for the Fellowship upon the production of a certificate, signed by three Fellows, that he has been for eight years in the practice of the profession of Surgery, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted a Fellow if upon Examination he shall be found qualified.

SECTION III

Professional Examinations.—1. The Examinations are held twice in the year, in the months of May and November, and at such other times as the Council may appoint. 2. The Examinations occupy not less than two days, either successive or at such intervals as the Court of Examiners may appoint. 3. The first Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, is partly written and partly *viva voce*, on the recently dissected subject and on prepared parts of the human body; the second Examination, on Pathology, Therapeutics, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, is partly written, partly *viva voce*, and partly on the practical use of Surgical Apparatus, and includes the Examination of patients, and Operations on the Dead Body. 4. Prior to his admission to the First or Anatomical and Physiological Examination, the candidate is required to pay—*a.* A Fee of Five Guineas, to be allowed on the Fee for the Diploma of Fellow, but to be retained in case of rejection. 5. Prior to his admission to the second Professional Examination, the candidate is required to pay—*a.* A Fee of Five Guineas

(if a Member) over and above all charges for stamps, to be retained in case of rejection. *b.* A Fee of Twenty-five Guineas (if not a Member) over and above all charges for stamps, of which Five Guineas will be retained in case of rejection. 6. A candidate whose qualifications shall be found insufficient on his Anatomical and Physiological Examination shall be referred and shall not be allowed to present himself for re-Examination until after the expiration of six months from the date of his reference. 7. A candidate whose qualifications shall be found insufficient upon his Pathological and Surgical Examination shall be referred, and shall not be allowed to present himself for re-Examination, until after the expiration of one year from the date of his reference, unless the Court of Examiners shall otherwise determine.

III—SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

REGULATIONS, ETC.

Every candidate for a certificate of qualification to practise as an Apothecary will be required to produce testimonials—1. Of having passed a Preliminary Examination in Arts as a test of general education. This Examination must be passed before the commencement of *Professional studies*, which is defined by the Medical Council "to be the time of commencing *studies* at a *Medical School*." 2. Of having attained the full age of twenty-one years, of which satisfactory evidence will be required. 3. Of good moral conduct. 4. A certificate of three months Practical Pharmacy from some recognised Hospital or Dispensary, or from a qualified Medical Practitioner (the apprenticeship not being required). 5. Of having pursued a Course of Medical study in conformity with the regulations of the Court.

COURSE OF STUDY

Every candidate must attend the following Lectures and Medical Practice during not less than three Winter and two Summer Sessions; each Winter Session to consist of not less than six months, and to commence not sooner than the 1st, nor later than the 15th, of October; and each Summer Session to extend from the 1st of May to the 31st of July.

First year.—*Winter Session*—Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, Dissections. *Summer Session*—Botany, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Practical Chemistry.

Second year.—*Winter Session*—Anatomy and Physiology, including Dissections and Demonstrations; Principles and Prac-

tice of Medicine ; Clinical Medical Practice. *Summer Session*—Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Vaccination ; Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Clinical Medical Practice.

Third year.—*Winter Session*—Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medical Lectures, Morbid Anatomy, Clinical Medical Practice.

All Medical students presenting themselves for the second Examination shall produce evidence of having served the office of Clinical Clerk, at a recognised Hospital, during the period of six weeks at least ; and also shall produce evidence that they have been examined at the Class Examinations instituted by the various Lecturers and Professors of their respective Medical Schools and Colleges.

All students are required *personally* to register the several tickets of admission to Lectures and Medical Practice within the first fifteen days of the months of October and May.

Professional Examinations.—The Court of Examiners meet in the hall every Wednesday and Thursday, where all candidates are required to attend at 4.30 p.m. each day. Every person intending to offer himself for Examination must give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Society on or before the Monday previous to the day of Examination, and must at the same time deposit all the required testimonials, and the Fee, at the office of the beadle, where attendance is given every day, except Sunday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, Saturdays, 10 to 2. The Examination of candidates is divided into two parts, and is conducted partly in writing and partly *visà voce*. The written and Clinical Examinations will take place on Wednesdays, and the *visà voce* Examination on Thursdays. The first Examination, which may be passed after the second Winter Session, embraces the following subjects :—The British Pharmacopœia ; Latin of Physicians' Prescriptions ; Anatomy and Physiology ; General and Practical Chemistry ; Botany and Materia Medica. Second, or Pass Examination, at the termination of the Medical studies :—Principles and Practice of Medicine ; Pathology ; Therapeutics ; Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children ; Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

All Graduates in Medicine of British Universities will be admitted to a Clinical and Practical Examination in the Practice of Medicine and Midwifery only.

Licentiates of the Royal College of Phy-

sicians, London ; of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh ; of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland ; of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow ; and of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, will be admitted to a Clinical and Practical Examination in the Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Toxicology.

Any candidate who has passed his first Examination for the licence of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; the licence of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland ; the joint licence of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh ; or for the single licence of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh ; the Licence of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow ; the first Professional Examination for the Degree of M.B., or Master in Surgery in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London ; or the second part of the Professional Examination for the Degree of M.B., or Master in Surgery, in the Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow ; or the first Examination for the Medical or Surgical Degrees in the Irish Universities ; or the first Examination for the Licence of the Apothecaries' Company, Dublin, will be admitted to a single Examination in Anatomy and Materia Medica (to those candidates who have not undergone an Examination in those subjects), Practice of Medicine, Pathology, Therapeutics, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Toxicology, part of which Examination will be conducted in writing.

Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh ; and Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland ; and all candidates who have passed the first Anatomical Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, London ; the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh ; and the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, are exempt from *writing* on Anatomy and Physiology *only* in their first Examination.

Candidates who were apprenticed before the 1st August, 1858, and those students who commenced their Hospital attendance on or before the 1st October, 1861, will be admitted to a *visà voce* Examination on the following subjects :—In translating Physicians' Prescriptions, in such parts of Chemistry and Materia Medica as bear upon the Practice of Medicine, and on Toxicology, in Forensic Medicine, Visceral Anatomy, the Practice of Medicine, including

Diseases of Women and Children, and in Midwifery.

All qualified candidates, unless registered, will be required to produce their Diploma.

The Examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to act as Assistant, in compounding and dispensing Medicines, is as follows:—In translating Physicians' Prescriptions, in the British Pharmacopœia, in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Medical Botany.

No rejected candidate for the licence can be re-Examined until the expiration of six months from his former Examination. A candidate rejected on his first Professional Examination can be admitted to re-Examination after the expiration of three months. No rejected candidate as an Assistant can be re-Examined until the expiration of three months.

Fees.—For a certificate of qualification to practise, Six Guineas, half of which is retained in case of rejection, to be accounted for at a subsequent Examination. For the first Examination, Three Guineas; which sum is retained in case of rejection, and accounted for subsequently.

The following are the Schools of Medicine and Surgery in the United Kingdom, arranged alphabetically:

ABERDEEN

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Winter Session, commencing on October 29th—Anatomy, £3 3s.; Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, £2 2s.; Chemistry, £3 3s.; Institutes of Medicine, £3 3s.; Surgery, £3 3s.; *Materia Medica*, £3 3s.; Practice of Medicine, £3 3s.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, £3 3s.; Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, £3 3s.; Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence, £3 3s.

Summer Session, commencing on the first Monday in May—Botany, £3 3s.; Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, £2 2s.; Practical Chemistry, £3 3s.; Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy, £3 3s.; Practical Midwifery and Gynecology and Clinical Diseases of Children, £2 2s.; Practical Physiology, £3 3s.; Practical Pharmacy, £2 2s.

The Anatomical Course in Summer includes instruction in Histology and in the use of the Microscope; and instruction in Osteology for beginners.

Matriculation Fee (including all dues) for the Winter and Summer Sessions, One

Pound. For the Summer Session alone, Ten Shillings.

Pathological Anatomy, with Demonstrations at the Hospital, in Winter, £2 2s.; Practical Ophthalmology, £1 1s.; Practical Toxicology, £1 1s.; Dental Surgery, in Summer, £1 1s.; Royal Infirmary—Daily. Perpetual Fee to Hospital Practice, £6; or, first year, £3 10s.; second year, £3; Clinical Medicine, £3 3s.; Clinical Surgery, £3 3s.; General Dispensary and Lying-in and Vaccine Institution—Daily; Eye Institution—Daily; and Royal Lunatic Asylum. All free.

BELFAST

QUEEN'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, PART OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND

The Lectures of the Winter Session commence on the 4th of November. The Lectures on Botany, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and the Summer Courses of Practical Chemistry and Experimental Physics, commence on the 3rd of May.

The Anatomical Rooms are open for the whole day, and the students are aided in their Dissections by the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

The Examinations for Medical Scholarships, tenable for one year, and of which two are awarded to students of each year of the Medical Course, commence on the 23rd of October.

Fees.—Anatomy and Physiology—First Course, £3; each subsequent Course, £2. Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy—each Course, £3. Practical Chemistry, £3. Other Medical Lectures—First Course, £2; each subsequent Course, £1.

BELFAST ROYAL HOSPITAL

Clinical Fees.—A Winter Session, £5 5s.; a Summer Session, £2 2s.; Perpetual Fee, payable in two instalments, £10 10s. Hospital Fee, half a guinea for each Winter or Summer Session. Lying-in Hospital: Fee for six months, £2 2s.

BIRMINGHAM

QUEEN'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Scholarships and Prizes are awarded annually.

Fees.—The Composition Fee for all the Lectures required by the Examining Boards is Sixty Guineas, payable by two equal instalments.

Hospital Practice.—Arrangements have been made whereby all students of the College attend the Clinical Lectures and Practice at both the General and Queen's

Hospitals for a common Fee. The Fees for Hospital Practice (Forty Guineas) are to be paid to Dr. Rickards, 100, Newhall-street, Hon. Secretary to the Birmingham Clinical Board.

Junior Department.—The College comprises a Junior Department directed by the Warden, to enable students to pass the various Matriculation Examinations in general education.

BRISTOL

Fees.—Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Five Guineas for each Course; Midwifery, Comparative Anatomy, Four Guineas for each Course; Botany, Practical Physiology, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica,*Practical Surgery,*Operative Surgery, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, Three Guineas for each Course; Hygiene, Two Guineas for each Course.

* For the two Courses in one payment, Five Guineas.

Medical Tutor Fee.—Students of Anatomy or Physiology are required to pay a Medical Tutor Fee of Two Guineas per annum.

Practical Anatomy.—Students not belonging to the Anatomical Class may

dissect, on payment of a fee of Three Guineas per Session, in addition to the Medical Tutor Fee.

Composition Fee.—A Composition Fee of Sixty Guineas is received, which entitles the Student to the full Courses of Lectures required for the Degrees of the University of London, and the Diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons (membership), the Society of Apothecaries, and the Army and Navy Boards. The Fee includes instruction by the Medical Tutor for two years. Should any student fail to attend any Course with sufficient regularity, unless from illness or other cause deemed satisfactory, he will have to attend again, and to pay the Fee for such Course beyond what he has already paid in the Composition Fee.

The Composition Fee may be paid in one sum, at the commencement of the first Session; or in two instalments, of Forty Guineas, at the beginning of the first Session, and Twenty Guineas at the beginning of the second Session.

ROYAL INFIRMARY

An Entrance Fee of Two Guineas to the Infirmary, and Subscription of One Guinea per annum to the Library.

	Six Months.			One Year.			Perpetual.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical Practice	7	7	0	12	12	0	21	0	0
Surgical Practice	7	7	0	12	12	0	21	0	0
Medical and Surgical Practice together, in one payment	—			21	0	0	36	15	0
The above Fees include Clinical Lectures.									
Clinical Clerkship	5	5	0	8	8	0	—		
Dressership	5	5	0	for each six months.					
Obstetric Clerkship	3	3	0	for each three months.					

Medical Superintendent's resident pupil, £315. This Fee includes five years' residence in the Infirmary and all attendance on Medical and Surgical practice required by the examining bodies; it does not include a Dressership or Clinical Clerkship. Students may also enter as resident pupils for a shorter period, at the rate of Fifty Guineas per annum to the Infirmary with a Fee of Fifty Guineas to the Medical Superintendent.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

Medical or Surgical Practice for six months, £6; one year, £10; Perpetual, £20.

Extra Fee for Clinical Clerk or Dresser, Five Guineas for six months.

Extra Fee for Obstetric Clerk, Three Guineas for three months.

Library Fee, One Guinea per annum.

Resident pupils (including board, lodging, and washing), £100 for the first year, £60 for each subsequent year; or for five years, with apprenticeship to the Hospital, £260.

Connected with this school are a Library containing 3000 volumes, and a Museum of Pathology, Histology, and Materia Medica.

CAMBRIDGE

University School of Medicine and Addenbrooke's Hospital (120 beds). There are excellent Chemical, Histological, and Pathological Laboratories and Museums of

Anatomy, Pathology, and Histology at the various Colleges.

The expenses at Cambridge, including residence, Lectures, &c., are about £150 per annum; but these are in many cases lessened by Scholarships, which are very numerous, and obtainable by most students of industry and ability. Some of these Scholarships are given for proficiency in Natural Science, and are open to competition to students who have not entered the University. An Examination for one or more Scholarships is held in Sidney College in October, in Downing College in May, in Trinity College in Easter week (this is open to all undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge), and in St. John's, Clare, Caius, Pembroke, and St. Peter's Colleges in April or May. Information respecting these Scholarships may be obtained from the tutors of the respective Colleges.

CORK

QUEEN'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, PART OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND

LECTURES

The Lectures in this Faculty begin on the 3rd November.

Anatomy and Physiology	£3 per Course.
Practical Anatomy . . .	£3 per Session.
French Language . . .	£2 per Course.
Natural Philosophy . . .	£2 " "
Natural History . . .	£2 " "
Practical Chemistry . . .	£3 per Session.
Materia Medica . . .	£2 per Course.
Midwifery	£2 " "
Surgery	£2 " "
Medicine	£2 " "
Medical Jurisprudence .	£2 " "
College Fee	5s. per Session.

The course of Practical Anatomy is conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Demonstrators.

The Anatomical Demonstrations commence on 2nd of November, and are continued daily at twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

SOUTH INFIRMARY AND COUNTY OF CORK GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION

This Hospital contains 100 beds, with special wards for diseases of the eye.

The Physicians visit every morning at nine o'clock a.m.; and the Surgeons every morning at 9.30 a.m. Operations on Saturdays.

Clinical instruction is given daily in the

wards, and Clinical Lectures are delivered in the theatre every week. Fee for twelve months, Eight Guineas; for six months, Five Guineas.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL

This Hospital contains fifteen beds, and about 300 women are annually admitted into the house.

Fee for six months' attendance, including Clinical Lectures, Three Guineas.

There is a good Library attached to the College.

DUBLIN

I.—CARMICHAEL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The School is connected by its teachers with the following Hospitals:—Adelaide, City of Dublin, Cork Street (Fever), House of Industry, Mater Misericordiae, Meath, Mercer's.

Fees.—The Fee for each Course of Prelections is Three Guineas, and for each Course of Practical Instruction, except Physiology, Five Guineas. Students, at the discretion of the Lecturer, are permitted to re-attend a Practical Course for a Fee of Two Guineas, provided no certificate be required.

Pupils paying £58 5s. 6d. in two instalments, one at the commencement of the first, and the other at the commencement of the second Winter Session, are admissible to all the Lectures required by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The Physiological Department is one of the chief features of the School. It contains ample accommodation for the practical teaching of Physiology in its various branches. The Histology Room, in which students are taught how to make and examine microscopical specimens of the tissues, is fitted up for a class of fifty pupils. There is a separate room for Physiological Chemistry, and another for Physiological apparatus.

The Chemical Laboratory is divided into a number of separate compartments, fitted up on the most improved plan, with slate benches. Each of these compartments is provided with all the necessary apparatus and re-agents for the Practical Course, and is assigned to two students, who thus have the means of performing all the manipulative details themselves.

The Museum comprises a valuable collection of Anatomical and Pathological preparations. There is also an extensive Museum of Materia Medica.

II.—CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Has no power to confer Degrees, being merely a teaching University. The Fee for each Course of Lectures is Three Guineas, except Dissections and Practical Chemistry, for each of which the Fee is Five Guineas, and Pathology, Ophthalmology, and Natural Philosophy, which are free. A reduction of one sixth is made to Perpetual Pupils paying the entire Fees in advance, or in two instalments at the commencement of the first and second years of their studies. The cost of all School Lectures and Courses required for the Surgical Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland is £68 5s., or to Perpetual Pupils £56 17s. 6d. There are gold medals and prizes awarded for excellency in various branches. Clinical instruction is given at the Hospitals.

III.—DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE

Steevens' Hospital presents the advantages of a large Hospital for the study of disease, and a perfectly organised Medical School combined in the same establishment, by which the student is saved the trouble and loss of time entailed by the attendance at separate institutions. The pupil taking Lectures and pursuing his Anatomical studies in the Hospital buildings enjoys unusual opportunity of witnessing primary operations and the immediate treatment of accidents and emergencies.

During last recess a Histological Laboratory has been completed, with every modern improvement, and all the newest instruments.

The Course of Practical Anatomy and of Clinical Instruction commences on the first Monday in October; the Sessional Lectures on the first Monday in November.

IV.—LEDWICH SCHOOL OF SURGERY AND MEDICINE, PETER STREET

This School, which has recently been rebuilt, is in a central situation, and is replete with every convenience for study and successful instruction. By its teachers it is connected with six Hospitals, five of which are Medical and Surgical Hospitals, and one for Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Immediately adjoining the School is accommodation for resident pupils.

In the construction of the New Lecture Theatre, Chemical Laboratory, and Dissecting Rooms, every modern improve-

ment has been introduced. They are spacious and commodious, well lighted, provided with every requisite convenience, and at the same time completely ventilated. The Dissecting Rooms are lighted with gas, so as to furnish the industrious pupil, during the winter months, with an opportunity of pursuing his studies in Practical Anatomy at all hours between six o'clock in the morning till ten at night. This arrangement is found peculiarly advantageous to those who are occupied in attendance upon Hospital and Lectures through the day, as frequently happens to such as are engaged during the same Session, with the several Courses prescribed for the attainment of Medical and Surgical Degrees.

A Demonstrator is in constant attendance from half-past seven in the morning until ten o'clock at night.

V.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS SCHOOL OF SURGERY

The Dissections are under the direction of the Professors of Anatomy, assisted by the Demonstrators.

The Fee for each Course of Lectures is Three Guineas, excepting Descriptive Anatomy, which is Eight Guineas, Practical Chemistry, which is Five Guineas, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery and Hygiene, which are Free.

A Composition Fee of £56 17s. 6d. is taken as payment in full for all Lectures and Dissections required for the Diploma in Surgery.

VI.—UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHYSIC AT TRINITY COLLEGE

Matriculation.—No Student can be permitted to attend any of the Lectures delivered in the School of Physic, or to attend Dissections, who has not complied with the provisions of the School of Physic Act (40 Geo. III, ch. 84), as to Matriculation, to the effect that all students of the School of Physic must be matriculated by the Senior Lecturer to Trinity College, for which a Fee of Five Shillings is payable; but no such student shall be obliged to have his name on the College books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless he desire to obtain a Licence or Degree in Medicine, or a Licence or Degree in Surgery.

The Professor of Anatomy attends at the Anatomical School for one hour a day, not including Lecture hour, and the University Anatomist attends for three hours a day.

A compartment in the New Laboratory for Chemistry is assigned to each student.

Clinical instruction is given at Sir Patrick Dun's or other Dublin Hospitals recognised by the Board of Trinity College, which are:—Meath Hospital, House of Industry Hospitals, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Jervis Street Infirmary, City of Dublin Hospital, Mercer's Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Adelaide Hospital, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, The National Eye and Ear Infirmary.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY

The Anatomical Museum, formerly combined with that of Pathology, has been removed and placed in the New Anatomical Museum Building in the College Park. The Zoological collection has also been transferred to the same place.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. These are arranged on the ground floor of the new building, the Vertebrates occupying the pier-cases between the windows, beginning at the north-west corner. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons and stuffed skins of large Mammals.

The first gallery contains part of the Anatomical collection, illustrating the organs of sensation, of motion, and of nutrition. The second gallery contains the remaining Anatomical specimens, illustrative of excretion, reproduction, and embryology. The Museum is open to students daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MUSEUM OF PATHOLOGY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND MIDWIFERY

This Museum is intended for the use of the students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It has been lately re-arranged, and removed to a more spacious apartment, where it will be more useful to students, to whom it is open daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MUSEUM OF BOTANY, AND BOTANIC GARDENS

The Herbarium, under the care of the Professor of Botany, is open to students for reference, during Term, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 till 3; and at other times, on special application to the Professor.

There are Scholarships and Prizes at the College.

DURHAM

(*vide* NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE)

EDINBURGH

I.—THE EXTRA-MURAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, FOUNDED 1505

The Lectures qualify for the University of Edinburgh and the other Universities; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, and the other Medical and Public Boards.

The *minimum cost* of the education in this School of Medicine for the double qualification of Physician and Surgeon from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, including the Fees for the joint Examination, is Ninety-five Pounds, which is payable by yearly instalments during the period of study; whilst the *minimum cost* for the single qualification of either Physician or Surgeon, including Fee for Examination, is Eighty-five Pounds.

II.—UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FEES

Summer Session.—Medical Jurisprudence, £4 4s.; Botany, £4 4s.,* Field Demonstrations on *Saturdays*; Practical Materia Medica (including Pharmacy), £3 3s.; Chemistry (Organic), Advanced Class (*Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*), £2 2s.; Ditto, Practical, £3 3s.; Mineralogical Chemistry (*Monday, Tuesday, and Friday*), Technological Chemistry (*Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*), Anatomical Demonstration, £2 2s.; Practical Anatomy, £2 2s.; Clinical Surgery (*Monday and Thursday*), £3 3s.; Clinical Medicine (*Tuesday and Friday*), £3 3s.; Obstetrical and Gynecological Operations (*Tuesday and Friday*), £2 2s.; Natural History, £4 4s.; Practical Natural History (*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*), £2 2s.; Practical Physiology, including Histology, £3 3s.; Operative Surgery (*Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday*), £2 2s.; Practical Morbid Anatomy and Pathology, £3 3s.; Mental Diseases, with Practical Instruction at Morningside Asylum (*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*), £3 3s.

Winter Session.—Clinical Surgery (*Monday and Thursday*), £4 4s.; Clinical Medicine (*Tuesday and Friday*), £4 4s.; Anatomy, £4 4s.; Practical Anatomy, £3 3s.; Anatomical Demonstration, £2 2s.; Materia Medica, £4 4s.; Practical Materia

* Besides Garden Fee of 5s.

Medica, including Pharmacy, £3 3s.; Chemistry, £4 4s.; Surgery, £4 4s.; Institutes of Medicine, £4 4s.; Practical Physiology, £3 3s.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, £4 4s.; Practice of Physic, £4 4s.; General Pathology, £4 4s.; Practical Pathology, £3 3s.; Practical Chemistry, £3 3s.; Natural History* (*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*), £4 4s.; Botany,† £4 9s.; Medical Jurisprudence,† £4 4s.

WINTER AND SUMMER

Besides the ordinary Lectures, the following means are afforded for Practical Instruction:—Chemical Laboratory, Medical Jurisprudence Laboratory, Physiological Laboratory and Museum, Pathological Laboratory, Natural History Laboratory, under the superintendence of Prof. Sir C. Wyville Thomson; Royal Botanic Garden Herbarium and Museum, Anatomical Museum, Materia Medica Museum and Laboratory.

This School of Medicine is, next to that of Vienna University, the most celebrated in the world, and has long been noted for the eminence of its Professors, amongst whom may be mentioned, Professors Hughes Bennett, Sime, Lister (now at King's College, London), and Simpson.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH

In this Hospital a portion of the beds is set apart for Clinical instruction by the Professors of the University of Edinburgh. Courses of Clinical Medicine and Surgery are also given by the ordinary Physicians and Surgeons. Special instruction is given in the Medical department on Diseases of Women, Physical Diagnosis, &c., and in the Surgical department on Diseases of the Eye. Separate wards are devoted to Fever, Venereal Diseases, Diseases of Women, Diseases of the Eye; also to cases of Incidental Delirium or Insanity. Post-mortem Examinations are conducted in the Anatomical Theatre by the Pathologist, who also gives Practical instruction in Pathological Anatomy and Histology.

Hospital Tickets.—Perpetual, in one payment, £10; Annual, £5 5s.; Half-yearly, £3 3s.; Quarterly, £1 11s. 6d. Separate payments for two years entitle the student to a Perpetual Ticket.

GALWAY

Queen's College Medical School is part of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Fees.—The College Fees payable by

* Three Months' Course.

† Lectures given in Summer Session.

Matriculated students are Ten Shillings at the commencement of the first year, and Five Shillings at the commencement of each subsequent year.

The Fees, payable by students, whether Matriculated or non-Matriculated, to the several Professors for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, are £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same.

This rule applies in all cases except the following:—The Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology is £3, when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; and the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy, and Practical Chemistry, is £3 for each attendance.

The Fee payable for attendance upon any Honour Course of Lectures in the third year, which students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, or which they may *optionally* attend, is £3.

In all other cases the Fees payable for attendance upon Honour Courses of Lectures, and upon Courses of Special Instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, are £2 for each Course, whether attended for the first time or re-attended.

This rule does not apply to special instruction in Practical Chemistry. In this subject the Fee is regulated by the time spent in the Laboratory, at the rate of £1 a month.

Matriculated students who attend voluntary Courses are, so far as these Courses are concerned, regarded as non-Matriculated.

Opportunities for Hospital attendance and Clinical Instruction are afforded to students in the County Infirmary and Town Hospitals, which are in the immediate vicinity of the College. Clinical Lectures are given on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Practical Instruction on the other days of the week, at 10 a.m.

GLASGOW

I.—ANDERSON'S COLLEGE

Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, which contains 570 beds, and is situate within eight minutes' walk of the College buildings.

Dispensary Practice in Anderson's College Dispensary, situated in the College buildings. At this Dispensary students not only see ordinary Dispensary Practice, but they also visit (under the supervision of the Staff) the poor at their own homes, and, if necessary, prescribe for them. Opportunities are also afforded for studying Diseases of Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Skin. Admission free to students of the College. There is also a Dental Hospital in connection with the Dental School, which is open daily at 9 a.m.

The following Prizes are competed for during each Session:—The Kerr Bursary in Anatomy, value £12, and tenable for three years; open to students entering upon their second Winter. A Scholarship of £20, tenable for one year, and open to students entering upon their third Winter. A Prize of £5 in the Junior Anatomy Class. A Prize of £5 in the Chemistry Class; and £5 in one or more prizes in the Physiology Class.

CLASS FEES

For each Course of Lectures (Anatomy excepted), first Session, £2 2s.; second Session, £1 1s.; afterwards, free.

Anatomy Class Fees. First Session (including Practical Anatomy), £4 4s.; Second Session (including Practical Anatomy), £4 4s.; third Session, and Perpetual, £1 1s. Summer Session (including Practical Anatomy), £1 1s. Summer Osteology, £1 1s.

Students who have attended Classes at other Schools will be admitted to such Classes at the reduced Fees.

Dental Hospital Fee for the full Curriculum, £10 10s.

The Fees for all the Lectures and Hospital Practice required for the Diplomas of Physician and Surgeon amount to £48.

The Lectures at Anderson's College qualify for all the Licensing Boards in the United Kingdom.

II.—ROYAL INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Lectures are given in the Winter and Summer Sessions on Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Materia Medica, Practical Medicine, Practical Surgery, Midwifery, and Forensic Medicine, &c.

Courses are also given during the Summer in Anatomy, Practical Physiology,

Operative Surgery, Mental Diseases, Aural Surgery, Diseases of the Eye, and Dental Surgery.

Prizes are awarded in all the qualifying Classes at the end of each Session.

Fees for each Course:—First Session, £2 2s.; second Session and Perpetual, £1 1s. Students who have had a first Course elsewhere can enter on the second Course on payment of £1 1s. Anatomy: Winter Session, £4 4s.; Summer Session, £1 1s. This includes Practical Anatomy.

The Hospital contains 570 beds. Of these 240 are reserved for Medical cases, 320 for Surgical cases, and there are special wards for Diseases of Women, and for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in Males. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat are specially treated at the Dispensary.

The number of in-patients under treatment in 1879 was 5318, whilst 23,437 received advice at the Dispensary. The number of operations was 665.

Fees for Hospital Practice.—Clinical Lectures and Dispensary—First year, £10 10s.; second year, £10 10s.; afterwards, free. For six months, £6 6s.; three months, £4 4s. Fees to students who have paid £21 at another Hospital for its Perpetual Ticket—six months, £2 2s.; one year, £3 3s. Vaccination, £1 1s.

III.—UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Laboratories.—There are fully equipped Laboratories for original research in the following departments: Anatomy, Chemistry, Zoology, Pharmacy, Physiology, Botany, and Forensic Medicine.

Western Infirmary.—This Hospital, near the University, contains beds for Medical and Surgical Patients, and also a ward for Skin Diseases, and one for Diseases peculiar to Women. There is also a Dispensary Department, affording facilities for students becoming acquainted with the more common diseases. Vaccination is practised on Mondays at 1 p.m., and the Station is recognised by the Local Government Board (Fee £1 1s.). In connection with the Western Infirmary, there is also an out-door Obstetrical Department, and by attending six cases (Fee £1 1s.) a student may obtain a certificate of attendance on Practical Midwifery required for Graduation.

Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensaries.—In Glasgow there are Infirmarys or Dispensaries for Fevers, and for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, and Skin; and

the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel, is available for the Clinical study of Insanity.

Cost of Education.—The total minimum expenses for Classes and Graduation Fees for M.B. and C.M. amount to about £90; with extra Courses and Classes, which are usually attended, the cost is £110. The Fee for M.D. is £15 8s., including Government Stamp-duty. The total maximum cost for M.D., £125.

Bursaries.—Bursaries, to the annual amount of about £1000, may be held by students during their Medical studies. For particulars, see Calendar.

LEEDS

FEEES

An Entrance Fee of One Guinea is paid by all students on joining the School.

Tickets for single Courses of Lectures may be paid for separately, according to the following table:

Medicine, £5 5s.; Surgery, £5 5s.; Physiology, £6 6s.; Practical Physiology, £6 6s.; Anatomy, £6 6s.; Chemistry, £5 5s.; Obstetric Medicine (including Diseases of Children), £4 4s.; Materia Medica, £4 4s.; Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, £4 4s.; Botany, £4 4s.; Prac-

tical Chemistry, £4 4s.; Pathology, £3 3s.; Comparative Anatomy, £1 1s.

The Composition Fee, for attendance upon all the required Courses of School Lectures (not including any Hospital Practice), is Forty-eight Guineas, to be paid upon entrance; or Twenty-five Guineas on entrance, and a second sum of Twenty-five Guineas at the end of twelve months. The payment of the Composition Fee does not, however, give a right to attend a second Course of Practical Chemistry.

The Entrance Fee, the Fee for Vaccination, that for Comparative Anatomy, and the Fees for Medical and for Surgical Hospital Practice, are not included in the Composition Fee, and are payable separately.

FEEES FOR HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND CLINICAL LECTURES

One Summer Session, £6 6s.; one Winter Session, £7 7s.; twelve months, £12 12s.; eighteen months, £15 15s.; three years, £21; perpetual, £26 5s.

The Infirmary, in which Medical and Surgical Practice is conducted, has an average of about 220 in-patients.

LIVERPOOL

FEEES

	First Course.			Second Course.			Third Course.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medicine	4	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
Theoretical Surgery	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Practical Surgery	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Physiology	4	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
Anatomy	4	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
*Demonstration Fee	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Chemistry	5	5	0	2	12	6	2	12	6
Midwifery and Diseases of Children	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Materia Medica	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Forensic Medicine	3	3	0	1	11	6	1	11	6
Botany	3	3	0	1	11	6	1	11	6
Practical Chemistry	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Pathological Anatomy	3	3	0	1	11	6	1	11	6
Comparative Anatomy	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
†Practical Anatomy (Summer)	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Dental Surgery	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Dental Mechanics	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
‡Ophthalmology	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Operative Surgery	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0

* This Fee must be paid by all Students using the Dissecting Room or Physiological Laboratory.

† This Course is entirely optional.

‡ The Council have decided that all Students of Surgery shall take out these Lectures along with their second Surgical Course.

School Composition Fee.—A payment of Fifty Guineas on entrance, or in two equal instalments (one half on entrance, and the remainder within twelve months), entitles the student to attendance on all the Lectures and Demonstrations required for the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Licence of the College of Physicians, and the Apothecaries' Society, and also includes the Library and Ophthalmology Fees. Full particulars of the classes in the Composition Fee are found on the back of the Composition Ticket.

FEEs FOR HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND CLINICAL LECTURES.

	Medical.			Surgical.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Three months . . .	3	3	0	4	4	0
Six months . . .	5	5	0	6	6	0
Twelve months . . .	6	6	0	8	8	0
Perpetual . . .	£33			12	0	0

The Fee for a Perpetual Ticket may be paid in two equal instalments (one half on entrance, and the remainder within twelve months).

These Fees include admittance to the Practice of the Lock Hospital (male side) adjourning the Infirmary, where Clinical Instruction is regularly given by the Surgeons.

The Fees for the Hospital Practice are payable to Mr. Banks, 28, Rodney Street, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

LIBRARY

All Medical students who do not take out the Composition Ticket are required, on registering, to pay an Annual Fee of 10s. 6d. to the Library and Reading-Room, or a Perpetual Fee of £1 1s.

EXPENSES NECESSARY TO PROCURE A MEDICAL AND SURGICAL QUALIFICATION

The Perpetual Hospital Fee (Thirty-two Guineas) and the School Composition Fee for Lectures required by the licensing bodies (Fifty Guineas) amount together to £86 2s. In addition to this must be reckoned Vaccination Fee (One Guinea), Dissecting Room expenses (roughly estimated at Three Guineas), and a Summer Course of Practical Anatomy, which, though not absolutely essential, is generally taken (Two Guineas), in all amounting to £6 6s. The total expenses of the education necessary to procure a Medical and Surgical qualification thus amount to somewhat over £90. Some extra expense is incurred by those

going in for University Degrees, or for the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons.

Clinical Instruction is given at the Royal Infirmary (270 beds) and the Northern and Southern Hospitals. There are scholarships and prizes at the School.

LONDON

I.—CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Hospital contains 180 beds. These, together with the 50 beds of the adjoining Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, to the Practice of which Matriculated students are admitted, make a total of 230 beds available for Clinical teaching.

New school buildings, which will be on an extensive scale, and fitted with all modern appliances, have been commenced.

Special Classes for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London have been instituted and will be held during each Winter and Summer Session.

Scholarships, medals, and prizes are attached to the School.

The Fees for the entire Course of Lectures required by the Examining Boards amount to £83 4s. 8d., including a Fee of £2 2s. for Matriculation (which involves no Examination), and they may be paid in five separate instalments of nearly equal amount. The first is payable on entrance, the second on 1st of May following, and so on, the fifth instalment being due at the commencement of the third year.

II.—DR COOKE'S SCHOOL OF ANATOMY

Licensed under Anatomy Act

SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND OPERATIVE SURGERY

Demonstrations by Dr Thomas Cooke, F.R.C.S., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. The whole of the Anatomy (on the dissected body), of Physiology (with microscopical preparations, &c.), and the operations (all performed on the dead body by the students), are gone through every three months. *Fees*: three months, Three Guineas; six months, Four Guineas; for the higher Examinations, with *special* supplementary class, Five Guineas. Operations, Five Guineas. Dissecting-room open daily.

III.—GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL FEES FOR HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND LECTURES

1. A Perpetual Ticket may be obtained :—(i.) By the payment of 125 Guineas on entrance. (ii.) By two payments of £66, at the commencement of the first Winter Session and the following Summer Session. (iii.) By the payment of three annual instalments, at the commencement of the Sessional Year:—First year, £50; second year, £50; third year, £37 10s.

2. Fees for attendance on Hospital Practice:—For three months Medical or Surgical Practice, 10 Guineas. Both together, 15 Guineas. Six months Medical or Surgical Practice, 15 Guineas. Both together, 23 Guineas. One year Medical or Surgical Practice, 23 Guineas. Both together, 30 Guineas. Perpetual Medical or Surgical Practice, 30 Guineas. Both together, 45 Guineas.

3. Single Courses of Lectures may be attended on the following terms:—Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Physiology, Demonstrations and Dissections, Chemistry, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, by payment of 7 Guineas for each Course. Demonstrations on Operative Surgery, 7 Guineas. Demonstrations on Practical Chemistry, 7 Guineas. Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy, one year 7 Guineas. Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Natural Philosophy, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, Morbid Histology, by payment of 5 Guineas for each Course. Demonstrations on Practical Surgery, 4 Guineas; Lectures on Pathology, Hygiene, Mental Diseases, by payment of 3 Guineas for each Course.

4. Extra fees are charged for the following Practical Courses:—Practical Chemistry, £1 10s.; Practical Pharmacy, £3 3s.; Operative Surgery, £2 2s.

This School has a Museum of Anatomy; a Museum of Comparative Anatomy, containing upwards of 2000 specimens; a Museum of Pathological Anatomy, containing upwards of 5000 specimens; a Museum of Materia Medica; and a Library containing upwards of 5000 volumes. There are scholarships, prizes, and medals to be obtained here.

IV.—KING'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

MUSEUMS

The Museums of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Natural History, &c., are open

daily from 10 till 4, for the purpose of study.

The Medical Library is open daily for the use of Matriculated Students. Occasional Students are also admitted on payment of £1 1s. per annum.

Besides the Course of Chemical Lectures and the Summer Class of Practical Chemistry, provision is made for those students who wish to become more minutely acquainted with the practical details of the science. By means of this class each student is enabled to familiarise himself with the methods of analysis and research.

The Daniell Scholarship of £20, tenable for two years, is given every alternate year for original research in the Laboratory.

The Fees for admission to the Laboratory Class, exclusive of materials, are, for one month, £4 4s.; for three months, £10 10s.; for six months, £18 18s., &c.

SPECIAL CLASSES

Special Courses on Ophthalmology, Dental Surgery, Aural Surgery, Hygiene and Psychological Medicine, are delivered during the Winter or Summer Session.

FEES FOR REGULAR STUDENTS

I.—The Fees for Lectures and Hospital Practice, in the case of Regular or Matriculated Students, amount to £125 if paid in one sum on entrance, or £130 if paid in two instalments, viz. £70 on entrance and £60 at the beginning of the second Winter Session; or £135 if paid in three instalments, viz. £60 on entrance, £50 at the beginning of second Winter Session, and £25 at the beginning of the third Winter Session.

II.—This payment covers (1) perpetual attendance on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, one of the Professors of Clinical Surgery, Obstetric Medicine, Botany, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica, Comparative Anatomy, and Pathological Anatomy; (2) one Course of Practical Surgery, Practical Chemistry, and Practical Physiology; (3) perpetual attendance at the Hospital.

III.—Students are recommended to add the Fee for attendance on the Medical Tutor's Class for one year, viz. £3 3s. All *resident* students are *required* to attend the Tutor for the first year.

IV.—Students attending the Practical Physiology Class have to pay £1 1s. for the use of apparatus, material, &c.

FEES FOR OCCASIONAL STUDENTS

LECTURES

	Annual Course.		Perpetual Attendance.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Anatomy (including Pract. Anat.) . . .	9	9	12	12
Anatomy	6	6	9	9
Practical Anatomy . . .	6	6	9	9
Chemistry	8	8	11	11
Practical Chemistry . . .	6	6	8	8
Physiology	8	8	11	11
Practical Physiology . . .	6	6	8	8
Medicine	8	8	9	9
Surgery	8	8	9	9
Practical Surgery . . .	3	3	5	5
Clinical Surgery—				
<i>Winter</i>				
One Professor . . .	6	6	8	8
Both Professors . . .	8	8	11	11
<i>Summer</i>				
One Professor . . .	4	4	5	5
Both Professors . . .	5	5	6	6
Materia Medica	5	5	6	6
Obstetric Medicine	5	5	6	6
Botany	4	4	6	6
Forensic Medicine	5	5	6	6
Pathological Anatomy . . .	3	3	4	4
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology . . .	4	4	6	6
Hygiene	1	1		
	Three Terms.		Second Year.	
Practical Biology	8	8	3	3
Experimental Physics . . .	8	8	3	3
Tutor's Class (Medical) . .	3	3		
„ (Prel. Scient.) . . .	5	5	3	3
Medical Library	1	1		

HOSPITAL FEES

Medical and Surgical

	£	s.	d.
One Summer	8	8	0
One Winter	14	14	0
One Year	18	18	0
Perpetual	42	0	0

Medical or Surgical

One Summer	5	5	0
One Winter	9	9	0
One Year	12	12	0
Perpetual	31	10	0

There are scholarships and prizes to be obtained at this College. Dr. Joseph Lister is Professor of Surgery here.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

Rooms are provided within the walls of the College for the residence of a limited number of Matriculated students.

The Censor of the College lives within its walls, and to him is committed by the

Council the superintendence of all resident students, who are subject to the same general rules as Undergraduates at the Universities.

V.—LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE

Fee for Lectures and Hospital Practice, 90 Guineas in one sum, or 100 Guineas by three instalments.

The Hospital contains nearly 800 beds. The number of patients during 1877 was 6448; Out-patients 49,791.

The Resident and other Hospital appointments are free to full students. The Resident appointments consist of five House-Physicians, four House-Surgeons, and one Accoucheurship; also two Dresserships two Maternity Assistantships.

There are a number of scholarships at this School.

VI.—MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Hospital contains 310 beds. There are special departments for Cancer, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of Women and Children, and Syphilis; also out-patient departments for Diseases of Children, the Throat, Ear and Skin.

There are scholarships and prizes to be obtained here.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The Chemical Laboratory is open during ten months of the year for the study of Chemistry. Arrangements for Special Laboratory Instruction may be made through the Dean.

MUSEUM

The Museum is opened to students daily from 9 to 5. It contains many valuable preparations, formerly the property of Sir Charles Bell, Dr. Sweetman, Mr. Langstaff, and other eminent Anatomists. To these numerous additions are annually made in every department, especially that of Pathology, and the whole collection now consists of upwards of 5000 carefully selected specimens, so arranged as to afford every facility for study and reference.

LIBRARY

The Library and Reading Room are open to all general students. Occasional students, who desire to make use of the Library, may do so on payment of One Guinea per annum. The Library contains an extensive collection of Medical works and periodicals. Students are allowed, under certain regulations affixed in the Library, to take books home

for perusal or reference. Students availing themselves of this privilege must deposit the sum of ten shillings, which will be returned to them on their returning the books they have borrowed. Library Hours, 9—5. On Saturdays, 9—2.

TERMS OF ATTENDANCE ON HOSPITAL PRACTICE, LECTURES, ETC.

The Composition Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by candidates for the Licence of the College of Physicians, the Diploma of Member of the College of Surgeons, and the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, amounts to £90 if paid in one sum on entrance.

Gentlemen who pay this Fee in one sum on entrance may attend for an unlimited time.

This Fee admits students to the Library, to one Course of Practical Chemistry and to two Courses of Dissections, to all the Lectures required for the above-named qualifications, and also to the instruction of the Tutor.

The Fee for attendance on Hospital Practice and Lectures may be paid by instalments of £35 on entrance, £35 at the beginning of the second Winter Session, £20 at the beginning of the third Winter Session, and £10 for every additional year's attendance after the third year.

* FOR OCCASIONAL PUPILS

The Fee for the entire period of attendance on Hospital Practice required by candidates for the Licence of the College of Physicians, the Membership of the College of Surgeons, and the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, amounts to £26 5s. if paid in one sum on entrance.

Gentlemen who pay this Fee in one sum on entrance may attend for an unlimited time.

The above-named Fee may be paid by instalments of £10 10s. at the beginning of the first year, £10 10s. at the beginning of the second year, and £5 5s. at the beginning of the third year.

DEPARTMENTS FOR PRACTICAL STUDY

Practical Anatomy.—The Pupils are directed in their studies in the Dissecting-room by the Professor, assisted by the Demonstrators.

Analytical Chemistry.—The Instruction in this Department is conducted in a spacious Laboratory, with complete arrangements for the pursuit of all branches of Chemical Investigation by the senior pupils, and for the practical study of

Elementary Analysis by those less advanced.

The Laboratory is open daily, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., from the 1st of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and at Easter. The Professor is aided by Assistants in the direction of the students.

Physiological Laboratory, under the superintendence of the Professor and Assistant Professor of Physiology. Microscopes, as well as the other requisite apparatus employed in Physiological and Pathological investigation, are provided by the College.

Hygienic Laboratory, under the superintendence of Professor Corfield, assisted by the Demonstrator. The Laboratory is fitted with the appliances, including Balances, Microscopes, &c., necessary for the analysis of samples of Air, Water, Foods, &c.

Practical Surgery.—Including instruction in the use of Surgical apparatus, in Operations on the Dead Body, and in Morbid Anatomy.

Operative Surgery.—Practical Instruction is given during the Summer Term, commencing in April.

Private Instruction.—For gentlemen who desire assistance in their studies, arrangements are made by which they may obtain the same within the College on application to the respective Professors.

Residence of Students.—Several gentlemen connected with the College receive students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of persons unconnected with the College, who receive Boarders into their families; among these are several Medical gentlemen. Information as to terms and other particulars may be obtained at the office.

Composition Fees for the entire Course of attendance in College and Hospital prescribed for the Licence of the College of Physicians, for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and for the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries:

125 Guineas, if paid in one sum at the commencement of the Course, or 130 Guineas, if paid by instalments, as follows:

First year, 60 Guineas; second year, 50 Guineas; third year, 20 Guineas.

Students who avail themselves of this mode of payment will be required to pay a Fee of Five Guineas for every additional year's attendance after the third year.

The Fee for unlimited attendance on

either Medical or Surgical Practice separately is Fifteen Guineas, if paid in one sum on entrance.

The Fee for one year's attendance on both Medical and Surgical Practice is Twelve Guineas; that for Medical or Surgical Practice separately, Eight Guineas.

The Fee for six months' attendance on both Medical and Surgical Practice is Seven Guineas; that for either Medical or Surgical Practice separately, Five Guineas.

Occasional Pupils who do not enter at once for an unlimited period of attendance on Hospital Practice (both Medical and Surgical) are required to pay on entrance a Registration Fee of £1 6s. to the resident Medical Officer, Secretary, &c.

VII.—ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE

Is one of the best in London. Students can reside on the premises under certain stipulations.

The Anatomical Museum contains carefully selected specimens of Human, of Comparative, and of Pathological Anatomy, arranged in seventy-three Series, and also numerous Models, Casts, Diagrams, and Drawings.

The Drawings in oil and in water-colours, showing all the chief morbid changes, are arranged in cases, so that they may be conveniently studied in illustration of the Lectures on Pathology and of the Demonstrations of Morbid Anatomy.

The Anatomical Museum, and the Museums of Materia Medica and of Botany, are open daily to the students of the several classes from ten o'clock to four.

Fees for Lectures and Hospital Practice.—Fee for attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice, 132 Guineas, payable in the following instalments:—First Winter, 40 Guineas; First Summer, 46 Guineas; Second Winter, 46 Guineas; or a single payment of 125 Guineas. Payment in either of these ways entitles the student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Students can also enter for single Courses of Lectures, or for the Medical or Surgical Practice of the Hospital. Students having entered for any period to the Hospital Practice or Lectures may prolong their attendance on paying the difference between their first Entrance Fee and that for any longer period. Anatomy, one Course, 9 Guineas; unlimited, 12½ Guineas. Dissections, one Session, 7 Guineas. Physiology, one Course, 9 Guineas; unlimited, 12½ Guineas. Practical Physiology, one Session, 7 Guineas. Chemistry,

Medicine, or Surgery, one Course, 6½ Guineas; unlimited, 9 Guineas. Practical Surgery, one Course, 6½ Guineas; unlimited, 9 Guineas. Materia Medica or Midwifery, one Course, 6½ Guineas; unlimited, 7½ Guineas. Forensic Medicine or Botany, one Course, 4 Guineas; unlimited, 5 Guineas. Pathological Anatomy, one Course, 2½ Guineas; unlimited, 4 Guineas. Practical Chemistry, one Course, 3 Guineas (including Chemicals and Apparatus).

Extra Lectures and Demonstrations.—Comparative Anatomy, one Course, 2½ Guineas; unlimited, 4 Guineas. Ophthalmic Surgery (free to all students of the Hospital), one Course, 2½ Guineas; unlimited, 4 Guineas. Dental Surgery (free to all general students of the Hospital), one Course, 2½ Guineas; unlimited, 4 Guineas. Mental Diseases (free to all students of the Hospital), one Course, 2½ Guineas; unlimited, 4 Guineas. Histology (Dr. Klein) (free to all students of the Hospital), one Course, 2½ Guineas. Hygiene (free to all students of the Hospital), one Course, 2½ Guineas. Operative Surgery, one Course, 5 Guineas (including all expenses).

Medical Practice Fees.—Three months, 10 Guineas; six months, 15 Guineas; two years, 22½ Guineas; unlimited, 31½ Guineas.

Surgical Practice Fees.—Three months, 12½ Guineas; six months, 19 Guineas; twelve months, 25 Guineas; unlimited, 31½ Guineas.

Dresserships.—Three months, Twelve Guineas; six months, 18 Guineas; twelve months, 25 Guineas.

All students are required to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital and Medical School; and the holding of a ticket is conditional on the student's work and conduct being satisfactory to the authorities of the Hospital and to the Medical Officers.

The attendance on Lectures of all students is registered.

There are numerous scholarships to be had at this College.

VIII.—ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The system of Clinical teaching has been arranged so as to afford every student personal instruction in the wards from the Physicians and Surgeons themselves.

The Courses of Lectures on Physiology and Surgery have been remodelled in con-

formity with the new regulations of the College of Surgeons.

Special departments have been organised for practical instruction in Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Ophthalmic Practice, Skin Diseases, Diseases of the Throat, Orthopædic Surgery, Aural Surgery, and Dentistry. Lectures on Public Health are given by the Lecturer on Medicine.

Practical Medicine, Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Psychological Medicine, and Comparative Anatomy are taught in distinct Courses.

Instruction is given in all the special modes of Medical and Surgical investigation.

Fees for Lectures and Hospital Practice.—Perpetual Pupils' Fee, £130, payable in the following instalments, viz.:—First year, £45; second year, £45; third year, £40; or one payment of £125 at entrance.

Gentlemen who have commenced their Professional Education at any of the English Universities, and have there completed a year, or two Sessions of their studies and Hospital Practice, will be allowed a reduction of £40 from their Fee as Perpetual Pupils. Others will be admitted to the same privileges on payment of a reduced Fee calculated on the proportion of Lectures and Hospital Practice from which they can claim exemption by producing certificates which

will be accepted by the Licensing Bodies.

Fees for the Courses required by the Examining Boards:—First year, £45; second year, £45; third year, £20; fourth year, £20. These payments do not confer the privileges of Perpetual Pupils.

The extra charges not included in the above Fees, are:—Practical Pharmacy, £3 3s.; Practical Chemistry, £4 4s. (both of which may be attended out of the Hospital); Subjects for Dissection, each Course, £3 3s. (two Courses are compulsory); Operative Surgery, £2 2s.; Subscription to the Library, 10s. 6d. per annum; Comparative Anatomy (not compulsory), £4 4s.

No Fee is charged for the appointments of House Physicians, House Surgeons, Surgeons' Dressers, and Clinical Clerks to the Physicians and Surgeons.

Students may enter to separate Courses of Lectures, and to Medical and Surgical Practice respectively, for the following Fees, viz.:

Hospital Practice

	Medical Practice.			Surgical Practice.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One year . . .	10	10	0	10	10	0
Two years . . .	21	0	0	21	0	0
Unlimited . . .	31	10	0	31	10	0

Lectures

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Anatomy, one Course	7	7	0	unlimited	8	18	6
Physiology, one Course	7	7	0	"	8	18	6
Chemistry, one Course	7	7	0	"	8	18	6
Medicine, one Course	7	7	0	"	8	18	6
Surgery (including Ophthalmic Surgery) one Course	7	7	0	"	8	18	6
Midwifery, one Course	4	14	6	"	5	15	6
Materia Medica, one Course	4	14	6	"	5	15	6
Medical Jurisprudence (including Psychology), one Course	4	14	6	"	5	15	6
Botany, one Course	3	13	6	"	4	14	6
Practical Medicine, each Course	4	4	0				
" Surgery, each Course	4	4	0				
Pathology, each Course	3	3	0				
Histology, each Course	3	3	0				
Practical Physiology, each Course	3	3	0				
Comparative Anatomy, each Course	4	4	0				

Extra Courses (free to pupils).—Morbid Anatomy, Dental Surgery, Aural Surgery, Practical Midwifery, Diseases of Skin, Diseases of Throat.

[N.B.—The Medical School Committee reserve to themselves the power of withdrawing from any student, whose conduct

is not satisfactory, the privileges of Perpetual pupils.]

IX.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, W.

The Course of teaching at this School ensures careful and complete preparation

for all the Examining Boards, the Public Services, and the higher University Examinations. Special instruction is given to students preparing for the Examinations of the University of London.

The Medical Tutor assists the students in their Clinical work, and in preparing for the Final Examinations, so that the training of every individual student is supervised. Ophthalmic, Aural, and Dental Surgery, Comparative Anatomy, Histology, and Pathology, are carefully and systematically taught both by Lectures and Practical Demonstrations. There are also departments for the Diseases of Women and Children, of the Eye and Ear, of the Skin, and of the Throat.

Scholarships and prizes are to be had at this School.

Fees for Attendance.—For Medical Practice:—Three months, 6½ Guineas; six months, 9 Guineas; twelve months, 15 Guineas; eighteen months, 19 Guineas; unlimited, 25 Guineas.

For Surgical Practice:—Three months, 7½ Guineas; six months, 11 Guineas; twelve months, or the time required by the College of Surgeons, 25 Guineas; unlimited, 37 Guineas.

Entrance Fee to all the Lectures required for the Examinations at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, 62½ Guineas.

Entrance Fee to the Hospital Practice required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, 44½ Guineas.

Entrance Fee to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, 107 Guineas, in instalments, or 101 Guineas in one sum.

Entrance Fee for unlimited attendance on the Hospital Practice and all Lectures delivered in the School, including one Course of Practical Chemistry, 125 Guineas, in instalments, or 119 Guineas in one sum.

Entrance Fee to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required for the Examination in Dental Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons, 62½ Guineas.

Students who have kept the two years' Course of Medical Study at the University of Cambridge are admitted as Perpetual Pupils on payment of a Composition Fee of 69 Guineas; and students who have kept a portion of the Course there or elsewhere, at a proportionate reduction.

The above Entrance Fees may be paid by instalments, of 50 Guineas at the commencement of the first year, 40

Guineas at the commencement of the second year, and the remainder at the commencement of the third year, or in different sums by special arrangement with the Dean of the School.

X.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Has several valuable scholarships attached to it.

Fees for Attendance on the Lectures and on the Practice of the Hospital. Perpetual Tickets, admitting to Hospital Practice for an unlimited period.—The Perpetual Fee to Hospital Practice and Lectures may be paid in several ways:—1st. £125 paid on entrance; 2nd. £130 in two payments, £70 entrance, and £60 at the beginning of the next year; 3rd. Payment by three instalments—viz. of £60 at the beginning of the first year, £50 at the beginning of the second year, and £30 at the beginning of the third year.

Gentlemen entering at St. Thomas's in the second year of their studentship pay £65 for that year, £25 for the third year; or, upon paying £85 on entrance, they will become Perpetual students. Students entering in their third year pay £40, for the next year £20; or, one payment of £55 on entrance will entitle them to be Perpetual students.

The Fee for attendance on the *general* subjects required of students in Dental Surgery, is for the two years, £55, or by instalments, £50 for the first year, and £10 for the second year. If certificates for *Dental* Practice are also required, the special Fee for that subject has to be paid.

Regularly qualified Medical Practitioners are admitted to the Hospital Practice, and to the Lectures and Library, on payment of a Fee of £12 10s. for unlimited attendance; but are not entitled to receive certificates for such attendance.

All privileges in respect of Hospital attendance are granted subject to the approval of the Governors, and students must conform to the regulations of the Hospital and Medical School, on which understanding alone cards of attendance are granted.

EXTRA CHARGES

Students attending the Classes of Practical Chemistry and Practical Physiology are required to pay One Guinea and a half for each Class, as a contribution towards the cost of instruments supplied, and of materials used by them.

Students attending the Class of Prac-

tical Physiology should at once provide themselves with Microscopes.

Each student attending the Class of Pathological Anatomy, will be required to pay Half-a-Guinea for reagents and necessary apparatus.

Students Dissecting pay for the parts they dissect at fixed rates, which are notified in the Library.

Each student attending the Course of Practical and Manipulative Surgery, will be required to pay for the parts of the bodies upon which he may operate, at the same rate as for subjects for dissection.

The Clinical Clerks must provide themselves with a Stethoscope and Registering Clinical Thermometer. The Dressers are

required to have a Registering Clinical Thermometer, a Pocket Case of Instruments, and a Case of Silver Catheters.

Each student wishing to make use of the Library will be required to pay One Guinea for the whole period of his studies at the Hospital.

The different Courses of Lectures, or the Hospital Practice, may also be attended separately on the following terms:

For the Medical and Surgical Practice, including the Special Departments.—Three months, £15; six months, £26; nine months, £35; twelve months, £40; perpetual, £55.

Dental Practice, one year, 2 Guineas; perpetual, 3 Guineas.

For Lectures and Demonstrations

	One Course.			Perpetual.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Anatomy, Chemistry, each	7	7	0	10	10	0
Midwifery	5	5	0	6	6	0
Materia Medica, Botany, Physics, Forensic Medicine, General Pathology, and Comparative Anatomy, each	4	4	0	5	5	0
Mental Diseases, Ophthalmic Surgery, State Medicine, each	2	2	0	3	3	0
*Practical Chemistry, Practical Surgery, Practical Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, each	6	6	0	—		
Dissections Three Months, £4 4s.; Six Months, £6 6s.; Perpetual, £10 10s.						

Instruction in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Manipulation, to meet the requirements of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Society of Apothecaries, is given in the Dispensary of the Hospital by the Apothecary. The Fee for this Course of Instruction is 5 Guineas for three months. Application to be made to the Secretary, Dr. Gillespie.

MUSEUM

The Pathological Division is most valuable and complete, containing upwards of 3000 specimens, arranged in sections. The collection of Human Anatomy contains a series of dissected preparations. There is a large and valuable collection of Calculi, and a section representing various Malformations.

The Museum of Comparative Anatomy contains about 1000 preparations, many of them of great value and interest, a large number of these being the gift of Mr. Stewart, the Curator of the Museum.

XI.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The General Library, comprising works on Science, Law, Literature, and Art, is

* These amounts do not include the extra charges in the Practical Courses for materials, instruments, &c.

open daily for the purposes of study to every student of the College, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 p.m.; during the vacation it is open from 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, except when closed for cleaning.

The Medical Library is open daily for the same hours.

Students are allowed, on certain conditions, to take books out of the Libraries for use at home.

The Museums of Anatomy and Pathology, are open to the students for purposes of study from 9 till 5 daily.

The Museum of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, under the direction of Professor Lankester, is open daily to students of the College.

The Museum of Materia Medica and Chemistry is open from 9 till 5.

The Museum of Geology is open daily to all students of the College.

The Museum of Natural Philosophy is open daily to all students of the College.

The Parkes Museum of Hygiene, under the direction of Professor Corfield, is open daily to all students of the College.

COMPOSITION-FEES FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE OF ATTENDANCE IN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

prescribed for the Licence of the College of

Physicians, for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and for the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries:—

125 Guineas, if paid in one sum at the commencement of the Course, or 130 Guineas if paid by instalments, as follows: First year, 60 Guineas; Second year, 50 Guineas; Third year, 20 Guineas.

These Fees admit to perpetual attendance upon Hospital Practice and upon the Lectures in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Medicine, and Midwifery, and to three years' Practical Anatomy; to one Course each of Botany, Materia Medica, Practical Chemistry, Practical Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathological Anatomy, Practical Surgery, and Pharmacy.

For perpetual attendance upon the Classes of Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and Pathological Anatomy, a further Fee of one Guinea is payable in each; for every additional year of Practical Anatomy, one Guinea; for a second Course of Practical Physiology, two Guineas; of Practical Chemistry, three Guineas; of Practical Surgery, four Guineas.

Upon payment of the above Fees, the student will be provided with a Ticket, which must be presented to each Professor for signature within one week of commencing attendance upon his Class; and at the beginning of every Session after the first, this Ticket must be brought to the Office to be renewed and redated for the purposes of registration.

These Tickets will not be renewed after the expiration of Five Years from the date of their issue, except (1) to students who have obtained a Medical or Surgical qualification, or (2) with the approbation, in writing, of the Dean of the Faculty.

Certificates of attendance upon any Class must in all cases be initialled in the Office before being presented to the Professor for signature.

Sir William Jenner is Professor of Clinical Medicine at this Hospital.

XII.—WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(Opposite Westminster Abbey)

Fees.—In one payment, £92 10s.; in two payments of £49 each, payable on entrance and at commencement of second year respectively; by payments distributed over five Sessions, amounting to £107 2s. There are no extras, except parts for Dissection. Fees for shorter periods or

for Single Courses may be learned on application to the Dean.

Tutorial Classes, to afford special preparation for the Examining Bodies, are held four times a week. Attendance on these Classes is compulsory, and no additional charge is made.

XIII.—WOMEN'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (30, Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.)

In association with the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. General Compounder's Fee, £90. Hospital Fee, £45.

MANCHESTER

OWEN'S COLLEGE (MANCHESTER ROYAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The Infirmary contains 105 Medical and 190 Surgical Beds. The annual average number of Out and Home patients is over 13,000; and the list of casualties in the Accident-room exceeds 6000 per annum. The associated Hospitals (exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum) contain together 550 Beds.

STUDENTS' FEES

Medical Practice.—Three months, 6 Guineas; six months, 9 Guineas; twelve months, 12 Guineas; full period required by the Examining Board, 18 Guineas.

Surgical Practice.—Three months, 9 Guineas; six months, 12 Guineas; twelve months, 18 Guineas; full period required by the Examining Board, 30 Guineas.

WINTER SESSION

	£	s.	d.
Medicine	5	5	0
Surgery	5	5	0
Practical Surgery	4	4	0
Operative Surgery (Special Course)	2	2	0
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	4	4	0
Descriptive Anatomy	5	5	0
Practical Anatomy (Dissections) 6 months	3	3	0
Practical Anatomy (Dissections) 3 months	2	2	0
Physiology and Histology (Lecture Course)	5	5	0
Practical Physiology and Histology (Extended Course) variable fee			
Chemistry Lectures, Junior or Senior class	2	12	6
Chemistry Lectures, for both classes	4	14	6
Chemistry Lectures, Tutorial class	0	10	6
Organic Chemistry: General course	2	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Organic Chemistry: Extended course	1	11	6
Organic Chemistry: for both courses	3	10	0
Practical Chemistry (Extended course) variable fee.			
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy	4	14	6
or exclusive of Demonstrations	3	3	0

SUMMER SESSION

Obstetric Medicine	4	4	0
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene	4	4	0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	4	4	0
Ophthalmology	3	3	0
Practical Physiology and Histology	5	5	0
Practical Chemistry	4	4	0
Practical Chemistry, extra fee for chemicals	1	1	0
Botany, including the Demonstrations on Mondays	2	12	6

The Museums of Human and Comparative Anatomy and Materia Medica are free to all students of the Medical School.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Fees—1. A Perpetual Ticket for Lectures at the College may be obtained:—(i) By payment of 50 Guineas on entrance. (ii) By payments of 27 Guineas at the commencement of the first and second Winter Sessions. (iii) By three annual instalments, each of 20 Guineas, at the commencement of the Sessional year.

2. Fees for attendance on Hospital Practice:—For three months' Medical and Surgical Practice, 4 Guineas. For six months' Medical and Surgical Practice, 5 Guineas. For one year's Medical and Surgical Practice, 7 Guineas. For perpetual Medical and Surgical Practice, 17 Guineas. Or by instalments at the commencement of the Sessional year, viz.:—First year, 7 Guineas; second year, 6 Guineas; third year, 5 Guineas. Three single Courses of Lectures or Tutorial Classes (except the Course of Chemistry), 4 Guineas; Chemistry, 5 Guineas.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY

The Infirmary contains 230 beds. There are special wards for the treatment of

children, and for Ophthalmic and Syphilitic Diseases. Clinical Lectures are delivered by the Physicians and Surgeons in rotation three times a week. Pathological Demonstrations are given as opportunity offers by the Pathologist. Practical Midwifery can be studied at the Newcastle Lying-in Hospital, where there is an outdoor practice of about 400 cases annually. There are valuable scholarships attached to this University school.

SHEFFIELD

The Fees for attendance on the various Courses of Lectures at this School are as follows:—Physiology, £3 3s., and second Course, £2 2s. Anatomy (including Demonstrations), £4 4s., and second Course, £2 2s. Practice of Medicine, £4 4s., and second Course, £2 2s. Practice of Surgery, £4 4s. Chemistry, £4 4s. Midwifery and Diseases of Women, £4 4s. Materia Medica, £3 3s. Medical Jurisprudence, £3 3s. Botany, £3 3s. Practical Chemistry, £3 3s. Practical Physiology, £3 3s. Practical Surgery, £3 3s. Tutor's Fee, £2 2s.

Perpetual Ticket for attendance on all Lectures required by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall, £45.

The Fees for attendance at the General Infirmary or the Public Hospital are as follows:

Perpetual attendance, £15 15s. for Medical, and £21 for Surgical Practice. Twelve months' Medical and Surgical Practice, £10 10s. each; and six months, £6 6s. each. The Library at the Medical School is open to the students under certain regulations. Prizes and Certificates of Honour are given annually.

BULGARIA

Up to quite lately a Medical Diploma or certificate in proper form, given by any publicly recognised University or College, has been alone required, before a Medical practitioner could follow his profession in Bulgaria. Now, however, there is organised at Sofia a Medical Board, which insists upon an Examination being passed by all who wish to practise Medicine or Surgery.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

These islands belong to the British Empire, and have a large population. Jersey, 60,000; Guernsey, 35,000; Alderney, 3,000; Sark; and Herm. The language

spoken is generally Norman-French, but English is often understood in the towns. The climate is delightful and equable, and business generally brisk. There is steam communication with Southampton and St. Malo. There are no Universities or Medical Schools. The following are the conditions for Medical Practice.

ARTICLE I

After March 25th, 1878, no person will be allowed to practise Medicine or Surgery without having previously obtained permission from the Royal Court to that effect.

ARTICLE II

The Royal Court will only grant that permission to persons fulfilling one of the following conditions, viz. that he be

1. Registered as a Medical Practitioner in Great Britain, or possessed of a registerable qualification.

2. Doctor in Medicine of the University of France.

3. Doctor in Medicine of the University of Strassburg.

4. Doctor in Medicine of any recognised and approved Foreign or Colonial University.

5. Surgeon in the Army or Royal Marines, or *officier de santé* of France, provided that he publicly practised Medicine or Surgery in the islands for ten years prior to 1st January, 1878.

ARTICLE III

The Royal Court, in granting the said permission, will specify in its Act the title or titles in virtue of which it is granted.

ARTICLE IV

Any person who shall, after 25th March, 1878, with the intention of disregarding the present law, practise Medicine or Surgery in these Islands without having obtained permission from the Royal Court, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding Twenty Five Pounds sterling. In default of payment of the fine, he shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

The above regulations do not apply to Medical Officers or Surgeons in Her Majesty's service on active duty in these islands.

CORSICA (LA CORSE)

This large island belongs to the French Republic, and is under French laws, as regards Medical practice, so that to practise a French Degree or Diploma of *officier de santé* must be obtained. Ajaccio is the capital town, and has a population of 14,000. It is one of the loveliest spots

in Europe, and enjoys an exceptionally sheltered situation, which makes it of value to the invalid. The strong winds of the Mediterranean are not felt here at all, and the climate is moister, and, perhaps, a little warmer than at Cannes and Nice. In September there is risk of slight malarial fever, but at other times of the year it is most salubrious. There are no British Physicians here, but eminent French Physicians can always be obtained.

CRETE (CANDIA)

This magnificent island, which has a population composed of Greek Christians and Turkish Mohammedans, is under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, which accounts for the sadly neglected state of Education found generally in the island. There is no University or Medical School, and any one may practise who likes.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

This is the only University in the Kingdom, and its Medical Faculty requires, before matriculation, a certificate in Arts from a recognised University or Literary College, or else a Preliminary Examination must be passed. The instruction in the Faculty of Medicine is given free of charge to the students, at the Academy of Surgery, and at the King Frederick's Hospital. The student must attend a two years' Course of instruction in Zoology, Botany, Physics, and Chemistry (including analysis). After passing an Examination upon these subjects, he must attend a five years' Course of study of the Medical subjects, after which he must pass a written Examination upon Medicine, Surgery, and Legal Medicine, and a Practical Examination upon Surgery, Medicine, Operations, and Dissections; and one year afterwards an oral Examination before the Faculty and two Censors appointed annually by the Minister, upon Anatomy, Physiology, General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, Pharmacology, Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. The Degree of M.D., with the right to practise in any part of the Kingdom, and in Iceland, Bornholm, or the Faroe Islands is then conferred. Certificates of attendance at the Lectures of any respectable University or Medical School are accepted in place of those of this University, and admittance is granted to the three Examinations on Medical subjects, named above, which in this case would all take place at the same time.

FRANCE

In the last century the teaching of Medicine in France underwent a great revolution. Formerly there were several Universities in the country, all empowered to grant Medical Degrees, with the right to practise. In 1794, however, a decree of the convention extinguished both the University of Paris, which had existed since the year 1109, and the Provincial Universities; and in 1796 they were succeeded by the Collège de France, with its subordinate provincial Lycées, which is known now as the University of France, including the Medical Faculties of Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, and Lyons, the Medical Schools, or *écoles de plein exercice* of Nantes, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Toulouse, and the Medical Preparatory Schools of Rennes, Angers, Poitiers, Arras, Limoges, Besançon, Clermont, and other towns.

The Professors receive a salary equivalent to about Three Hundred and Twenty Pounds per annum, and have no pecuniary interest whatever in the size of their classes.

MEDICAL DEGREE

Degrees in Medicine of the University of France are conferred by the Faculties of Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, and Lyons, under regulations laid down by the Government.

A candidate for a Degree in Medicine must, when he enters on his Medical studies, have attained his eighteenth year, and produce a certificate of his birth, duly legalised, and, if he be a minor, the consent of his father or guardian for the step he is taking. He must, likewise, be furnished with a certificate of his personal respectability (*bonne vie et mœurs*), and, if he be a minor, and his father or guardian do not live in town, he must find a surety. A Course of study of four years is necessary before the student can be admitted to Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, or of Medicine and Surgery. The student must enter in November, when the scholastic year begins. On lodging the above papers with the Secretary of the Faculty, together with the Diploma of *bachelier-ès-lettres*, he must enter his name, &c., in a register kept for that purpose, and is given a *carte d'inscription*. He renews his inscription every quarter, until he has taken out sixteen inscriptions.

At the end of the first three years of study, the student has to submit to a series of Preliminary Examinations, termed *examen-du fin d'année*, which is divided into three parts, and which may be passed at once or in the Course of three years. The first

comprises Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History, considered in their application to Medicine; the second consists of the elements of Anatomy (bones, joints, and muscles), and the elements of Physiology; and the third consists of Medical and Surgical Pathology. By the end of the third year, if he have not done so before, the foreign as well as the French student must produce the Diploma of *bachelier-ès-sciences* in the French University, for which he is examined in Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History. For British students, however, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any of the Universities of Great Britain, would be accepted as equivalent to the French Degree, for which latter the cost is 50 francs, or Two Pounds of English money. The Examinations of the *fin d'année* take place in July of the first, second, and third scholastic years on the subjects mentioned above; failing in any of which, and in another trial in November, the student cannot present himself again for Examination, nor take out another inscription, till after the lapse of a year. From the eighth to the sixteenth inscription, the student must attend a Hospital. At the end of the fourth year he can go in for the final Examinations for the Degree of Doctor, termed *examens du doctorat*, or *examens de réception*. These consist of five parts, and after them a Thesis. The following are the subjects of the five Examinations:

1. Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology, with Dissection.
2. Medical and Surgical Pathology, Operative Surgery, Operations on the Dead Body.
3. Medical Natural History, Medical Physics, Medical Chemistry, Pharmacology.
4. Hygiene, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
5. Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Clinical Midwifery.

The last Examination is strictly practical. Three cases (one of each in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery) in the Hospital are selected; and the Diagnoses, Prognoses, and Treatment, are expected to be given.

The Thesis consists of a Dissertation in French, printed at the expense of the candidate, on a subject selected by him in Medicine or Surgery. The candidate has then to undergo a *viva voce* Examination on the subject of his Dissertation, and on fourteen questions drawn by lot, corresponding to the fourteen branches of Medical

Science taught at the school, and which are printed at the end of the Thesis.

The candidates are examined in French, *viva voce*, and one after the other, in the alphabetical order of their names, for three-quarters of an hour at each Examination, before a Board composed of a President, and two or three Members all of whom are Professors or Professors *agrégés* of the Faculty.

Before going up, however, for the Examination of the Thesis, the candidate has to submit at the secretary's office a certificate of the right to pass the Examination, which he obtains from the Minister of Public Instruction, and at the same time deposit the price of his Diploma, and the Thesis in manuscript. He then selects a Professor, whose duty will be to examine the Thesis; and, if not disapproved, the Thesis is printed.

In the event of the candidate being rejected, another trial is generally allowed at the end of three months.

For the Degree of Doctor in Surgery, the candidate will have to submit to a further Examination.

The Fees, which are fixed by law, amount in all to 1272 francs, or about £53.

A foreigner holding Medical qualifications to practise 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 authorise 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 du 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*.

The regulations affecting Medical Degrees in France have recently been altered by the French Government. The following is a translation of the code issued on June 20th, 1878:

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 du 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.

4. The first Examination takes place after the fourth inscription and before the fifth; the first part of the second Examination, after the tenth inscription, and before the twelfth; and the second part after the twelfth inscription and before the fourteenth. The third Examination cannot be passed until the expiration of the sixth *trimestre* of study. Any candidate who does not pass the first Examination in November, at the latest, will be put back to the end of the scholastic year, and will not be permitted to take out any inscription during the course of that year.

5. Candidates for the Doctorate, pupils of *écoles de plein exercice* or of the Preparatory Schools, are examined by the Faculties at the periods fixed in the preceding article. They may, however, without interrupting their studies, defer the first Examination until after the twelfth inscription. In that case they must pass the second Examination (first and second parts) before the thirteenth inscription, and, from the commencement of the second year of study, are subjected to interrogations at the end of each six months, the results of which are transmitted to the Faculties, to be taken into account in the Examinations for the Doctorate.

6. The inscriptions for *officier de santé* cannot, under any circumstances, be con-

verted into inscriptions for the Doctorate in the case of pupils actually studying; this conversion may be permitted in the case of *officiers de santé*, who have practised Medicine for at least two years.

7. Practical work in the Laboratory, Dissection, and residence near the Hospitals, are obligatory. Each annual period of Laboratory work and Dissection comprises a six months' Course, or *semestre*. Residence near the Hospitals must not continue less than two years.

8. The Fees to be paid by candidates for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine are fixed as follows: Sixteen inscriptions at 32 francs 50 centimes each = 520 francs; eight Examinations at 30 francs = 240 francs.

Sixteen inscriptions at 32 francs 50 centimes each . . .	520 francs.
Eight Examinations at 30 francs	240 "
Eight certificates of proficiency at 25 francs	200 "
Expenses of materials for practical study, first year, 60 francs; second and third years, each 40 francs; fourth year, 20 francs . . .	160 "
Thesis	100 "
Certificate of proficiency . . .	40 "
Diploma	100 "
Total	1360 "

9. Every candidate who, without an excuse admitted by the jury, does not answer when his name is called, on the day of which notice has been given to him, will be sent back for three months, and will forfeit the Fees which he has paid.

10. The Fees paid by the pupils of the Faculties go to the public treasury. The Fees paid for inscriptions and for practical work by the pupils of the *écoles de plein exercice* and the Preparatory Schools go to the municipal treasuries.

11. The present decree will come into force on November 1st, 1879. Candidates inscribed before that time may choose whether they will undergo the new mode of Examination or that existing. If they prefer the new mode they will have in all cases to undergo all the Examinations established by Section 3, as above.

OFFICIER DE SANTÉ

Candidates for the Diploma of *officier de santé* must produce either the Degree of *bachelier-ès-sciences*, or that of *bachelier-ès-lettres*, or else a certificate of grammar (which testifies to the candidate's know-

ledge of classical and modern languages, and also of History, Geography, Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry), and must take twelve inscriptions, after which they must pass three *examens de réception* as follows:—1. Anatomy and Physiology; 2. Internal Pathology (Medicine), External Pathology (Surgery), and Obstetrics; 3. Internal and External Clinics, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics. The Fees are, first *examen de réception*, 100 francs, second, 110 francs, and third, 210 francs; each inscription, 32 francs 50 cents. This Diploma entitles the possessor to practise only in the Department of France where it has been received. An *officier* is forbidden to perform major surgical operations without the presence of a Doctor.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN PARIS

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.

This School of Medicine is, after those of Vienna and Edinburgh, the most noted in the world, and offers greater educational advantages to foreigners than are to be found at most Medical Schools. There are in the City of Paris many large and well-appointed Hospitals, such as l'Hotel Dieu, with 416 beds, l'Hôpital de la Charité, with 504 beds, and l'Hôpital de la Pitié, with 709 beds, also a great number of different Laboratories for scientific research. Very eminent Medical men have been and are connected with this Medical School, amongst whom may be named MM. Brown-Séquard, Claude Bernard, and Charcot.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN MONTPELLIER

Instruction is given in all the ordinary branches of Medical Education and in several special subjects, and there are Laboratories for scientific research connected with the School. Clinical instruction is given at the General Hospital and the Hospital Saint Eloi.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN NANCY

Clinical instruction is given at the Hos-

pitals Saint-Charles, Saint-Léon, and Saint-Julien, and at the Maison de Secours. There are also various Laboratories connected with the School.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN LYONS

This is the largest of the Faculties, next to Paris, and has 300 students annually. Clinical Instruction is given at l'Hotel Dieu, with 1000 beds, l'Hôpital de la Charité, with 800 beds, the Antiquaille, the Hospice de Bron, and l'Hôpital de la Croix Rousse. There are also a number of Laboratories for scientific research.

GERMANY

No one can legally practise Medicine in this Empire unless he has passed the "Staats Examen" Board. The law forbids anyone to call himself "Ärzt" (Physician) unless he has passed the State Board, or "Doctor," unless he has passed the Examinations at some University and thereby acquired the Degree. The Doctor who has not passed the State Board is not a Licensed Physician and may hold no appointment whatever, and if he practise, has no power or right to insist on payment of his services. The Physician, licensed by the State Board, on the other hand, is not allowed to call himself "Doctor," unless he has passed a University Board. The Practitioner who is neither Doctor nor Physician, practises at his peril; for though he is not forbidden by law to do so, yet, if any mishap occur from his ignorance, he is punished not only by fine, but by imprisonment for a period varying from six months to ten years. The expenses of passing the State Board are less than half of those for the Faculty of a University, and the Examination is more exclusively practical; hence it is selected by the poorer students who seek only a rural practice. The majority of students pass both the University and the State Examinations, and this is especially necessary for those who aspire to any Medical Office. No Medical Diploma, either from a University or otherwise, can be obtained in this country without a Gymnasial certificate, to obtain which an Examination must be passed at a German Gymnasium (Public School) in Greek, Latin, at least one modern language, besides German, Logic, the Physical Sciences, and Mathematics. A candidate who cannot present this, or an equivalent certificate, must pass a preliminary Examination in those subjects.

The number and character of Professorial Chairs in the Medical Faculties vary greatly in the different Universities, but in all we find Three Classes of Teachers, viz. Professors, extraordinary or assistant Professors, and *privat-docents*.

Thus, at Berlin, there are 14 Professors, 14 assistants, and 37 *privat-docents*, with about 260 students; Kiel, the smallest University, with 97 students, has 7 Professors and 6 *privat-docents*.

The Professors are appointed for life, and at the end of thirty years' service can retire on a pension; they receive a fixed salary from the State or University—a part of the revenue derived by the Medical Faculty from certain Fees, and their Lecture Fees from the students. The fixed salary is occasionally increased according to the success and reputation of the Professor. Any Doctor in Medicine may be a candidate for a vacant Chair, the selection being made by the Minister of Public Instruction from a list of names recommended by the Faculty.

The extraordinary or assistant Professors are appointed in like manner from among the *privat-docents*. As a rule, their compensation comes only from students' Fees, but occasionally a small fixed salary is allowed.

The position of *privat-docent* is accessible to all Doctors of Medicine, and the number is unlimited. Their compensation is from students' Fees, and they may not underbid the regular Professor. At some Universities they are furnished with rooms, and given a share of the Clinics; at others, they receive little or no assistance.

There are no independent schools in Germany. No one can open a Course on his own responsibility, and the Universities have alone the power to confer Academic Grades. The system of *privat-docents*, however, compensates in a great measure for this want of freedom. As the test of fitness for a Degree in the University, or for the position of a Practitioner in the State, is mainly, the ability to pass certain Examinations, and as the salaries of the Professors are guaranteed by the State, it is evident that it makes little difference as to precisely when, where, or how the student gets his information, provided only that he really gets it.

There is, therefore, little objection to free, or, as it is sometimes called, "extra-mural teaching," and hence young men of ability can establish themselves as private teachers, demonstrators, &c., in the immediate vicinity of the Universities, re-

lying on their own talents and tact to secure pupils. These are the *privat-docents*, much of whose teaching consists in giving short Courses, of from six to eight weeks' duration, on special subjects. These *privat-docents* are subject to certain regulations, and follow in a general way the teaching and directions of the Professor of the special branch to which they attach themselves; they are understood to be in training for Professorships, and, if they show marked ability as teachers or as investigators, their promotion may be very rapid.

The Course of study at the German Universities varies according to the requirements for the particular Medical Degree, but in no case is it less than three years. At some the Course extends over four years. The following Lectures are the least which will be accepted by any of the University Faculties, and may be taken in whatever order the student may wish. The Courses occupy nine and a half months in each year.

Chemistry, six hours weekly, for one year.

Physics, four hours weekly, for one year.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, three hours weekly, for one year.

Botany, three hours weekly, for one year.

Mineralogy and Geology, two hours weekly, for one year.

Anatomy, Histology, and preparation of specimens, ten hours weekly, for one year.

Physiology and Laboratory work, eight hours weekly, for one year.

General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, and practical work, six hours weekly, for one year.

Pharmacology and Toxicology, two hours weekly, for one year.

Special Pathology and Medical Clinics at Hospital, ten hours weekly, for two years.

General and Special Surgery, Hospital Clinics, and Operating, ten hours weekly, for one year; or five hours weekly, for two years. (This Course may not be taken at the same time as the previous Medical Course.)

Obstetrics and Gynæcology with Clinics, three hours weekly, for one year.

Eye and Ear Clinics, Use of Ophthalmoscope, Operations, four hours weekly, for one year.

Forensic Medicine, two hours weekly, for one year.

The Professors receive fixed salaries,

varying from £120 to £480 annually, and increased every ten years by the addition of from £20 to £50. The students' Fees for the entire Course vary in different Schools from £36 to £52.

The following are the German Universities in alphabetical order:

BERLIN

The conditions for Promotion to the Doctorate of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, at the Royal Frederick William University at Berlin, are as follows:

1. Candidates wishing to be admitted to the Promotion Examination must have studied Medicine at least four years in one or more Universities regularly constituted. Universities and Medical Colleges abroad are deemed equivalent to the Universities in Germany. (The usual certificate of preliminary Education from a German Gymnasium, or equivalent institution, is also required.)

2. Candidates under 30 years of age, who have not Matriculated at this University, or who have left previous to their application for promotion, must Matriculate again. This can be done free of cost. Both these and Matriculated students of this University must, before making application for promotion, take out a preliminary certificate of having left, and will not receive the real certificate until after promotion.

3. The candidate has to make application to the Dean, handing in at the same time the documents mentioned under 1 and 2. Then he has to pass a written and verbal preliminary Examination before the Dean, to show his capacity, before being admitted to the "examen rigorosum" before the Faculty. The verbal Examination is generally conducted in the German or Latin language, and extends, according to the judgment of the Dean, to all branches of theoretical and practical medicine. At the written Examination an *extempore* essay must be written, without any assistance, in a given time. According to the result of the preliminary Examination the Dean will or will not permit the candidate to be admitted to the "examen rigorosum."

4. After the preliminary Examination, the Dean will lay before the Faculty the documents having reference to the personality and the Course of studies of the candidate, the judgment respecting the preliminary Examination, and the essay composed thereat. Should that body decide for admission, the Dean will appoint as early a time as possible for the "ex-

amen rigorosum." There are no fixed times for this Examination; but, as a rule, there are no Examinations held during the fairs in April, August, September and October.

5. The "examen rigorosum" takes place before six Members of the Faculty, is verbal only, and is concluded at one sitting, each of the Examiners examining the candidate for a quarter of an hour. No branch of theoretical and practical Medicine and Surgery is excluded from the Examination. It is generally held in German, but if necessary in Latin. From this Examination no candidate can be exempted. If rejected, six months must elapse before readmission.

6. After this, the candidate must present a German or Latin Dissertation, to be criticised by the Faculty. The Members of the Faculty are ready to advise the candidate as to the choice of a subject for his Essay, and the working up of it, but the Essay must be entirely original and self-composed. The candidate must declare on oath in writing that he has composed the Essay entirely by himself, without any aid from others. If the manuscript be pronounced good by the Faculty, the candidate will have to get printed, at his own expense, by a certain printer, a prescribed number of copies (2 quires of text and binding cost about 85 Reichsmarks). It must consist of at least two quires, and portray a good scientific knowledge. To this must be annexed a brief "Curriculum vitæ," and at least three Theses approved by the Dean.

7. After this follows the public discussion in the "Aula" of the University, which is immediately connected with the solemn act of promotion. The discussion has reference both to the Dissertation and the Theses. Next, the opponents chosen by the candidate, who must be at least three in number, divide on the subject. Their names must appear on the title-page of the Dissertation. Afterwards, any one belonging to the University is at liberty (e corona) to oppose. Both the candidate and the opponents must be dressed in black on this occasion. The discussion will be either in German or Latin. The Minister of the educational affairs has the privilege of allowing the use of another language, and also of dispensing with the discussion.

8. After the discussion is ended, the oath taking and promotion of the candidate as a Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery takes place, conducted by the

Dean or his representative. After the ceremony of promotion is completed, the Dean delivers the Diploma to the newly-created doctor, who inscribes his name with his own hand in the book of the Faculty. The expense of making out the Diploma (15 Marks) is borne by the candidate. A copy of it is fixed on the black board of the Faculty, and a certain number of copies delivered to the Registrar of the University for distribution. Promotion *in absentia* can on no account take place.

9. 440 Reichsmarks must be paid to the Dean as Fees for the Medical Doctor's Degree of which 221 Marks must be paid on application, and is lost after the "examen rigorosum," if the candidate be unsuccessful. The second portion (204 Marks for the Faculty, and 15 Marks for the University Library), may be paid either at the same time with the other or within the period between the "examen rigorosum" and the promotion. In addition to this the candidate has to pay expenses of printing the Dissertation and Diploma (*vide* 6 and 8).

10. The shortest time in which the whole of the proceedings for obtaining a Doctor's Degree can be gone through is ten days. In this case, however, it is stipulated that the Dissertation be delivered ready for printing to the Dean at the first application, and that the other business of the Faculty permits them to proceed at once to the Examinations. As a rule, such a rapid succession of all the proceedings cannot be depended upon.

This University is one of the celebrated ones of Europe, and is fortunate enough to possess the services of the greatest Pathologist of the day, viz. Professor Virchow. After Vienna, Edinburgh, and Paris, this is the most popular University for Medical and other students in Europe. Berlin is the literary and scientific metropolis of Germany, and, in the various walks of literature, science, philosophy, and art, can show a galaxy of names such as few cities can equal. Since the time of Frederick the Great, it has been the policy of the Prussian kings to attract to their capital, either through professorships in the University or otherwise, learned men in every department of knowledge. Leibnitz founded the Academy of Sciences in 1700. Alexander von Humboldt was a professor here. The University building is large and handsome, and contains a Natural History Museum, a Zoological Cabinet, a Minera-

logical Cabinet, and an Anatomical Museum.

BONN

This University is of great antiquity, and owes its popularity to the fact that it is the place of study of the members of the Imperial family of Germany. The late Prince Consort, the husband of our beloved Empress-Queen, was a Graduate of this University. The Library contains about 200,000 volumes. In the vicinity, at Poppelsdorf, and connected with the University, are an extensive Botanic Garden, a Museum of Natural History, and a large collection of Zoology and plants. There are annually about 800 students, mostly German. A Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery is granted under the following conditions, viz.:—1. An Examination in all branches of Medicine and Surgery of about three hours' duration, held in the German language. 2. A written scientific Dissertation in German or Latin. 3. Public Defence of the Dissertation in German or Latin. Before being admitted to Examination the candidate must produce the usual evidence of sufficient preliminary and Medical studies. The Fee for the Examination and Diploma is 360 Marks (£18), which must be paid prior to Examination.

BRESLAU

The Medical Faculty at this University requires the following conditions to be complied with before the Medical Degree is conferred:

1. Certificate of maturity from a German Gymnasium.
2. Certificate of four years' study of the Medical branches at a Medical College.
3. An Examination, in the German language, on all Medical subjects.
4. A Fee of 360 Marks (£18).

Before the Degree is conferred, also, a Thesis on some Medical subject must be delivered up by the candidate and criticised.

This University was brought here from Frankfurt-am-Oder in 1811, and has connected with it a Museum of Natural History, and a Library containing 25,000 volumes. The Medical School is in a flourishing condition, and has about 100 students annually.

ERLANGEN

This University was founded in 1742, and has about 500 students annually. Its Library has got 100,000 volumes and 1000 MSS., with a large collection of Natural History objects, &c. The granting of the Doctorate by the Medical Faculty is based on the evidence of sufficient general and Medical Education, and a scientific Treatise composed by the candidate himself, if it be deemed satisfactory.

The candidate for the Medical Degree must make application to the Dean, delivering at the same time the following documents:

1. A certificate of maturity from a German Gymnasium, or proofs of the requisite general education.
2. Proof of regular Medical studies at a German high school, or corresponding school abroad, during at least three years.
3. A scientific Treatise in Medical science, together with a written assurance on his word of honour that the work has been done by the candidate himself.

The candidate's Dissertation will be handed over by the Dean to a referee, who will report on it, and if the report be favorable, admission to Examination is granted.

There are two Examinations for the Doctorate: one, called a colloquium, for those who have already passed a satisfactory Examination before a German Commission of Examiners; the other, called the detailed Examination, for those who have not passed such an Examination.

The colloquium will take place under the presidency of the Dean, before three delegates of the Faculty, amongst whom must be the referee of the Dissertation.

The detailed Examination will take place before a Senate of Examiners, consisting of the Dean and four other Members of the Faculty. The Examination extends to all branches of Medicine and Surgery, and is held in the German language. Both the colloquium and the detailed Examination will be public. The candidate must get printed, at his own expense, the Dissertation, must pay a Fee of 300 Marks for the granting of the Degree, and must deliver 150 copies of his Dissertation (printed) to the Faculty. Should the candidate be unsuccessful in the Examination, the half of his Fees will be returned.

FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU

This University, founded in 1456, and containing a Library of 100,000 volumes,

is beautifully situated near the Black Forest, and was formerly the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Faculty of Medicine grants a Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, for which the following are the conditions:

1. A candidate must produce a certificate showing his respectability and the amount of his education, both prior to and since his admission as a Medical student.

2. A scientific Dissertation must be handed to the Dean, written in German or Latin.

3. A Fee of 300 Marks (£15) must be paid to the chief beadle. In case of rejection, the candidate will receive half the Fees back; and when he presents himself for Examination again, he pays only that amount, viz. 150 Marks.

Should these conditions be complied with, and the Thesis be deemed satisfactory, the candidate will be admitted to a *vivâ voce* Examination, held in the German language. The following are the subjects of Examination:

Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Toxicology, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Pathological Anatomy, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology. If the candidate have already passed the German States Examination for Physicians, the number of subjects may be reduced. When the Examination is passed, one of the following grades of honour is conferred:—1st Grade. *Summâ cum laude*. 2nd Grade. *Insigni cum laude*. 3rd Grade. *Cum laude*.

GIESSEN

The Royal Ludovic University of Giessen, which is situated on the River Lahn, and is the capital of upper Hesse, possesses considerable celebrity on account of its famous School of Chemistry, which for many years was under the supervision of the renowned Baron Liebig. The Anatomical and Pathological Museum connected with the University also possesses considerable celebrity. The Faculty of Medicine grants a Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, which can only be obtained on the following conditions:

1. A Curriculum vitæ, written by himself, must be sent in to the Faculty by the candidate. Also a certificate of Gymnasial Maturity, and a certificate of at least three years' Medical and Surgical study at a University or Medical Institution. If the candidate be not a native of Germany, he must produce a certificate of sufficient preliminary studies from his own country in

place of the Gymnasial Maturity certificate (a Degree in Arts or certificate of having passed an Examination in Classics and Mathematics at any recognised University is sufficient.)

2. The candidate must present a Dissertation on some Medical subject, written in German or Latin, together with a declaration in his own hand-writing that he has composed the Dissertation himself, without help from others, except what may be stated by him. In place of the Dissertation, a previously published Treatise or literary production may be substituted.

3. In case of admission by the Faculty the whole of the documents are laid before the Rector and the Chancellor, who may object to the admission if they are not satisfied.

4. If no objection be made by the Rector and Chancellor, and the candidate has paid the Promotion Fees to the Quæstor of the University, the Dissertation is to be judged by a Referee. If the Referee declares the work to be unsatisfactory, the candidate is rejected. In the contrary case, he is admitted to *vivâ voce* Examination before the Faculty.

5. The *vivâ voce* Examination takes place in the German language, lasts two or three hours, and is held in public.

6. The verbal Examination embraces the following subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Histology, Pathology and Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics (including Toxicology), Surgical Pathology, and Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Obstetrics.

7. Immediately after the conclusion of the Examination, of which a complete protocol must be drawn up by the President and signed by the Examiners, the result is decided on by them, in a private sitting, and at once made known to the candidate by the President. The Examination is not passed when two or more Members of the Faculty declare the result of the Examination to have been unsatisfactory. The kind of Degree to be granted is decided by a majority of votes—whether *cum laude*, *magnâ cum laude*, or *summâ cum laude*.

8. The approved Dissertation must be printed and published, and the appointed number be presented to the Faculty. Not until this has been done, can the promotion take place. Exception is made when the candidate has handed in a printed Treatise already.

9. Promotions to the M.D. *in absentia* do not take place at this University, except

in the case of *honoris causâ*, by the unanimous decision of the Faculty, to men who have rendered some great service to the science of Medicine.

10. The Fee for the promotion is 440 Marks (£22), which must be paid to the Quæstor of the University at the time of the petition for admission. If the Dissertation be not considered satisfactory, and the candidate in consequence be not admitted to the verbal Examination, 100 Marks are retained by the Faculty, and the rest returned to the candidate. If the verbal Examination be not passed, then half the Fees are forfeited; but if the candidate present himself again, in this case he has only to pay half the Fees again.

11. At the end of the year the Rector for the time being has to publish in the Hessian Grand Ducal Government Newspaper, and in some other national newspaper chosen by the University, the promotions that have taken place during the Rectorship, with the position in life of those promoted.

There are in connection with the University also a Library containing 140,000 volumes, an Academical Hospital and a Lying-in Institution.

GREIFSWALDE

The Faculty of Medicine at this University grants a Degree in Medicine and Surgery upon the following general conditions, viz.:

1. Satisfactory proof of Preliminary Education, either by Gymnasial Maturity certificate, or equivalent testimonial.
2. Satisfactory proof of three years' Medical and Surgical studies at a properly constituted Medical School and Hospital.
3. An Examination, conducted in the German language, on all Medical subjects.
4. A Thesis written by the candidate himself on some Medical subject of his own choosing, the title to be sent to the Faculty before appearing for the Examination. The language used must be Latin or German.

Upon complying with these conditions the successful candidate is promoted to the Doctorate in the usual manner.

GÖTTINGEN

A Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics is granted under the following conditions:

1. A written Essay must be sent in on any Medical subject chosen by the candi-

date, on the result of which depends the entrance to the Examination.

2. If the essay be considered satisfactory, the student is admitted to a *vivâ voce* Examination, which lasts a few hours, and is always held in German or Latin, at the option of the candidate.

3. A Fee of 439 Marks (£21 19s.) must be paid to the Medical Faculty prior to Examination.

4. The subjects of Examination are Anatomy and Morbid Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, General Pathology and Medicine, Surgical Pathology and Surgery, Toxicology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

If the candidate be successful, and the certificates of General and Medical Education be satisfactory, he receives a Diploma, and promises to hold his academical honour with dignity.

This University has for a long time enjoyed a European reputation. It numbers several distinguished names amongst its Professors. William III, of England, contributed £3000 to the building fund of the principal building, which was completed in 1837. Connected with it are a Museum, an Observatory, an Anatomical Institute, and a Library containing 330,000 printed volumes and 5000 MSS. There is also a large Infirmary and the Ernst-August Hospital.

HALLE

Halle is a large mining town of Prussian Saxony, with a population of 53,000 inhabitants. Many eminent men have been Professors in its University, which possesses a Library containing 100,000 volumes, and a Chemical Laboratory, a Zoological Museum, and a Hospital.

The following are the regulations for the Medical Degree:

1. Application for admission to the Examinations for Medical promotion must be made to the Dean, and at the same time must be presented. (1.) A Curriculum vitae. (2.) Certificate of maturity from a Gymnasium. (3.) Certificate of having passed a *Tentamen physicum* at least two years previously. (4.) Certificates of leaving, from the Universities, over at least eight Medical scholastic half years. Whoever is unable to present these certificates complete, and in the manner specified, must obtain a dispensation from the chief manager, through the University's Curatorium.

2. On making application, 360 Marks

must be paid to the Dean for the Examinations and the promotion, besides which, 12 Marks (4 thalers) must be paid before the promotion to the secretary of the University, which is shared equally between him and the beadle.

3. The Examinations are held on two consecutive days, by the regular Professors of the Faculty, on each of which days the result of the Examination is made known to the candidate.

4. After passing his Examination, the candidate must compose a scientific Treatise on any subject he pleases within the whole sphere of Medical Science, and deliver it to the Dean as an Inaugural Dissertation, together with the Theses, to be publicly discussed, and the Curriculum vitæ for Examination and approval; the same when printed must fill at least two quires. The candidate must bear the cost of printing both the Treatise and the Diploma; but the Diploma must be laid before the Dean for approval before being printed. 172 copies of the Treatise must be delivered to the secretary of the University at least three days before the promotion, and forty copies of the Diploma, when the secretary will give a receipt in the name of the Dean, and also for the 12 Marks mentioned under No. 2.

5. The candidates have to request all the Examiners personally to be present at the Examination, likewise the Members of the Faculty, when handing over the printed Treatise for promotion.

6. In the application for promotion, the candidate solicits from the Dean, in a few preliminary words, permission to defend his Treatise and the Theses; and this takes place then against two previously-appointed opponents; after which, those present (both from within and without the boundaries) are also called upon to join the discussion. After the discussion is ended, the candidate begs the Dean to grant him the Degree of Doctor; and this is done by administering the Doctoral oath, and delivering the Doctor's Diploma.

7. Whoever fails to pass the Examination, which includes all branches of Medicine and Surgery, will receive back from the Fees paid 40½ Marks (13 Thalers, 12 Sgr.); the rest goes to the Faculty.

8. The time for taking the Degree is left for the candidate to appoint. He must not, however, exceed one year from the time of passing the Examination to the taking of the Degree, or else he will have to submit to re-Examination, and must pay over again all the Fees.

HEIDELBERG

The following are the regulations to be observed for Graduation in Medicine in this University:

1. In applying for Examination for the Degree of Doctor, no evidence of Medical studies is required, further than the passing of the Examination.

2. The same demands are made of all candidates; the only difference is that the oral Examination is shortened if evidence be produced that the candidate has undergone, in the German empire, the *Staats-examen* for licence to practise.

3. The subjects of Examination are (1) Anatomy; (2) Physiology; (3) Pathological Anatomy; (4) *Materia Medica* (Pharmacognostics, Pharmacodynamics, and Toxicology); (5) Medicine; (6) Surgery; (7) Midwifery; (8) Ophthalmic Surgery.

4. A candidate may select one of these as the principal subject of his Examination. All the other subjects then become secondary.

5. The Examination is oral and written. The oral Examination can only be conducted in the German language.

6. The written part of the Examination consists of a Medical Dissertation in German or Latin, which must be given in before the oral Examination. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine delivers the Dissertation (or a scientific publication by the candidate, which may be substituted for it) to a reporter for his opinion. The reporter is authorised to hold a conversation with the candidate on the subject treated of in the work. In voting on the Dissertation, the question is put whether it shall be allowed to be printed. If it be printed, the names of the Dean for the time being, and of the reporter, must appear on the title-page.

7. The oral Examination comprises the principal subject chosen by the candidate, and a certain number of the secondary subjects. The number and selection of the secondary subjects vary, according as the state-Examination has or has not been passed. If proof be given that a state-Examination has been passed in the German Empire, the candidate is examined in the principal subject, and in three of the secondary subjects, selected by himself. If there be no proof of a state-Examination, he is examined in five secondary subjects. Of these, three are fixed—Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathological Anatomy; the other two may be chosen by the candi-

date. But if one of the three fixed subjects be chosen by the candidate as the principal subject, its place as a secondary subject is taken by another, selected by the candidate.

8. The duration of the oral Examination depends on the number of subjects. The candidate is examined on the principal subject for thirty minutes, on each secondary one for fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the judgment of the Examiners.

9. On the result of the entire Examination three votes are granted. The first (*summā cum laude*) can only be granted when the Dissertation has received the *imprimatur* of the Faculty. Even when the *imprimatur* has been received, the result of the oral Examination may be such as to entitle the candidate to the second vote (*insigni cum laude*) or to the third (*cum laude*).

10. No oath is administered. When the Diploma is delivered to the candidate by the Dean, he has to give his hand in promise that he will bear his academical dignity with honour.

11. The cost of the Examination, exclusive of that of the Diploma, amounts in all to 444 Marks (about £22). Of this sum, which must be paid before the beginning of the Examination, 179 Marks are returned in case of rejection.

12. The Diploma contains the description of the chief subject, an outline of the whole Examination, and the review of the Dissertation.

The University of Heidelberg is one of the most noted and liberal in Germany. It was founded in 1386, and possesses a Library of 150,000 volumes. There is connected with the University an Anatomical and Zoological Museum. The town is surrounded by beautiful scenery, being situated near the Rhine, on the banks of the Neckar, in Bavaria. It is built on a narrow ledge, between the river and the rock on which the castle is built, and possesses an intellectual society and charming promenades.

JENA

Jena is a very quaint University town in Saxe-Weimer, of 7000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Saale, and surrounded by woods and mountains. The number of its students is about 400 annually. Living and education are very cheap, and the surrounding country is

very beautiful. The town gives name to the memorable battle of October 14th, 1806, which laid Prussia at the feet of Napoleon I.

For the Medical Degree, the usual evidence of sufficient general education is required from a German Gymnasium or equivalent institution, and the following conditions insisted upon:

1. Certificate to be given as to the extent of Medical studies and the period of time which has elapsed since their completion (at least six terms).

2. Satisfactory evidence as to character from the neighbouring head office of police.

3. A written Essay upon any subject of Medical science, in German or Latin. The same composition must be given up, and is afterwards to be printed in the form of a Dissertation.

4. Matriculation into this University. This is done when, upon fulfilment of the other conditions, the candidate himself makes his appearance.

5. Payment of Examination and Promotion Fees must be made to the amount of 141 Thalers (about £22). In case the Examination is not passed, the Promotion Fees and 52 Thalers are returned.

The Examination will only be held in the German language. It comprises all branches of medicine, viz.:—Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, Special Pathology, Medicine, Therapeutics, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c.

No Examination takes place in the holidays. The Faculty holds Examinations from the first day of November to the fifteenth day of March, and from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of August.

When the Examination is passed, the student has to give in his Dissertation, the subject of which he chooses for himself. The Faculty examines the work to see whether it is worth publication. A dispensation from the Latin or German disputation may be granted when the Examination is very satisfactorily passed.

After the Essay is printed, and also when the public disputation is over, the making out of the Medical Diploma takes place.

The Degree of Doctor will only be granted in this University by the Faculty upon fulfilment of the above-named conditions.

KIEL

The following are the conditions for obtaining the Medical Degree:

1. The presentation on application of (a) a Curriculum vitæ; (b) certificate of Medical studies; (c) a scientific Treatise.

2. A written Examination.

3. A verbal Examination before the Faculty.

4. Payment of 360 Marks.

The Examinations include all branches of Medicine. The amount of Medical studies required is three years at a Medical institution. Evidence of the necessary preliminary education is required to be shown in the Curriculum vitæ.

Kiel, formerly a Hanse-town, is now a large port, of 32,000 inhabitants, situated on the Baltic side of Holstein, and belonging to Germany. The University possesses a Museum of Natural History.

KÖNIGSBERG

The Medical Faculty of this University grants a Degree upon the following conditions:

1. The usual proofs of Gymnasial Maturity, and sufficient Medical studies must be produced.

2. A scientific Treatise, written by the candidate, must be handed in, on the decision concerning which the admission to the Examination depends.

3. The candidate must pass two Examinations on separate days, the first being preliminary, and embracing Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and Materia Medica; the second being more severe, and embracing Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Midwifery, and Forensic Medicine.

4. Fees to the amount of 425 Marks must be paid to the Faculty prior to Examination.

The Diploma of Doctor is accorded by the Medical Faculty to no one who does not comply with the above conditions. The Examinations take place in the buildings of the Faculty, and are presided over by the Dean, who has a casting vote in giving the decision. There are good Laboratories, and all other facilities for Medical studies here.

LEIPZIG

In connection with this University are Chemical, Physico-Chemical, and Pathologico-Chemical Laboratories, a Zoological Institute, an Anatomical Institute, and a Physiological Institute under Professor

Ludwig. The number of Medical students during the Winter Session is generally about 450. The following are the Medical Degree regulations for those who have already passed the German *Staats-examen*.

1. The candidate must write, in a clear and legible hand, and in the German language, a Medical Treatise, which shall give evidence of a scientific education, and which he must deliver up to the Actuary of the Medical Faculty. The Dean receives the Treatise and then passes it to a Referee and co-Referee. Their opinion of it will be given in writing. If the judgment be favorable the candidate will be allowed to proceed to the Examination. If the judgment be not favorable he is not admitted to Examination. The Treatise must be accompanied by an autobiography of the candidate.

2. The candidate must undergo a verbal Examination before three members of the Faculty. The Treatise will be specially examined upon. The Examination will be public, and a protocol of the whole must be drawn up and signed by the three Examiners. If satisfactorily passed the candidate becomes a Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, shakes hands with the Members, and promises to honorably maintain his academical dignity.

3. The expenses of the Examination, preparation of Diploma, stamps, &c., amount to 300 Marks. This sum must be paid to the Actuary at the time of giving in the Treatise. Should the Treatise be rejected 225 Marks will be returned. Should the candidate fail to pass the verbal Examination 150 Marks will be returned.

The following are the conditions for those who have not passed the German States Examination:

(1.) The candidate must present—*a.* Testimonials of his good conduct. *b.* Certificates of his complete Medical, Theoretical, and Practical studies. *c.* A description of his general education.

(2.) The Examinations consist of a written and verbal test.

(3.) The candidate must deliver to the Actuary a Treatise in clear and very legible handwriting in the German language, on Medicine, which must display a sound scientific education. The Dean of the Medical Faculty will receive this and pass it to a Referee and co-Referee, who will pass judgment on it, which, if favorable, gives the candidate the right to proceed to the verbal Examination; but before doing so he must have the Treatise printed at his

own expense, and present some copies to the Faculty.

(4.) The verbal Examination consists of a practical and theoretical test. The practical part is conducted at the Hospital. The theoretical part is public, and is conducted before five members of the Faculty, who decide, by a majority of votes, whether the candidate has passed or not. The Dean presides and has a casting vote. A protocol is drawn up on the Examination and signed by the whole of the Examiners, which, when favorable, entitles the candidate to the Doctorate of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

(5.) The expenses of Examinations, printing of Diploma, stamps, &c., amount to 450 Marks, which must be handed in at the same time as the Treatise, of which sum, 375 Marks are returned if the Treatise be rejected, and half the 450 Marks if the candidate fail to pass the Examinations.

Leipzig is the second city of Saxony, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany. It consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful promenades, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs.

MARBURG

Any one wishing to proceed to the Medical Degree at this University must send in to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine the following:—1. A Curriculum vitæ. 2. A certificate of scientific studies. 3. A certificate of at least four years' study at a recognised University or Medical College. 4. A Dissertation in the German language.

If these are considered satisfactory by the Faculty, the candidate is then admitted to a *vivâ voce* Examination in the German language. If the Examination be satisfactorily passed, the Dissertation must be printed, at the candidate's expense, and publicly defended. Also, three or four printed Theses must be sent in. The cost for the Diploma is 330 Marks (£16 10s.).

Marburg is a prettily-situated small Hessian city on the line from Frankfort to Cassel, with a fine cathedral. A Hospital and various Laboratories for practical instruction are connected with this University.

MÜNCHEN (MUNICH)

In granting Medical Degrees at this University, a distinction will in future be

made between those candidates who have already passed a satisfactory public Examination as Physicians before a German State Examining Board, and those who have not, be they natives or foreigners.

From those candidates who have already passed the satisfactory German Examination nothing further is required in order to admit them to compete for the Doctorate than the certificate of having passed such Examination. The Medical Faculty dispenses such candidates from a repetition of an Examination of that kind, as the having passed satisfactorily that Examination shows that they have fulfilled all the necessary stipulations, and that they possess the requisite theoretical and practical knowledge.

The Faculty requires, however, the presentation of a Dissertation, written in either the Latin or German language. This is delivered by the Dean to one of the Members of the Faculty for Examination and judgment, and with his judgment it is circulated amongst the Faculty. If the Faculty approve of it, then it is printed, at the expense of the candidate, for the Members of the Faculty.

Candidates, however, who have not passed the German "Approbation-Examination" for Physicians must, before being admitted to the Doctorate Examination, present to the Medical Faculty the following:

1. A Gymnasial certificate, or at least such certificate as shows that the candidate has enjoyed a regular Education.
2. Certificates of at least four years' attendance at a University or Medical Institution, and of attendance at the Lectures on the principal branches of Natural Science and Medicine.
3. Clinical certificates of the treatment of an Internal-Surgical and Eye complaint, and also assistance at a birth.
4. A certificate of the performance of an operation on the dead body, and the application of a bandage.
5. The candidate must then pass a two hours' verbal Examination (in the German language) in the following branches, viz. Anatomy, Physiology, General Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, Diseases of the Eye.
6. The candidate has also to give in a Dissertation, which must be examined by a Member of the Faculty, to see whether it is worthy of being printed. The printing may be dispensed with at the request of the candidate.

7. The Fees for Examination and Promotion amount, for both kinds of candidates, to 100 Thalers, 300 Marks, or 175 Florins (£15).

Munich is the capital of Bavaria, is situated on the Isar, and contains a population of 170,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Germany, and the centre of modern German Art. The University is situated in the Ludwigstrasse, is a new building, and contains a Library of 500,000 volumes, the largest after Paris and London. Amongst the institutions connected with the University may be mentioned the Chemical Laboratory for Hygiene under the direction of the celebrated Professor Von Pettenkofer.

ROSTOCK

Whoever wishes to graduate as a *Medicinae, Chirurgiae et Artis Obstetriciae Doctor* at this University, must apply to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, and deliver to him at the same time the following documents:

1. A certificate of having gone through the requisite Course of studies in a University.

2. A certificate of Examination, testifying to the ability of the candidate in the practical exercise of the healing art.

3. A Treatise on any subject appertaining to Medical Science, composed by the candidate himself. A Fee of 350 Marks must be paid to the Faculty at the same time, of which two-thirds will be returned provided the Treatise is not deemed satisfactory.

In addition to the above is further to be noted:

- (1.) That the Medical Faculty consider the certificate of Maturity from a German Gymnasium a necessary Preliminary condition for Professional Medical studies.

- (2.) That the proof of having passed a satisfactory Examination in Germany is, under all circumstances, satisfactory. If, however, this document should not appear satisfactory, or cannot be presented at all, the Faculty require that the candidate be subjected to an Examination by the Faculty which shall pretty nearly correspond to the German States Examination. For this Examination, an additional 200 Marks must be paid to the Faculty. Only for special cases does the Faculty reserve to itself a special form of Examination.

- (3.) That the Inaugural Dissertation must, in contents and form, be the candidate's own work, and he must append to his

Treatise a written declaration to that effect. It is not, however, required that the work be composed entirely without assistance; but in this case, the literary sources, and also the name of him or them from whom he has received help, must be clearly and distinctly stated. Those Essays are considered the best which contribute most to our Medical or Scientific knowledge. Mere accounts of Diseases, or theoretical speculations in the dominion of Medicine, can, therefore, rarely be regarded as satisfactory. After the Dissertation has been stamped by the Dean in the name of the Faculty, the same must be printed, at the expense of the author, and at least 125 copies delivered to the Faculty.

When the candidate has satisfactorily fulfilled the above conditions, he must finally introduce his Essay, and read it publicly in the Aula here, and defend it against any objections that may be made.

Promotions *in absentia* cannot be made, except with the sole exception of a *promotio honoris causa* for distinguished service to Medical Science.

Rostock is the largest town in Mecklenburg, on the Warnow. The famous Kepler was for a time Professor at this University.

STRASSBURG

The following is an extract from the regulations of the University of Strassburg relative to Degrees in Medicine.

Any person desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine can only be admitted to graduation on fulfilling the following conditions:—(a.) If he belong to the German empire, he must have a certificate of maturity from a German Gymnasium, and completed an academical four years' Course of study of Medicine and of the Natural Sciences. By an unanimous decision of the Faculty one or two Sessions may be omitted. Foreigners desirous of graduating are not required to have passed through the four years' Course, if they produce proof of having received instruction equivalent to the Course of study in the Medical Faculties of Germany. (b.) He must present a scientific Essay (Dissertation) composed by himself. (c.) He must undergo the Faculty Examination on all Medical subjects. (d.) He must pay the prescribed Fee of 300 Marks.

In his application for graduation, which must be addressed to the Dean, the candidate must produce the evidence referred to in (a), and forward a scientific memoir on some department of Medicine, with a

written assurance that it is absolutely his own composition. If the Dissertation receive the approval of the Faculty, the candidate is admitted to Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the ordinary Professors, and consists of an oral theoretical Examination in all important departments of Medicine. If the candidate fail to give satisfaction in the oral Examinations, he must, in order to obtain the Degree of Doctor, again undergo the Examination after a time to be determined by the Faculty, but he is not required to present a second Dissertation.

In the case of candidates who have already passed the State Examination, a colloquy before three Members of the Faculty may, by the unanimous decision of the Faculty, be substituted for the oral Examination.

Degrees in Medicine are not conferred on absent candidates, or without compliance with these conditions.

Strassburg is the capital of Elsass, and is situated about one mile west of the Rhine, at the conflux of the rivers Ill and Breusche. There is a famous Library in connection with the University, which was set fire to on Aug. 30th, 1870, by the Germans during their invasion of France. The University is an old one, and was abolished by the French in 1794, and reopened by the Germans in 1872; the Library also having been restored and containing now 200,000 volumes. Recklinghausen, Virchow's most promising pupil, is Professor of Pathology here.

TÜBINGEN

The Faculty of Medicine here grants a Degree in Medicine under the following conditions:

1. The candidate must send in with his application—*a.* A Curriculum vitæ; *b.* A certificate of having gone through a thorough Course of instruction at the Gymnasium, or some equivalent institution; *c.* Proof of a sufficient study of Medicine at a University, and certificates of having attended the Lectures having reference to the subjects of Examination.

2. The Examination consists of a written and a subsequent verbal one. A legalised proof of having passed a satisfactory Examination in Medicine and Surgery in a foreign country dispenses with the written Examination, but not with the verbal one. In no case can a Degree be granted *in absentia*.

3. In the written Examination will be put one question in each of the following

subjects:—(1) Anatomy; (2) Physiology; (3) Materia Medica; (4) General Pathology and Therapeutics; (5) Two questions in Special Pathology and Therapeutics. In addition to which, if a Doctor's Degree in Surgery be required, one question will be put on each of the following subjects:—(1) General Surgery; (2) Special Surgery; (3) Surgical Operations; (4) Midwifery.

4. The Fees amount to 300 Marks, including the printing of the Diploma, which Fee must be paid on application. If the candidate be rejected at the written Examination, and be not admitted to the verbal one, the whole of the Fees will be returned. If he be rejected after the verbal one, only half will be returned.

5. The candidate must compose a Dissertation under the presidency of a Member of the Faculty, and get it printed; 250 copies are to be presented to the University. If, however, the Essay be published either in a periodical or as a special pamphlet, 100 copies will suffice, but they must be provided with a special title-page. Only such candidates as have given numerous and satisfactory literary proofs of their capacity can be allowed to dispense with the composition of an Essay.

Tübingen is an University of some note, not far from Stuttgart, in Würtemberg. A Hospital and Institution for Practical Instruction are connected with it.

WÜRZBURG

Before being admitted to the Examination for the Doctorate of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, the candidate must pass the Medical Approbation Examination, which consists in showing—by testimonials or certificates—that he has a good moral character, and that he has passed through four years' study at a University, six Sessions of which must have been devoted to Medical studies.

Upon fulfilment of these conditions, the candidate will be admitted to a written and *viva voce* Examination, before which, however, he must pay to the Faculty 300 Marks (£15).

The written Examination consists in the composition of a scientific work out of the sphere of Theoretical or Practical Medicine, which Dissertation must be handed to the Dean, who will give it to one of the Examining Professors to report on.

Upon the satisfactory or unsatisfactory decision of the reporter depends the admission to the *viva voce* Examination. It

is customary for the Dissertation to be printed.

If the decision of the reporter with regard to the theme be unfavorable, then admission to the *viva voce* Examination is denied, and another theme must be composed, and handed in at a future time. Should the second theme, however, be deemed unsatisfactory, the candidate will not be allowed to re-appear. He then receives back all his Fees except 30 Marks.

If the Dissertation be approved by the Faculty, then the candidate is admitted to a *viva voce* Examination, in the German language, which consists of the following subjects:—Anatomy and Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Medicine, Special Therapeutics, Surgery, Obstetrics and Ophthalmology. A knowledge also of Psychology and State Medicine is required.

After taking the Examination Oath, the result and standing of the Examination is imparted to the candidate by the Dean—whether very good, good, or moderate.

When the candidate is unsuccessful at the *viva voce* Examination, he receives back half the Fees, and is allowed to present himself for Examination again in six months time by paying half the Fees again. Only one more attempt is, however, allowed after the first rejection at the *viva voce*.

After successful Examination, the candidate will receive, with fitting solemnity, his Diploma of Doctor.

Würzburg is a beautiful town of 40,000 inhabitants, situated on the Main, in Bavaria.

GERMAN "STAATS-EXAMEN" REGULATIONS

The Examination for the Licence to Practise as a Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur in any part of the German Empire, may be either passed before the Medical Examination Commission at Berlin or before a Medical Examination Committee at any German University. The Examination Committees, consisting of scientifically educated Professional men in all branches of the Faculty, are appointed every year by the authorised Central Board, on whose decision it depends whether the Presidency of the Commission shall be selected from the number of Examiners or not. The notice for Examination before the superior Examination Committee must be deposited

with the Minister of Medical affairs at Berlin, and the notice for Examination before an Academical Examination Committee with the acting Curator of the University chosen, or, in default of such functionary, with the nearest superior Court of the Examination Commission. To the notice for Examination must be attached—

1. The certificate of Gymnasial Maturity.

2. The certificate of the full Course of study of the Medical branches at a University.

3. The certificate of proficiency at the Natural Science Examination of some German University.

4. Proof that the candidate has taken part and had practice for at least two terms both in Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine, and in Clinical Midwifery has attended at least four separate births.

5. A Testimonial from a Public Vaccinator, or some other recognised Medical man, that the candidate has acquired the necessary dexterity in Vaccination.

The Examinations commence every year in November, and may not be continued beyond the middle of July in the following year.

Candidates who have not reported themselves at the latest by the end of the year, and who have not deposited the certificates required, may not be admitted to Examination before the November following. Exceptions to this rule can only be made under very special circumstances.

The Examination is divided into five parts, viz.:

(1.) The Anatomical, Physiological, and Pathological-Anatomical portion.

(2.) The Surgical and Ophthalmic portion.

(3.) The Medical portion.

(4.) The Gynæcological portion.

(5.) The *viva voce* portion.

All candidates, without exception, must pass these Examinations in the above order, and no regard is paid as to what branch of the science the candidate will, in the future especially, or by preference, devote himself.

In the first portion the candidate has to write Essays on the various subjects, and also to point out on the dead body and reply to questions put to him by the Examinations.

In the second portion the candidate has to undergo a Clinical and a Technical test. The Clinical part is conducted in the Surgical department of a large Hospital, or in the Clinicum of a University, and

usually lasts from seven to nine days, the candidate during this period taking charge of several patients, under the supervision of one of the Examiners. During this period, also, the candidate may be required to satisfy the Examiners that he can operate on the dead body, and is always required to give his diagnosis in an Eye case.

The third portion of the Examination is devoted to Medicine and is purely Clinical in its character. The candidate is examined in a Hospital or Clinicum of a University, and is required to write prescriptions, and to give his opinion as to the doses of certain drugs given in certain cases of sickness.

The fourth portion consists in an Examination conducted in the Charity Lying-in Hospital at Berlin, or in the Lying-in Hospital of a University. The candidate has to examine cases in the presence of an Examiner and to give his diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. He is also required to attend a birth in presence of an Examiner, and to write down his opinion of the case afterwards, stating the exact presentation, &c. He is also required to undertake the treatment of cases during seven days under the superintendence of an Examiner.

The fifth portion is the *viva voce* Examination, which is conducted publicly under the superintendence of the President of the Examination Commission, by three Commissioners. To this Examination only those candidates will be admitted who have satisfactorily passed the previous portions. This Examination includes General and Special Pathology, Therapeutics, Surgery, Midwifery, Pharmacy, and Hygiene. Any candidate who fails to pass these five portions of the Examination twice will not be readmitted for fresh Examination.

The Fee for the Examination is fixed at 204 Marks (or £10 4s. English money), that is to say—

	£	s.	d.		Marks.
1st portion	2	6	0	=	46
2nd "	3	3	0	=	63
3rd "	1	14	0	=	34
4th "	1	4	0	=	24
5th "	0	6	0	=	6
Expenses	1	11	0	=	31
	£10	4	0		M. 204

The above Examinations are always conducted in the German language.

GIBRALTAR

There is no University or Medical School at Gibraltar, and any one wishing to practise as a Physician must obtain a British Diploma, and register it in London. In special cases the right to practise has been conferred on foreign Physicians; for instance, some Spanish Physicians were permitted to practise in the colony on account of the services they had rendered the Government during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1828; and, again, the Governor was applied to some time since to amend the law relating to Medical Practitioners, as there was such a scarcity of qualified Physicians in the place; and as a means of temporarily providing for this want, he licensed four Spanish Physicians as Practitioners in the colony; but they never will have the right to hold any Government appointment, provided that British Physicians can be found for them. There are at present seven Medical men in the town.

GREECE

Medical Graduates of the University of Athens may practise in any part of Greece, provided that they attend for nine months the practice of the City Clinical Institution, or "*αστυκλινική*," subsequently to graduating at the University, and three months afterwards pass the Medical Examination before the Medical Council, which is entirely practical, and concluded in one day. Medical Graduates of other Universities are not required to attend the practice of the "*αστυκλινική*," but must pass the Examination before the Medical Council, which may be conducted in either Modern Greek, English, French, German, or Italian.

ATHENAI (ATHENS—ΑΘΗΝΑΙ)

This University ("*Πανεπιστήμιον*") is the only one in Greece, and possesses the handsomest buildings in the city, a Library containing 30,000 volumes, and an excellent Medical School. The number of Medical students is 300 annually.

The following are the regulations of the Medical Faculty:

1. A certificate of Maturity from the University Gymnasium (a Classical and Mathematical Preparatory School).

2. Four years' study at the Medical School.

3. A written and oral Theoretical Examination in Medical subjects taught in the Medical School.

The M.D. is a scientific title, which does not confer the licence to practise, but without which the Examination for the licence may not be passed, except by foreigners who possess some other Medical Degree. No Degree is ever conferred by any of the Faculties of this University without Examination, and full compliance with the regulations, except *honoris causâ* to men of scientific and national eminence, as, for instance, in the case of the Doctorate of Laws recently conferred on M. Gambetta.

HOLLAND

No one can legally practise Medicine in this kingdom unless he has obtained the licence to practise, by undergoing an Examination before eight Professors, appointed annually by the Government. The University M.D. does not grant a licence to practise. There are three Universities, all supported by Government, and two Medical Schools—one at the Athenæum of Amsterdam, and the other at Drenthe.

The following are the University regulations in alphabetical order:

GRONINGEN

In order to matriculate the candidate must present a certificate of a Gymnasial Maturity, or undergo an equivalent Examination. He must then attend courses, including practical work in Laboratories and in Hospital Wards for six years. The Examinations are held every two years upon the subjects of the preceding two years' Lectures. After passing the final Examination, which includes all branches of Medicine, and presenting a Thesis, which is subject to debate, the Degree of M.D. is conferred.

Candidates who have studied at Foreign Universities and Medical Boards, are admitted to Examination upon producing satisfactory certificates of Medical and general education.

LEYDEN

This University grants a Degree in Medicine upon terms exactly similar to those of Groningen, and possesses an excellent Medical School.

UTRECHT

The Faculty of Medicine here grants a Degree in Medicine under the following conditions, viz.:

1. Certificate of Gymnasial Maturity, or equivalent Examination.

2. Six years' study at this or some other respectable Medical School.

3. Examination in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Medicine, Pathological Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, and Materia Medica.

4. Presentation and defence of a Thesis.

5. Payment of Promotion Fees amounting to £15.

There is a Library attached to this School containing 50,000 volumes.

DUTCH STATE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

The applicant for admission to this Examination must either be a Doctor of Medicine of some respectable University, or else possess a certificate of Gymnasial Maturity; otherwise, he must submit to a preliminary literary and philosophical Examination. The Medical Examination includes General and Special Pathology, Pharmacology, Morbid Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, and Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. If the Examination be successfully passed, and the certificates of Medical studies satisfactory (at least six terms), the licence is granted. The Professors receive a fixed salary from the State, and have no pecuniary interest in the number of students. The Course of Lectures at all the Dutch Medical Schools are recognised for this licence.

ITALY

In order to practise as a Physician in the Kingdom of Italy a Degree in Medicine must be obtained from one of the seventeen State Universities or the four Free Universities. The regulations for the Medical Degree are the same at all Universities in the country, and are under Government supervision.

To Matriculate, the applicant must possess a certificate from a Lyceum, which is a high grade of Literary institute. The course of Medical study extends over six years, as follows:

First year.—Botany, Physics, Zoology, Human Anatomy, and Microscopy.

Second year.—Chemistry, Comparative and Human Anatomy, Dissections, and Histology.

Third year.—Human Physiology, General Pathology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacology.

Fourth year.—Topographical Anatomy,

General Medical and Surgical Pathology, Clinics, and Pathological Anatomy.

Fifth year.—Practice of Medicine and Surgery, Medical and Surgical Clinics, Operative Surgery, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology.

Sixth year.—Mental Diseases, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinics in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Dermatology, and Syphilis.

There are three Examinations, held at intervals of two years, by a commission composed of Professors, with one or two Associates, having no connection whatever with the Schools, and nominated by the Government. Excellence in one or more branches is not allowed to compensate for failure in others.

Upon passing the Second Examination, at the end of the fourth year, the student receives the title of Licentiate, which is merely an academical distinction. The Final Examination, at the end of the sixth year, includes not only all the subjects of the entire Course of study, but also the Diagnosis and Treatment of Medical, Surgical, and Obstetric cases. Upon passing this Examination and presenting a Thesis, the candidate receives the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, with the right to practise. The Professors receive fixed salaries, and have no pecuniary interest in the size of the classes. The Fees for the entire Course are £35.

Foreigners desirous of obtaining the M.D. at an Italian University (either Royal or Free) must undergo the same studies as natives, but if they are already qualified to practise in a foreign country they must exhibit their Diplomas, from some respectable foreign Medical University or College, giving, at the same time, satisfactory proof, by certificates, that they have gone through all the studies and passed all the Examinations required for their Diplomas. They must also pass the Final Examination for the Medical Degree, deliver up a Thesis, and pay the required Fees. The Examinations are conducted in the Italian or Latin languages.

There are Medical Schools at Ferrara, Modena, and Parma, which do not grant Degrees, and also at the following Universities:

BOLOGNA

A celebrated University, founded in 1119 by Irnerius, who, by his Lectures on the Pandects, wherein he unfolded the principles of Roman law, made this a centre of learn-

ing. In 1158 Bologna received from Frederick Barbarossa its charter of a University, and from this and Paris University the whole European University system developed. There is attached to it a Museum of Anatomy, a Cabinet of Natural History, and a splendid Library.

CATANIA

Situated at the foot of Mount Ætna, in Sicilia.

GENOVA (GENOA)

The most important town in the Genoese Riviera. The School of Medicine is a poor one.

NAPOLI (NAPLES)

Connected with this University is one of the best Italian Medical Schools.

PADOVA (PADUA)

A very old University with an excellent Medical School.

PALERMO

The capital of Sicilia. The University has an excellent Medical College and Library connected with it.

PAVIA

One of the oldest Universities in Europe, on the Ticino. The Medical School has long been celebrated for the eminence of its Professors.

PISA

A University of the twelfth century, situated twelve miles from the entrance of the Arno into the sea. The Medical School enjoys a great reputation.

ROMA (ROME)

The capital of Italy. This Medical School has the advantage of the splendid Libraries in the city, and the other helps to Medical study to be found there.

SIENA

A Tuscan city. In connection with the University is a splendid Library.

SALERNO

In ancient times this was the best University in Europe, and celebrated for its

Medical School, which was known all over the Continent in the eleventh century. It is now very different, the Medical School being poorly attended, and the facilities for scientific research being exceedingly meagre.

TORINO (TURIN)

The capital of Piedmont. The University contains a splendid Library and Egyptian Museum.

MALTA

In order to practise as a Medical Practitioner in this island, which belongs to Great Britain, the Examination must be passed before the Medical Board of the island. No one, whether Graduate of Malta or other University, can evade this Examination, which is of a practical nature. There is an excellent opening for one or two well-qualified British Practitioners at Valetta, and a fortune may be made in a very short time.

VALETTA

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Malta, at Valetta, is granted on the following conditions, viz.:

A Matriculation Examination, which takes place not oftener than once in every three years, must be passed before the special Council of the Faculty. The following subjects are examined upon:—A complete knowledge of the Italian language. A competent knowledge of the Latin language. A knowledge of English, French, or German. A knowledge of Mathematics and Physical Sciences.

After which an Academical Course of four scholastic years, including attendance at the Central Hospital Wards. Each academical or scholastic year consists of nine months, commencing October 1st and terminating June 30th.

The annual Examinations must be passed, which are conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

After the termination of the last Examination the Degree is conferred on the successful candidates, which is a scientific title only, and does not confer the right to practise without first of all passing the Examination of the Medical Board of the island.

There is an excellent Lyceum here, which imparts the necessary instruction for the preliminary Examination.

MONTENEGRO

Before being permitted to practise as a Physician or Surgeon in this country the applicant must produce evidence of having obtained in a regular manner a Degree or Diploma in Medicine and Surgery from some recognised University, College, or Medical Board. This must be effected by means of the Consul.

NORWAY

The standard of medical education in Norway is one of the highest in Europe. There is but one Medical School in connection with the University of Christiana, and the Faculty of Medicine grants two Diplomas, one the Doctorate, and the other the Licence to practise as a Physician. Every Professor of the University must be a Graduate in Medicine, and receives an annually-increasing salary. The students and Licentiates pay no Fees, and, therefore, the Faculty has no pecuniary interest in the number of the students.

The following are the University regulations:

CHRISTIANA

The Doctorate of Medicine may be conferred upon any Licentiate of the University upon his passing the required Examinations. The Fees are so high that few Physicians ever think of becoming M.D.

To Matriculate as a student of Medicine the applicant has to pass two preliminary Examinations, one in Arts, including Norwegian, Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Mathematics, Geography, and History; and one in Philosophy, including Geometry, Zoology, Botany, Astronomy, and the elements of Chemistry and Physics. He then enters on the study of Medicine proper, which occupies nearly seven years. There are three Professional Examinations, arranged as follows:

First Examination, held two years and a half after Matriculation, upon Anatomy, Dissections, use of the Microscope, Histology, Chemistry (organic and inorganic), Zoology, and Botany.

Second Examination, held three years and a half after the first, upon Physics, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Medicine, Therapeutics, General Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Skin Diseases, and Syphilis.

Third Examination, held about a year after the second, upon Surgery and Bandaging, Topographical Anatomy, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Diseases of Children,

Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, and a Practical Examination in Medicine and Surgery. Thorough practical work in connection with the various Hospital Wards is also obligatory. Upon passing the Final Examination the candidate becomes a Physician, and receives the right to practise. If he wish to proceed to the Doctorate, which is merely a scientific title, and gives the right to Lecture at the University, he must pass another minute Examination upon all those subjects already passed, and a number more, and must deliver up and defend a Thesis. This is so severe a test as to be rarely attempted, except for the sake of University appointments.

PORTUGAL

There are two Medical Schools at Lisbon and Oporto, besides the one in connection with the only University, Coimbra. All are supported by Government. In order to practise as a Medical man the Licence in Medicine must be obtained from the University. Any foreign Medical man who wished to practise in Portugal would have to present—*a*. A certificate of having passed an Examination in Arts, signed by the respective Consuls or Ambassadors of his country. *b*. A Medical Diploma from a Government University or Medical School. *c*. He must pass an Examination in all the branches of Medicine. *d*. He must present a printed Dissertation to the Faculty, and defend it.

COIMBRA

The Medical Faculty at this University requires the applicant for Matriculation to pass an Examination in Latin, Portuguese, French, English, Mathematics, Elementary Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Logic, History, and Geography. The Course of Lectures extends over five years of nine months each, and is as follows:

First year.—Chemistry (organic and inorganic), Physics, and Anatomy.

Second year.—Zoology, Physiology, Anatomy, and Histology.

Third year.—Botany, Pharmacology, General Pathology, Clinical and Operative Surgery.

Fourth year.—Special Pathology, Surgery, Pathological Anatomy, Medical and Surgical Clinics.

Fifth year.—Legal Medicine, Toxicology, Hygiene, Obstetrics, and Gynæco-

logy, Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical Clinics.

The Examinations are held at the end of each year. After passing the final Examination the candidate receives the Degree of Licentiate, with the right to practise.

The M.D. can only be obtained by a Licentiate of Medicine upon presentation and defence of a Thesis.

The Professors receive a fixed salary from the State. The principal Professors have 700,000 reis (£155 10s.) a year; the supplementary Professors have 400,000 reis (or £89) per annum, and the Demonstrators 300,000 reis (£66 10s.).

ROUMANIA

Any one wishing to practise Medicine or Surgery in this country, whether already qualified to practise in any other country or not, must present himself before the Medical Faculty at Bucharest, and obtain the licence to practise.

BUCHAREST

The Faculty of Medicine grants a Degree in Medicine and Surgery, which entitles the holder to practise in any part of the country. The following are the conditions:

1. A certificate of Maturity from the Lyceum, or some other educational body.

2. A certificate of sufficient Medical studies at a University.

3. An Examination on all Medical subjects.

The College has 500 students annually, a great number of whom attend the Medical School. There are several Hospitals and Infirmaries, and a Lyceum conducted by twelve Professors. The students have every facility for study.

RUSSIA

In order to practise as a Medical Practitioner in this country, the Diploma of Physician must be obtained from one of the Universities of the Empire, the regulations of which are the same, as follows:

To Matriculate, the student must have a Gymnasial Maturity certificate, or undergo an Examination in Arts. The Course of Medical study must extend over five years, with Examinations at the end of each year. The final Examination embraces Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Phy-

siology, Histology, Pharmacology, Pathology, and Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Clinics; and when passed entitles the candidate to the appellation of "Physician," with the right to practise. In order to obtain the M.D. the applicant must be a Physician of the Empire, undergo a written Examination on all Medical subjects and present a Thesis.

The Fees for the Courses at all the Schools, except St Petersburg, amount to £8 (English money).

The following are the Russian Universities in alphabetical order:

DORPAT

This University was founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus, when the Swedes were masters; it was suppressed in 1656 by the Muscovites, and re-established by the late Emperor Alexander in 1802. There are a Library, containing 80,000 books, a Museum, and a Botanic Garden attached to it. The Medical School is a very good one.

HELSINGFORS

A small University in Finland.

KAZAN

A small University near the Volga, in the eastern portion of European Russia.

KHARKOW (CHARKOFF)

A University of Little Russia, situated midway between the Don and Dnieper.

KIEW (KIEFF)

St Vladimar's University at Kiew was founded in 1834, and has one of the best Medical Schools in Russia, also Zoological and Botanical Cabinets.

MOSKWA (MOSCOW)

This University was founded in 1755. Connected with it are the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, the Museum of Natural History, Botanic Garden, and Library of 90,000 volumes.

ST PETERSBURG

This University was founded in 1819, and has attached to it a Medico-Chirurgical Academy of high reputation, an Imperial Library, containing 450,000 volumes, and 25,000 MSS., and a good

Museum. The regulations are the same for the Medical Degree as at the other Universities except that all the Lectures here are free, and not at any of the other Faculties.

WARSZAWA (WARSAW)

This University was suppressed in 1830 and re-opened in 1860. There is a good Medical School.

SARDINIA

This large island belongs to the Kingdom of Italy, and its Medical laws are the same as those of that country. There are no Medical Schools or Universities.

SERVIA

This country offers few temptations at the present time to foreign Medical men. The people are poor and money is scarce. The conditions for Medical Practice are:—1st, a Diploma from the Medical Faculty at Belgrade. or 2nd, a Degree from a French or Austrian University.

BELGRADE

There is a Medical School and Clinical Hospital here, which grants Diplomas to practise under the following conditions:—1. A Gymnasial Maturity certificate. 2. Certificate of attendance on all the Courses of Lectures at this School. 3. Examination before the Faculty on all branches of Medicine. 4. Payment of Examination and Promotion Fees. This School, although by no means an inferior one, is rarely attended by foreigners, by whom as a rule the language is with difficulty learnt.

SICILIA (SICILY)

For particulars of this large island refer to Italy, of which kingdom it is a part.

SPAIN

There are ten Universities in Spain, but that of Madrid is the only one which is organised on the scale of a great national establishment. It bears the title of "Central University," while its humbler sisters at Barcelona, Granada, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid are only "District Universities." Formerly Medical Faculties were attached to most of these, but now the Central University of Madrid alone possesses a Medical

Faculty, empowered to grant Degrees, and Granada and Seville alone possess Medical Schools in connection with it.

MADRID

This University possesses, besides the Medical School, four public Libraries and three Museums. To matriculate as a Medical student the candidate must possess the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Course of Medical study is four years. The Examinations to be passed are held at various periods during the four years' Course and include all the Medical branches. The final one entitles the candidate to the licence to practise as a Licentiate of Medicine. In order to obtain the M.D. the licence must be first obtained and then a Thesis must be sent in and publicly defended.

The Professors at Madrid receive fixed salaries of from £160 to £260 per annum, and at the other Schools £120 per annum, and are independent of the size of their classes.

SWEDEN

There are two Universities and one Medical Academy in this Kingdom which confer the licence to practise as a Physician after an Examination has been passed. No one may practise who has not obtained the licence to practise from one of the Boards. The following are the regulations for the licence at the Universities and Academy.

To Matriculate the candidate must have a certificate from a Gymnasium. Three years after matriculating the student is required to pass the Medico-Philosophical Examination, which includes Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy. Three years later he must pass the Examination for the Diploma of candidate in Medicine, which includes Anatomy, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy, and Pharmacology. Four years later he must pass the final Examination upon Practical Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence. Upon passing the last Examination, the candidate receives the licence to practise. Attendance upon the Lectures is not obligatory, but the student is obliged to attend Clinics for at least one year and a half.

The Karolina Medico-Chirurgical Institute at Stockholm, or Academy of Medicine, as it is sometimes called, is the

largest Medical School in the country, and grants more licences than the two Universities together. Connected with it are a Museum of Pathological Anatomy and a good Library. The Professors receive fixed salaries of from £225 to £280 per annum. The students pay no Fees whatever. The following are the Universities:

LUND

This University grants the licence to practise under the regulations named already. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon all Licentiates of Lund, Upsala, or Stockholm, on their presenting a Thesis, and defending it before the Faculty.

The Professors receive fixed salaries of from £225 to £280 per annum, and, as the students pay no Fees whatever, the Professors have no pecuniary interest in the size of the classes. Attendance upon the Lectures is not obligatory for the licence, but only for the Degree. The student, however, is bound to attend Clinics for at least one year and a half, both for the licence and Degree.

UPSALA

The regulations for the Medical Licence and Degree are the same as at Lund.

Connected with this University are a Museum of Pathological Anatomy and a good Library. There are also a Histological and a Physiological Institution here.

SWITZERLAND

The laws having reference to the Medical Profession in this Republic are just now about to undergo a great change. Formerly each of the twenty-two cantons had its own separate laws, and insisted upon the strictest conformity to them, which caused great inconvenience and annoyance to Medical men, whenever they happened to change their residences from one canton to another, perhaps only a distance of a mile or two, or even only across the road. One canton would perhaps permit free trade in Medicine, another would only allow Medical Graduates to practise, and another would insist upon an Examination being passed by all Medical Practitioners, whether Graduates or not. On December 19, 1877, the Swiss Federal Council agreed that in the future all who wished to practise as Medical Practitioners, whether

Graduates or not, should be compelled to pass a State Examination, similar to the German *Staats-Examen*, and in all probability this regulation will very soon come into force. In the meantime there are two separate licensing bodies for Switzerland, one holding Examinations at Genève, and the other at Basel, Bern, and Zürich, both of which have the same regulations, and grant the licence to practise in all parts of the Republic. The University Medical Degrees of Basel, Bern, Genève, and Zürich do not grant the licence to practise, but are only scientific titles. The following are the University regulations in alphabetical order:

BASEL (BÂLE)

At this University the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, is granted by the Faculty of Medicine upon fulfilment of the following conditions:

I.—Application for admission to the Examination must be made to the Dean of the Faculty in writing, enclosing:—1. A *Curriculum vitæ*, which names the amount of general education undergone. 2. The Academical Matriculation of this place. 3. Certificates of attendance at the Academical Lectures. 4. A certificate of conduct from the High School in which the candidate has made his principal studies. 5. A scientific treatise on any subject he chooses within the sphere of Medical or Natural Science.

II.—The Examination is partly written (*Tentamen*) and partly verbal (*Rigorosum*).

III.—The written Examination consists in answering five questions having reference to Anatomy, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, and Surgery.

IV.—In case of rejection the Faculty can appoint a time for a repetition of the Examination, before which time the candidate cannot be re-examined.

V.—The whole of the Professors of the Faculty are invited to the verbal Examination. The following are the subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, *Materia Medica*, Surgery, and Midwifery.

VI.—The Examination by each Examiner must not last longer than half an hour.

VII.—The Degrees in which Doctorships are granted are *Summâ cum laude*, *Insigni cum laude*, *Magnâ cum laude*, *Cum laude*, and *Rite*.

VIII.—In adjudicating on both the

written and verbal Examination, not only will the special knowledge in the respective branches be taken into consideration, but also the possession of a general scientific knowledge, and especially a comprehensive knowledge of Natural Science.

IX.—120 copies of the Treatise must be delivered to the Faculty.

X.—Promotions are not granted to applicants who have not passed the Examinations here; but the Faculty can confer the Degree of Doctor on notable and eminent Physicians *honoris causâ*.

XI.—The Fees for graduation amount to 350 francs, viz. 100 for the *Tentamen*, 200 for the *Rigorosum*, and 50 for the Promotion.

XII.—If the candidate be rejected after either Examination he forfeits the Fees. The re-Examination is free of charge.

Connected with this University are the Town Hospital, a Hospital for Diseases of Children, and various Laboratories. The University is celebrated for its ethnological collections.

BERN

This University confers a Degree in Medicine and Surgery, the following being the regulations:

Before being admitted to Examination, the candidate must submit to the Faculty of Medicine a manuscript Dissertation of scientific value, and if this be accepted, he must, after producing evidence of a regular education, including general, scientific, and Medical studies, appear at the University and pass a *vivâ voce* Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Legal Medicine, General Pathology and Medicine, Surgical Pathology and Surgery, *Materia Medica*, and Ophthalmology. The Examination never lasts longer than one day, and is conducted in either the German or French language.

Bern is the capital of Switzerland, and its University possesses a fine Museum.

GENÈVE

(Germ., Genf; Ital., Ginevra; Eng., Geneva.)

Any one may present himself for Examination for the Medical Degree at this University who is a Bachelor of Sciences or Letters, or who can show, by Diplomas or certificates, that he has had equivalent or sufficient education.

Before being admitted to each Examination the candidate must pay to the Beadle

a sum of 40 francs; and after the last Examination another sum of 100 francs must be paid to the Faculty of Medicine. If the Examination is not passed satisfactorily the half of the first Fee is returned, and the second Fee is not paid at all. The Examination is divided into five portions:

First Examination.—Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, an Autopsy (for which one hour is allowed), and an Anatomical Preparation (for which four hours are allowed).

Second Examination.—Internal Pathology, External Pathology, Operative Medicine, three Operations, and the Application of Bandages.

Third Examination.—Hygiene, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Legal Medicine, and a Medico-legal Report upon a case given.

Fourth Examination.—Examination of two Medical, two Surgical, and one Midwifery case in Hospital. For each is allowed fifteen minutes. Operative Midwifery on the "Mannequin." Discussion upon each of the foregoing cases. Written Essay about one case of Medicine and one of Surgery, for which two hours are allowed.

Fifth Examination.—Defence of a Dissertation, in the French language, upon any subject of Medical Science chosen by the candidate, and which has been previously communicated to the Faculty.

ZÜRICH

The following are the regulations for Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery:

1. In order to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine the candidate must send to the Dean a written memorial, accompanied by (a) evidence of attendance on Lectures of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Medical Subjects; (b) a Dissertation on some subjects in Medical Science, which, after approval, the candidate must have printed at his own expense.

2. The Dissertation is delivered by the Dean for Examination to the teacher of the subject of which it treats, or to the Member of the Faculty at whose suggestion it has been composed. A recommendatory opinion of the first Examiner decides its acceptance; in this case his name appears on the title when it is printed. If the first opinion be doubtful

or unfavorable the Thesis must be circulated among all the Members of the Faculty, and is only accepted if two thirds of them give their written votes in its favour.

3. When the Dissertation is approved the candidate is admitted to Examination for the Degree. The first part is written, and the candidate has to answer two questions drawn by lot, one on Anatomy and Physiology, the other on Pathology and Therapeutics, Surgery, or Midwifery. The answers are circulated among the Members of the Faculty, who, after examining them, express in writing their determination (by a simple majority) whether the candidate shall be admitted to the Second (Oral) Examination. The Oral Examination comprises the above-named subjects, and also General Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Ophthalmic Medicine. The votes of two thirds of the Members of the Faculty present is necessary for the passing of this Examination.

4. After the Examination has been passed, and 200 printed copies of the Dissertation have been delivered, the public promotion takes place under the supervision of a regular Professor of the Faculty. It consists of the following acts:

(1.) Reading aloud the candidates "*Curriculum vitæ*," in which is stated the amount of general and scientific education he has had.

(2.) Delivery of an Essay by him on some subject of Medical or Natural Science.

(3.) Discussion on Theses in Medical or Natural Science, which the candidate has printed and distributed amongst those present, after being approved by the Dean.

(4.) Creation of the candidate into a Doctor. The Fees, which must be paid before the verbal Examination, or, at all events, before the promotion, amount to 350 francs, and 15 francs for the Beadle. There is no additional Fee if it be necessary to repeat the Examination. The Fee is not returned if the candidate be definitely rejected.

The Faculty has the power of granting the Diploma of Doctor *honoris causâ* for distinguished services to Medicine.

AMALGAMATED MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF BASEL, BERN, AND ZÜRICH FOR THE LICENCE TO PRACTISE

In order to be admitted to the Preliminary Examination for the Physician's

Licence the candidate must produce the following certificates :

1. Of complete and satisfactory Gymnasial studies (public school studies).
2. Of attendance at the following Academic Courses:—Anatomy, Chemistry, six months' work in a Chemical Laboratory, Physics, Physiology, and Practical Physiology.

The Preliminary Examination is divided into a written and an Oral part. The written part consists in producing two Dissertations, one in Physics or Chemistry, and the other in Anatomy or Physiology. The Oral consists of Examination in Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy, Physics, Anatomy, and Physiology.

In order to be admitted to the Final Medical Examination the candidate must produce certificates showing—

1. Evidence of having passed the Preliminary Examination.
2. Proof of attendance at the following Academic Courses:—Pathological Anatomy, Medicine, six months' Practical Surgery and Bandaging, three Sessions of Clinical Medicine, three Sessions of Clinical Surgery, two Sessions of Clinical Midwifery, and one Session of Clinical Ophthalmic Medicine.

The Examination is written, practical, and oral. The written and practical part consists of the following:

1. Examination of two Medical, two Surgical, and one Midwifery case, in the presence of two Examiners.
2. Written opinion of one of two Medical and two Surgical cases.
3. A Post-mortem Examination, and opinion of the same.
4. Performance of two operations, one the tying of an Artery, and the other according to the judgment of the Examiners.

Every case, every written paper, and every operation count separately for marks.

The *viva voce* Examination consists of Examination in—

1. General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.
2. Special Pathology and Therapeutics.
3. Hygiene.
4. Pharmacology.
5. Surgery.
6. Topographical Anatomy with Operations.
7. Ophthalmology.
8. Midwifery.
9. Ordinary Medical Practice.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENCE TO PRACTISE AT GENÈVE

In order to be admitted to the Preliminary Examination for the Physician's Licence the candidate must produce one of the following certificates:

1. Bachelier ès lettres.
2. Bachelier ès sciences.
3. Certificates of having passed two Examinations in the Section of Philosophy at Genève, and of having taken not less than twenty hours per week of studies previously.
4. Certificates of studies at the Classical Section of the Gymnasium at Genève.
5. Certificates of foreign studies equivalent to those named above.

The Examination is practical, written, and oral.

This Examination, which is the same as the Preliminary Examination of the other Board, entitles the candidate, when successful, to the designation of "Bachelor of Medical Science," which implies no more than that he has passed the First or Preliminary Examination.

In order to be admitted to the Final Examination for the licence, which is the same as for the licence of the other Board, the candidate must produce one of the following certificates:

1. Bachelor of Medical Science of Genève.
2. Diplomas or certificates obtained after equivalent studies and Examinations elsewhere.

TURKEY-IN-EUROPE

Of all the European countries this is the most behindhand with regard to Medical education.

There is only one Medical School in the country, at Constantinople, and that not a first-class one. Any one wishing to practise in Turkey must, if qualified to practise in another country, exhibit his Diploma to the Council of the Imperial College of Medicine, and pay a small Fee for registration; or, if unqualified, obtain the Diploma (or licence) from the Faculty of Medicine here or at Beyrout.

STAMBOUL (CONSTANTINOPLE)

The Imperial College of Medicine grants a licence to practise Medicine and Surgery to any one, native or foreign, who produces certificates of sufficient general and Medical education, from this or any other re-

spectable Medical School, and passes an Examination before the Medical Faculty.

There is a good Hospital—the British Seaman's Hospital—for Clinical practice. Both the Hospital and Medical School are

under the superintendence of British Graduates in Medicine.

Wise women and diviners practise all over the country, but have no legal position.

ASIA

ADEN

The population of Aden is 30,000, of whom about one-tenth only are Europeans, including the garrison, whose Medical staff are the only European Medical men in the place. Any British Practitioner, however, is at liberty to commence practice there, and judging from the rapid development of commerce, and the great increase of population, there will in all probability before long be a good opening in the place for a Medical man.

ANAM

This empire, which is composed of three distinct territories, Tonquin, Cochin China, and Champa, and part of Camboja, is a great and rich commercial state, trading for the most part with China, India, and the Straits Settlements. There are a number of European residents in and near Saigon and Cambodia, but there is no account of any European Medical man. The native Doctors are educated, according to the Chinese system, in the north and east, and, according to the Burmese system, in the south and west, and will not hear of any innovation of European doctrines. A description of both these systems will be found in the parts relating to China and Burma.

BURMA

This country is one of the richest of the Eastern Empires, and has been likened to a land "flowing with milk and honey." It possesses enormous mineral wealth, and trades principally, through the medium of Rangoon, with India. The science of Medicine, as it exists among the Burmese at the present day, is decidedly primitive, notwithstanding the close proximity of the country to large British colonies. The following, which has been extracted from

Dr Keith Norman Macdonald's excellent work on 'Medicine among the Burmese,' are the fundamental doctrines taught by the Burmese Medical Faculty:

The blood in human bodies has two motions—Thway-tek (ascending), and Tway-thet (ebbing or descending). Each continues for six days alternately, and on the seventh day both meet in the course of their circulation, when the least derangement in the system causes a disease. This circulation is on the fourth day influenced by windy matter, on the fifth day by the bile or galleous matter, and on the sixth day by putrid matter, while on the seventh day a general change takes place, and the circulation changes its course. The blood then becomes influenced by the Ah-ka-tha-dât (Heaven element), which sets all the other elements in a state of commotion. When the circulation gets out of order in this way a disease follows, and no Medicine must be given until after the third day. The human constitution is composed of four dâts or elements. (1.) The Pat-ta-wee, or earth dât, consisting of the flesh, bones, &c. (2.) The Tay-Zaw, or fire dât, consisting of the external and internal heat of the animal body. (3.) The Ah-baw, or water dât, consisting of the blood, sweat, and other liquids. (4.) The Wah-yaw, or windy dât, consisting of the wind. Besides these four dâts there is one other, the Ah-ka-tha, or Heaven dât, which keeps all the others in motion. When any of the component parts of any of the four dâts is influenced by the fifth dât, that part of the body to which it belongs is put out of order; thus, if the Ah-ka-tha dât acts on the flesh, or bones, the Pat-ta-wee dât is disordered. The dât system of Medicine is on the following plan:

All sickness subsides on the sixth day.

Sickness occurring on Sunday is caused by the Pat-ta-wee, or earth dât, being in excess; the fire dât, which attended the

patient at his conception, is destroyed, and the gall consequently touched. Sickness occurring on Monday is caused by the water *dât* being in excess; the windy *dât*, which attended the patient at his conception, is destroyed and the appetite lost. In diseases occurring on Tuesday, the fire *dât* is in excess, and the gall disordered. When a disease occurs on Wednesday, the water *dât* is in excess, the appetite destroyed, and the bowels constipated. Sickness occurring on Thursday is caused by the gall being in excess; the Ah-ka-tha *dât*, which attended the patient at his conception, is disturbed, and the fire *dât* is disorganised. When a disease occurs on Friday there is an excess of foul food in the stomach, the earth *dât*, which attended the patient at his conception, is destroyed, and the fire *dât* is disturbed, which increases the heat of the body. Sickness occurring on Saturday is caused by the Ah-ka-tha *dât* being in excess; the fire *dât* is destroyed and the water *dât* is disturbed.

Upon these rules appears to be constructed the whole of the immense system of Burmese Medicine, for a minute description of which, together with the Burmese *Materia Medica*, the reader is referred to the above-mentioned work by Dr Macdonald.

There are many Europeans in Burmah, and a few European Medical men, and in the British Settlements on the coast there are a great number of both (*vide* India). Native Medical men are obliged to study for some years under Professors of Medicine in Ava before they are allowed to practise, and are then very chary about admitting any European doctrines into their plan of practice.

CEYLON

This large and beautiful island belongs to Great Britain, and contains a great number of European settlers. Any British, Colonial, or native Physician may practise. The former have the best practices, and are generally employed by European merchants. In the high land coffee districts many Europeans, with large establishments, employ British Medical men to attend them, their families, managers, servants, &c., and pay them fixed annual salaries, which are generally large. Calcutta and Madras Degrees are obtained by coloured gentlemen, who are descendants of the Dutch and Portuguese inhabitants of the island, and their

Diplomas are recognised by the Colonial Government for civil appointments. There is a Medical School at Colombo, in affiliation with the Indian Universities, but no University in Ceylon. Besides the European Medical men and native practitioners of the European system, there are a great number of native practitioners of the Hindu system, but these are entirely employed by the poorer classes of natives.

CHINA

In this vast empire there are three distinct systems of Medicine existing—the Chinese, the Tibetan, and the European. The first prevails in China proper, the second in Tibet, Turkestan, and the northern Mongolian districts bordering on Siberia, and the third exists only in the maritime districts. *In China proper it is traditionally stated that Houang-ty (B.C. 2637) formed the knowledge of Medicine into a system, the epitome of which has come down to us under the name of Kuei-king. It is probable that Chang-ke (about A.D. 229) first cultivated the science of Medicine, as no Medical works before that time recommend the preparation and mixture of Medicines; a sufficient proof of the little attention that had been paid to the cultivation of the healing art. The Medical books are numerous in China, and are often mysterious and inscrutable, being based on the supposed superior light and experience of the ancients, and are full of erroneous theoretical knowledge of hot air and cold, the dry and the moist, the superior and the inferior influences, &c. The Chinese imperial work ('E-tsung-king-kass') has been revised and republished by the Physicians of the Royal College, in obedience to an Imperial order. But, ignorant of anatomy, they apply theory to explain the phenomena of the human body, and are persuaded that there is a close connection between them and the motions of the heavenly bodies. The ignorance of the modern Chinese practitioner in any unusual complication of disease is well marked. An interesting example was stated during Lord Macartney's Embassy, when the Calao, or Vizier of the Emperor, fell sick. This was considered by the Chinese Physicians as having arisen from a malignant vapour, which had insinuated itself into the frame, and, flying from one part of the body to another, had caused

* From Dr Wise's 'Medicine among the Asiatics.'

the distressing symptoms. With the view of allowing the air to escape, they had made deep punctures with gold and silver needles, which caused exquisite pain without giving any relief. Dr. Gillen found the indisposition to proceed from rheumatism, combined with a hernia, which was soon relieved by the assistance of the European Physician. In consequence of the restricted nature of the Chinese system of education, and their being content with merely repeating, and never varying the form of learning, or attempting to enlarge its boundary, their education produces no salutary improvement. There is a Medical College at Peking for the propagation of the Chinese system of Medicine, and for the instruction of the higher classes of Practitioners for imperial purposes. For it youths are selected chiefly from the families of the Medical profession, as they are accustomed to attend the sick, and are supposed to possess cherished Medical receipts. These students are allowed to practise on prisoners; and with this elementary knowledge they enter the College, the Professors of which are arranged into grades, fifteen being Imperial Physicians, forty inferior practitioners, thirty apprentices, and twenty apothecaries. The selected Physicians watch over the health of the Emperor and his household, and the great officers of the State when sick, and on these occasions relays of horses and camels and travelling expenses are allowed when they are sent to a distance. There is also a Board of Health, which is intended to watch over the working of the Medical art in the city, and to prevent all irregularities in the proper method of curing the different classes of disease by superintending the subordinate Medical officers, but without any examining powers. Dispensaries and native Hospitals exist in some of the chief cities of China, where the poor receive gratuitous Medical aid from Practitioners in the pay of the State. Without the means of acquiring anatomical or physiological knowledge no advancement is made in the improvement of Medicine. A degenerate class of the priests of Fo and Taotse employ chiefly charms and sudden agitation in order to drive away evil spirits, which, they declare, produce disease. For this purpose they fire off crackers, or oblige the patient to leap out of bed and run about the room to drive out the spirits. An inferior order of these quacks, like those of Europe, distribute hand-bills and post

up placards about towns and cities, in commendation of themselves and their drugs; and some of their remedies are really useful. The number of Medical Practitioners in cities and villages is often large. There are computed to be two thousand in Canton alone. Many of these are poor and ignorant, and follow the Medical art as the easiest means of acquiring a livelihood; and being associated with quacks and mountebanks, they are held in little repute, and have very small fees. The Chinese Practitioners are not always paid by the visit but by the Medicines they recommend, the price of which is enhanced in value by the Practitioner, and diminished by the patient and his friends. Some of the better class of Practitioners in cities visit their patients in sedan-chairs at a fixed hour before breakfast. The chief person of the house receives him, and tea and pipes are offered, after which he is requested to examine the sick person's pulse. He then asks a few questions, prescribes for his patient, and receives his fee, wrapped up in red paper, which is called "golden thanks." The fee varies in value from two shillings and sixpence to five or six shillings, according to the reputation of the Practitioner and the means of the patient. The respect the Chinese have for the departed, and their rooted aversion to touch a corpse, and still more to cut and mutilate it, interferes seriously with their study of anatomy, and thus their knowledge of the position, form, and uses of the viscera is often of the crudest and most erroneous nature. The liver ranks next to the heart, and is the seat of the intelligent soul, and from the gall-bladder emanate bold determinations. The third essential organ is the lungs, but their functions of organising and purifying the blood, and removing the superfluous carbon, are unknown to them. In the centre of the thorax they place the vital soul, the breath (ke), whose appearance at birth announces the arrival into the external world. The kidneys, the spleen, and the stomach form the other essential organs. Like the Greeks, the Chinese suppose the arteries to contain air, and have no name or correct distinction for the arteries and veins; not having observed the valves of the veins, the capillary vessels, or the change of the blood in the lungs. They, however, make a distinction in favour of Medical Jurisprudence, which is one of the subjects of their competitive Examination, and is carefully studied. In

all cases of sudden and violent death the body is examined externally, from which they draw their conclusions. In modern times the importance of a knowledge of anatomy, and intercourse with nations who considered it as the foundation of the profession of healing, has induced them to prepare a few rude inaccurate plates to assist in its study, which are supposed to give a general outline of the organs; exhibiting what they suppose ought to be there, rather than what they have really seen. It is stated that Wang Wei wrote a book describing the anatomy of the human body, as exhibited by a copper model in Pekin, said to be extremely rude and imperfect. Anatomy is not taught at the Imperial College. They divide the human body into two halves, each of which has one eye, one arm, shoulder, leg, foot, &c. They likewise divide the body into three parts, a high, middle, and lower part. The first reaches from the head and neck to the upper opening of the stomach, and comprehends the head, lungs, heart, and its envelopes, &c.; the second, or middle part, extends from the upper orifice of the stomach to the middle of the abdomen, and includes the stomach, spleen, liver, &c.; and the third, or lower part, extends from the middle of the abdomen to the feet, and is made up of the kidneys, bladder, ureters, intestines, &c.

The constituent elements of the body consist of two parts, viz. vital heat (yang), and radical moisture (yin). These elements reside in the blood and vital spirits, their union constituting life and their separation death. The radical moisture exists in six different parts—on the left side, in the heart, liver, and left kidney—on the right side, in the lungs, spleen, and right kidney. The vital heat, which exists in the viscera, is confined to the small intestines, gall-bladder, and ureters, on the left side, and to the large intestines, stomach, and genital organs on the right side. The concordance which exists between the viscera is classified as follows:—The small intestines are in harmony with the heart; the gall-bladder with the liver; the ureters with the kidneys; the large intestines with the lungs; the stomach with the spleen; and the generative organs with the right kidney. The vital heat and radical moisture of the body pass at certain times into the viscera from the limbs, and *vice versa*. Diseases are cured by the action of external agents upon the vital economy.

In summer the heat acts upon the heart and large intestines, the viscera being in

harmony with the south, the liver and gall-bladder with the atmosphere, and both with the east, as well as the spring. The metals act upon the lungs and large intestines, being in harmony with the west, and with the autumn. Vital heat and radical moisture begin at three o'clock in the morning, commencing in the lungs and terminating in the liver in twenty-four hours. The number of pulsations in twenty-four hours amounts to between 54,000 and 67,000, while the number of respirations in the same time is about 35,000. The principal basis, however, upon which Chinese Medicine rests is the state of the pulse. From it they discover both the seat and cause of disease. Diseases of the heart are discovered by the state of the pulse of the left arm; those of the liver by the state of the pulse of the same arm higher up; in diseases of the stomach the pulse is felt in the right arm; in those of the lungs at the wrist; and in those of the kidneys above the wrist.

In addition to its physical framework, the human body is supposed to be endowed with five qualities or virtues corresponding to the five elements of the Chinese cosmogony. These constitute the mental and moral nature of man, and unite him to the absolute, or active ethereal power of the universe. Between these principles there is a mutual connection and harmony; and as long as the five elements, and yang and yin, are maintained in equilibrium, the individual enjoys good health; but should one of the elements predominate over the other, or a weakness of either yang or yin occur, disturbing the equilibrium, it deranges the functions of certain organs, and produces the uneasy feeling of sickness in our organization. Diseases caused by these derangements are accompanied either by an excess or deficiency of heat, cold, or moisture; and Medicines employed to correct such irregularities restore the healthy equilibrium. The system of the Chinese physics, like that of the Hindus, and of Pythagoras, relies much on the influence of numbers, particularly five and its multiples. There are five planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury, and five simple bodies or elements, earth, wood, fire, metal, and water. There are likewise five directions, the middle, east, west, north, and south; five colours, yellow, green, red, white, and black; five organs, the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, and stomach; *five membranous viscera,

* By a curious perversity, the Chinese place these on the wrong side of the body.

the large and small intestines, the stomach, bladder, and gall-bladder. The Chinese likewise distinguish five tastes, sweet, sour, bitter, pungent, and salt. These principles are essential and eternal, of which all bodies are made up, and by means of which active powers, in union with the productive and unproductive principles, the world is supposed to be regulated. The five organs sympathise with the elements; the heart sympathises with the element of fire, the lungs with metals, the liver with wood, the kidneys with water, and the stomach with earth. A good translation from the English to the Chinese language has lately been made of an anatomical and physiological work, and, as it is extensively read by all classes of this shrewd people, will prove a good foundation for a radical change. It has been already followed by another translation on the principles and practice of Surgery and Medicine, including a treatise on Midwifery and puerperal diseases, and infantile affections. Among such a people these works will be found most useful, and already they have re-published a large edition for general circulation; and the Chinese commissioners have sent many copies to Peking and other towns. The Imperial Medical College, in connection with Peking University, is well conducted.

In Tibet and Tartary the practice of Medicine is exclusively confined to the priests, or Lamas. They are alone supposed to know the secrets of life, and the means of assuaging the displeasure of God by their intercessions and prayers. There are Lamaseries, or Medical Schools, as that of Kounboun, where the Faculty of Medicine instructs pupils in the art, and from which the head Lamas and students proceed every year, towards the close of the summer, to a favorable part of the country, where they remain a fortnight, collecting medicinal plants on the hills. Every morning, when on these excursions, after reciting their prayers in common, drinking their tea, and eating their barley-meal cakes, they tuck-up their garments, and proceed to the hills under the guidance of one of the Professors. Each has a long iron-pointed stick, a small pickaxe, and a leathern bag suspended from the girdle; and they carry on their backs large tea kettles, as the party spends the entire day in the mountains. They return in the evening laden with plants and grasses, and the remainder of the day is spent in cleaning and spreading out on mats the various productions of the vegetable kingdom. Eight days are thus spent in col-

lecting, and five days in selecting and classifying the different Medicines, and on the fourteenth day a small portion is given to each student, the remainder becoming the property of the Faculty of Medicine. The fifteenth day is kept as a festival in the form of a banquet of tea, with milk, barley-meal, little cakes fried in butter, and boiled mutton. The medicines are deposited in the drug room of the Lamasery, where they are thoroughly dried by the heat of a moderate fire, reduced to powder, and divided into small doses, which are neatly enveloped in paper, and labelled with their names. The pilgrims who visit the Lamasery purchase these remedies at exorbitant prices, and the Mongol Tartars never return home from market without an ample store, having an unlimited confidence in whatever comes from a holy place. The Tibetan Physicians are empirical in the treatment of disease. They suppose there are four hundred and forty diseases to which the human frame is subject; and the Lamas of the Faculty of Medicine are obliged to study and learn their Medical books by heart before they practise. When well prepared by careful study, the students are obliged to treat, in the presence of the Professors, three diseases, indicating their characteristics, their diagnosis, and the manner of curing them, to test their knowledge. The Lama Physicians, unlike the Chinese, bleed sometimes, and cup often. This is performed by excoriating the skin, and like the Hindus, placing over it a bullock's horn, open at the point. They exhaust the air within by their mouths, and when a sufficient vacuum is obtained, stop up the hole with a pellet of chewed paper. They place great reliance on the state of the urine, and require specimens of it, collected at different hours of the day and night. They examine it with minute attention, and take the greatest heed of all the changes it undergoes in colour. They whip it from time to time with a wooden spatula, and then put it up to the ear to observe whether it makes a noise or otherwise. But they rely chiefly on the pulse, which they examine much in the manner in which a musician passes his fingers over the strings of an instrument. This is unlike the Chinese, who feel the pulse in succession, while the Tartars feel both pulses simultaneously. They have only vegetable medicines, and carefully avoid the use of mineral substances. Should the Lama Physician have no Medicine with him he writes the name of the vegetable he thinks proper for the

disease upon a small scrap of paper, moistens it with his saliva, and rolls it up in the form of a pill, which the patient swallows with great confidence as to its success. The remedy, or its name, administered to the sick person by the sacred priest, is supposed to have the same effect.

The European system of medicine exists only in the maritime parts of China proper. As most of the ports of China are open to European trade there are a great number of European residents, including Medical men, who enjoy perfect liberty of action. In all the open trading ports there are European Medical men, who are generally engaged in partnership practice, and in attending European firms, which make contracts with them to attend their managers, clerks, and families, for so many dollars a year, and give handsome salaries. Considerable practice is also obtained, and well paid for, amongst captains, officers, and crews, consigned to the various firms. In Foochow the merchant's hong give 300 dollars each for Medical men to attend them for a year when there are more than two members to attend, and 240 dollars when only two members are to be attended. Any one intending to proceed to China in order to practise as a Medical man, should have a definite prospect of a partnership or appointment.

CYPRUS

This island now forms part of the British Empire, and has a rapidly increasing British population. There are at present no Medical Schools, and any registered British Practitioner may practise in the island. The prospect of good remuneration, however, is just now a poor one, but will probably improve before long.

FRENCH COLONIES IN INDIA

Cochin, Karikal, Chandernagore, Maké, Pondicherry, and Yanaon, with a population of about 2,000,000, form the French possessions in the east. The only medical men at present in practice, except in the case of Pondicherry, are Medical officers of the army stationed there. There are many British residents at all these colonies.

HONG KONG

This island, which has a population of 30,000, including 6000 whites, belongs to

Great Britain. It has an immense trade with China and Japan, and is rapidly growing into a much more populous place. The only Medical men allowed to practise are British, or British Colonial, and Natives. A British Medical man intending to commence practice there should first of all secure an appointment.

INDIA

This portion of the British Empire consists of the provinces of Bengal, North West Province, Punjab, Central Province, British Burmah, Assam, Madras, and Bombay, and of Native States. Each province and native state possesses its own civil government, but all are subordinate to the supreme Government of the Viceroy of India, who represents the Empress Victoria. In all parts of India there is free trade in Medicine, and consequently Medical men have to compete with native Practitioners and unqualified men, some of whom have good practices; although, as a rule, few Europeans can succeed as Medical Practitioners unless employed, in the first instance, by the Indian Government. The two systems of Medicine practised in India—the Native Hindu and the European—are quite distinct, and, as it were, in opposition to each other. The Hindu system, the practice of which is confined altogether to the natives of a low grade, is gradually giving way to its western rival, and in course of time we may expect to find the entire country acknowledging the superiority of the European system. *The systematic Hindu works on Medicine appear to have been compiled and arranged before the corruption of the mythological system. In some of the Shastris (such as in 'Charaka' and 'Susruta') it is recorded that the sacred Ayur-veda, the most ancient system of Medicine, and of the highest authority among the Hindus, consisted of one hundred sections of a thousand stanzas each, or a lac of verses (slokas). God, pitying the weakness and suffering of mankind, and seeing the impossibility of their learning so large a work, abridged it, and divided it into six parts, viz.:—1. Sutra-s'thana, or surgical definitions. 2. Nedana-s'thana, or symptoms or diagnosis. 3. Sarira-s'thana, or anatomy. 4. Chikita-s'thana, or therapeutics. 5. Kalpa-s'thana, or doctrine of antidotes. 6. Uttara-s'thana, or supplementary section on local diseases. Fragments only of the Ayur-veda have escaped the destruc-

* From Dr. Wise's 'Medicine among the Asiatics.'

tive ravages of time, and are found in the works of commentators; and as all their Medical information was supposed to have been derived from the full and true account of every branch of the healing art, we are enabled, through their works, to judge of the arrangement of the original. Its general plan is given in 'Susruta,' in which Medicine is divided into eight sections. These are:

1. Salya, or Surgery; including the mode of removing external substances accidentally introduced into the body. It explains the means of removing the dead child from its mother, of healing wounds inflicted by sharp instruments, of applying bandages, using surgical instruments in operations, of applying escharotics and fire, and of the treatment of different kinds of inflammation, abscesses, and other surgical diseases.

2. Salakya includes the description and the treatment of external and organic diseases of the eyes, ears, mouth, nose, and other diseases situated above the clavicles.

These two constitute the Surgery of modern Schools.

3. Kaya Chikitsá, in which are described the diseases which affect the whole body—as fevers, consumption (soshá), mania (unmada), epilepsy (apasnara), leprosy (kusta), diabetes (bamutra), and other diseases of the same kind.

This may be considered as constituting the practice of Physic.

4. Bhutavidya, or the means of restoring the deranged faculties of the mind, supposed to be produced by demoniacal possessions, as by the anger of the gods (Devatas), devils (Asurs), or another kind of devils (Gandarba), demigods or devils (Jaksha), giants resembling devils (Rakshas), spirits of dead men (Petrigriha), and other kinds of devils (Pishacha).

These various demigods, when enraged, were supposed to enter into the person, and produce the various diseases of the mind, which could only be removed by prayers, Medicines, ablutions, and offerings to the offended deity.

5. Kaumara-Bhritya comprised the treatment of infants, the effects of bad milk, and improper diet, and the nature of infant diseases, including those produced by the displeasure of certain demigods (Graha).

6. Agada. In this division the administration of antidotes for poisons was considered, as for preventing the effects of, and diseases produced by, mineral, vegetable,

and animal poisons, such as the bites of dangerous serpents, insects, &c.

7. Rasayana treated of those Medicines which cure diseases in general, and restore youth, beauty, and happiness. This division embraced Chemistry, or more properly Alchemy, as the chief of the chemical combinations described in it are metallurgic; and the intention was to discover the Universal Medicine—the panacea that would render health permanent, and life perpetual. Such a Medicine was supposed to preserve the energies of youth, strengthen memory, lengthen life, and prevent as well as cure disease.

8. Bajikarana. This division made known the best means of increasing the human race, by pointing out the mode by which tone was given to the weakened organs of generation, when the sensibility of these parts became diminished or deranged.

These remarks upon the divisions of this most ancient work are the only parts which have come down to us. They afford the most incontestable evidence of the Hindu Medical writings having been the result of observation and experience, and that the authors assigned a Divine origin to them in order to increase the respect paid to the books and to themselves. They thus seem to have arranged the diseases, according to the frequency of the assistance required from the art, and in the order in which the knowledge of Medicine naturally advanced. The sacred Ayurveda thus contained a description of the structure of the human body; an account of the causes and diseases to which it is subject, reduced to a systematic form; the enumeration of many useful remedies; and the precepts for preserving health and curing diseases.

'Charaka' and 'Susruta' are supposed to be commentaries on the Ayur-veda, being more suited to the understanding of a degenerate and suffering people; but the ancient Hindus did not allow the prejudices that now exist in Asia, against the touching of the dead body, to interfere with that important and necessary branch of knowledge, which can be acquired by dissection alone. 'Charaka' is considered to be the most ancient and the most celebrated Hindu Medical work extant. It is divided into eight books, following the eight divisions of the Ayur-veda. The first book (Shloka-s'thana) explains the origin of Medicine and the duty of the Physician; the arrangement, property, and use of Medicine; and the cause, nature,

prevention, and cure of disease. These subjects are considered under thirty heads, not always well defined. The following are the twenty chief sections: origin of Medicine; *Materia Medica*; use of Medicine; diet; causes of disease, and means of preventing it; the duties of the Physician to the patient and attendants; hot steam baths; preparation of Medicine; derangements of the head and belly, and other diseases; regimen; nature of the diseases of the blood; the advantage of treating disease; the classification of food into solid and liquid; the enumeration of the ten vital parts; the necessity of a skilful Physician for the cure of disease; the means of retaining good health; and the knowledge of disease.

The second book contains a description of diseases (*Nidana-s'thana*), as fever and its causes; discharges of blood from the natural orifices; tumours (*gulma*); diabetes and gonorrhœa; leprosy; consumption; mania and epilepsy.

The third book (*Bimana-s'thana*) considers the causes and nature of epidemics; the nature of food; the symptoms, diagnosis and complications of disease; the use and variety of Medicines; and the peculiarities of the fluids of the body.

The fourth book (*Shariza-s'thana*) contains remarks on the nature of the soul; conception; the varieties of the species; the qualities of the elements and their combinations; a description of the different parts of the body; and the connection of the soul and body.

The fifth book (*Indriya-s'thana*) contains a description of the organs of sense, and their peculiarities and diseases; the colour of the body, and the Medicines to improve it; general defects of speech; diseases of the body, and those symptoms which affect the senses, and other parts of the body; the causes of the diseases of organs, and of other parts; sudden loss of strength; and death.

The sixth book (*Cheketsa-s'thana*) considers the treatment of disease, and the means of improving the colour of the body, increasing vigour, and enjoying long life. This is accomplished by improving delicate health, increasing strength, avoiding disease, and so reaching old age. By feeding cows you improve the colour of the body, and increase strength by the use of their milk. The treatment of different classes of diseases, as fever, dropsy, swelling, piles, chronic diarrhœa, jaundice, asthma, cough, dysentery, vomiting, erysipelas, thirst, and the effects of poisons.

Remedying the consequences of drinking intoxicating liquors, of local and general inflammation, of diseases of the vital parts, of large abscesses of the thigh, of rheumatism, and of spasmodic and paralytic diseases.

The seventh book (*Kalpa-s'thana*) treats of emetics and purgatives, and the manner of using antidotes and Medical charms. This book is divided into twelve chapters, in which is given the manner of exhibiting the emetics and purgatives used by the ancient Hindus, with directions for employing them.

The eighth book (*Siddhi-s'thana*) treats of injections and evacuating Medicines, and describes the vital parts of the body. This book is divided into twelve chapters, of which the chief subjects are the evacuating Medicines used in fever, injections for the urethra, vagina, and rectum; abscesses, their results and treatment; the use of clysters for the cure of diseases; a description of vital parts, &c.

The eight divisions of the *Ayur-veda* are arranged in the following six books by *Susruta*:

1. Medical Doctrine (*Sutra-s'thana*). This book treats of miscellaneous introductory subjects, such as the principles of Medicine, the origin of Medicine, the selection, management, and inauguration of pupils; their faculties; the first principles and elements of the body; the various forms of disease and accidents, and their treatment; the rules for teaching; the duty of practitioners; the selection and use of instruments and of Medicines; the influence of the weather on health; and the practice to be followed after surgical operations. Then follows the description of the diseases of the humours, and of surgical diseases; the restoration of defective ears and noses; the removal of extraneous substances which have entered the body; the different stages of inflammation, with their treatment; the different forms of wounds and ulcers; the regimen of patients labouring under surgical diseases; the description of good and bad diet; prognosis; the kind of messengers to be employed by the sick; diseases produced by the deranged actions of the senses; and incurable diseases. Then follow the preparations required for accompanying a *rajah* in war; the duty of practitioners; the variety of climates; the different classes of Medicines according to their sensible qualities; and a description of the fluids, of the different preparations, and of articles

of food. These subjects are treated of in forty-six chapters.

2. Pathology (Nedana-s'thana). The symptoms and diagnosis of diseases produced by vitiated humours, or derangements of blood, bile, wind, and phlegm. The symptoms and causes of rheumatic diseases, of piles, stone, fistula-in-ano, leprosy, diabetes, gonorrhœa, and ascites; the symptoms of unnatural presentations in midwifery, large internal abscesses, erysipelas, scrofula, hydrocele, diseases of the organs of generation, and of the mouth. These subjects are considered in sixteen chapters.

3. Anatomy (Sarira-s'thana), or structure of the body. This gives a description of the soul, and of the elementary parts of the body; of puberty; of conception; of the growth of the different parts of the body; of bleeding; of the treatment of pregnancy, and of infants. This division has ten chapters.

4. Therapia (Chikitsa-s'thana) describes the symptoms and treatment of diseases, wounds, and ulcers; the history of inflammation; the treatment of fractures, rheumatic diseases, piles, stone, fistula-in-ano, leprosy, diabetes, and dropsy; the manner of extracting the child from the uterus in unusual positions; the arrangement of diet; remedies for retaining and restoring health and strength, and for prolonging life; the means of preventing diseases; the use of clysters, of errhines, and of the smoke of different medicinal substances. These are considered in forty chapters.

5. Doctrine of Antidotes (Kalpa-s'thana). This explains the means of preparing and preserving food and drink, and of distinguishing poisoned food; and descriptions of different mineral, vegetable, and animal poisons, with their antidotes. This division is treated of in eight chapters.

6. The supplementary section (Uttara-s'thana) includes various local diseases, not mentioned in the previous chapters, without any scientific order; such as those of the eyes, nose, ears, and head, with their treatment; the symptoms and treatment of fever, and its varieties; dysentery; consumption; tumours; diseases of the heart; jaundice; discharges of blood; and fainting. This is followed by the treatment of intoxication, cough, hic-cough, asthma, hoarseness of voice, worms, stertorous vomiting, cholera, dyspepsia, and dysuria. It also treats of madness, including the kind produced by demons in possessed persons; epilepsy; apoplexy;

the different tastes of substances, with their effects; the means of retaining health; and the different opinions of practitioners regarding the humours. These subjects are treated in thirty-six chapters.

The 'Charaka' and 'Susruta' are the groundwork of the more recent Medical systems, in which their authors have adhered to the arrangement and the general details of the originals. But these imitators, being ignorant of anatomy, and of the usual causes of diseases, are still more defective in their descriptions, particularly when they deviate from the more ancient writers. Those who are taught after 'Charaka' become Physicians, and those after 'Susruta' Surgeons. Besides these sacred writings, there are many valuable professional commentaries on different Medical subjects, said to have been composed by prophets and holy men, to whom a divine origin is generally ascribed; some written in the Peninsula and the south of India, in Tamul, and some in Bengal and the northern provinces, in Bengalee and Sanscrit. These works are chiefly valuable for the explanations of obscure passages.

The education of the upper classes among the Hindus was always pursued with care, and was peculiar, to suit the manners of the country. The school was generally held under a spreading sacred tree, at some distance from the town or village to which they belonged, when the professor, or guru, delivered his lectures. One guru was celebrated for Theology, another for Science, a third for Medicine, &c. Before admission to such tuition, the youth was required to know certain studies, to be of sufficient rank and capacity, and to have afforded satisfaction to his instructor. Such a youth was allowed to enter upon his studies, and was taught in the learning of the sect. It was not alone to precepts of philosophy that the guru attended, but they guarded the pupil against the commission of dangerous errors and gross vices, as they considered themselves to be employed in the service of the deity, who aided them by his friendship in the execution of their great work, and in the investigation of the weakness of nature. The students were obliged to attend several hours a day to the instruction of their guru, and to meditate in solitude on the truths of philosophy; and they amused themselves with experiments and the conversation of their friends. They had before them the example of rigid virtue in their precep-

tors, and were exposed to their reproaches if they were not, at any time, equally firm in their principles and practice. They had the pride of sustaining the rank of their Brahminical caste, the first in the state, to which the highest honours were awarded, which encouraged them in the pursuit of studies which were attended with so high a reward. In the present day the Hindu Physicians must teach the sons of Brahmins, of Khetriyas, and of Vaidyas. In all cases the Medical student must be the son of a Physician or of respectable and ancient family. He must possess a mild, amiable, and happy disposition, be of an active, inquisitive, and observant mind, fond of his duties, and not fatigued with his studies, of retentive memory and correct judgment, of a generous heart, and possessing true philanthropy. The indications of such qualifications are supposed to be "an agreeable voice, a small tongue and eyes, and a small and straight nose, with thin lips, short teeth, which do not expose the gums, and thick hair which retains its vigour." These students of Medicine, after being thoroughly taught the grammar for three years, and the Sanscrit Vyakaran, enter their names as the pupils of some celebrated Brahmin or Vaidya, who teaches the science of Medicine. He is first to be taught the nomenclature of the profession, and afterwards the whole system, including the theoretical as well as the practical part. Native Physicians are called Ambashtha, and Vaidya, when they have acquired the Ayur-veda, or Medical shastris. When a student has studied Medicine, and become thoroughly well educated in all its branches, he receives the authority either of the Rajah or the chief Vaidya to practise Medicine.

The European system is mostly confined to the European population, although there are to be found all over the country great numbers of native Physicians, qualified according to western notions, and possessing British and other European Degrees. These native Physicians, who have in many cases acquired great distinction at various European Universities, as a rule, qualify in Great Britain, and enter the Indian Army, where they become most useful members of society. Some years since I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of a Graduate in Medicine of the University of Aberdeen, a native of India, who for some time took charge of my practice during my absence on the Continent. He was a most intel-

ligent and thoroughly well-educated gentleman, and was then about to enter the Indian Medical Service. If this gentleman be a type of the average native Medical Practitioner of the European system I am sure they will compare most favorably with Europeans.

There are four Universities in India which grant Medical Degrees, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Punjab.

The Indian University Degrees are not necessary in order to practise, neither does there exist any Medical board to exercise control over Medical education or practice, although the Medical colleges are supervised by the Government, through their Director of Public Instruction.

Some Anglo-Indians study at some one of the Universities and obtain the Medical Degree, after which they settle in private practice; but the majority of this class visit England and qualify in this country, after which they enter the Indian Medical service. It is nearly useless for a British Practitioner to go to India with a view to practise unless he have obtained an appointment under Government, or in connection with some large company in the country. The Government Medical officers monopolise nearly all the best private practice among the Europeans and rich natives, and the poorer natives are hardly worth attending, for they rarely think of paying, except for the services of the Hakims, or Vaidas (native doctors). A Government appointment has other advantages, such as sick leave, pension, privilege leave, furlough, &c.

The following are the Indian Universities:

BOMBAY

A candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery (L.M. & S.) must have passed the Matriculation Examination of this University, or of some University recognised by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in Professional study at a School of Medicine. He must pass two Examinations.

First Examination.—No candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced certificates to the following effect:—*a.* Of having completed his nineteenth year. *b.* Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years. *c.* Of having attended the following Courses at Grant Medical College, Bombay, viz. two Courses each of seventy Lectures on Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry; two Courses

each of thirty Lectures on Botany; two Courses each of sixty Lectures on Materia Medica; two Courses each of three months on Practical Chemistry; and one Course of four months on Practical Pharmacy. *d.* Of having been engaged in Dissection for two first terms, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole body twice. Candidates are examined in all the subjects above mentioned. The Examination is written and practical. Oral Examination of candidates is left to the discretion of the Examiners.

Second Examination.—No candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of having passed the First Examination. Each candidate must produce certificates of attendance on the following Courses subsequently to having passed the First Examination, viz.:—Two Courses each of seventy Lectures on Medicine and Surgery; two Courses each of twenty Lectures on Eye Diseases; two Courses each of sixty Lectures on Midwifery; two Courses of sixty Lectures in the aggregate on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology; one Course of thirty Lectures on Pathology; and one Course of twenty Lectures on Hygiene. He must also have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead body during two terms, have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice for a period of two years in the following manner, viz.:—Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, including nine months Clinical Clerkship; eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, including nine months Surgical Dressership; and six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary. Each candidate is required to produce reports of six Medical and six Surgical cases from the Hospital, and certificates of good moral conduct. The Examination embraces all the subjects above named, and is written and practical. Oral Examination is left to the discretion of the Examiners. The Clinical Examination is conducted at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, or Medical College Hospital, and includes Surgical operations.

A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have obtained the Degree (at least) of B.A. in this University, or some University recognised by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital or Hospitals for two years subsequently to having obtained the Degree of Licentiate

in Medicine and Surgery. He must also have attended a Course of thirty Lectures on Comparative Anatomy. He must also produce testimonials from at least three Doctors of Medicine that he has habits and character fitting him to hold the Degree of Doctor. The Examination includes Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Comparative Anatomy, and is written, oral, and Clinical.

The fees are the same as at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA

No person may be enrolled on the list of Medical College students, or permitted to obtain certificates of attendance on Lectures or Hospital Practice, who has not previously passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, or some one of the Preliminary Arts Examinations of the United Kingdom, recognised by the British General Medical Council. All admitted students must pay an entrance Fee of Fifteen Rupees, and also Five Rupees a month. The following Medical Schools are in affiliation with the Calcutta University, viz.:—Medical College Hospital at Calcutta, Cuttack Medical School, Dacca Medical School, Temple Medical School, and Sealdah Campbell Medical School. All the Professors are paid regular salaries, varying from 100 to 1800 Rupees.

The regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery (L.M. & S.) are the same as at Bombay. For the M.B. an extra Examination in Comparative Anatomy is required to be passed; and for the M.D. the same conditions must be complied with as are in force at Bombay, with the exception of the Examination in Comparative Anatomy.

LAHORE

The Medical Faculty of the Punjab University at Lahore has regulations for the Medical Degrees somewhat similar to those at Bombay. The only points of difference are unimportant.

MADRAS

Candidates for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, the M.B., and the M.D. at this University, are subject to the same rules as are in force at Calcutta University. There are two good Medical Schools in connection with this University. One was instituted expressly for the education of the subordinate Medical officers of the

State, a most useful class of men, intended for service in the army and civil department of Government, and who receive an excellent Medical education, and pass an Examination something similar to that of the Apothecaries' Hall, in London. They are all natives of India, and are drafted, as required, into regiments and civil stations, where they are employed under the Medical officers as Hospital assistants, or are placed in independent charge of small civil stations.

SINDE

There is a Medical School here in affiliation with the Indian Universities, but it does not grant Degrees or Licences.

JAPAN

This Empire is by far the most advanced in civilisation and modern ideas of any native State in the East. There are the two systems of Medicine, but the old native one (similar to the Chinese) is fast giving way to the European system, which has been most successfully introduced into the country by natives who have studied and graduated in Europe. The old superstitions will make the advance in Medical Science a slow one; but already there are established in the large cities Medical Schools, which are in a flourishing condition. For many years there has been a Medical School at Nagasaki, under Dutch management, which has educated a great number of native Physicians, but does not grant Degrees. At Yedo (Tôkiô) there is a Medical School in connection with the University and Government General Hospital, called the "Imperial Medical College of Yedo," whose Professor of Anatomy is a Fellow of the London College of Surgeons, and whose Professor of Surgery is a Member of the same College. This College grants Medical Degrees. At Miako (Kiotô) there is also a Hospital and Medical School, which does not grant Diplomas, and which is presided over by Ferdinand Ethelbert Junker de Langegg, a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of Vienna, and Member of the London College of Surgeons. The Courses of study at these Schools are not quite equal to those of the European Schools, yet Medical Graduates in Japan will receive before long an education in every respect equal to that of British Physicians. Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless true. Nor is this all. Not only is education making the most remarkably

rapid strides in these islands, but foreigners and natives are now placed upon an equal footing, are entirely free to come and go when they like, and are in a fair way to convert Japan into a second Britain, in respect to education, wealth, and commerce. Any Graduate in Medicine, or Licentiate, may practise who likes.

MALAY PENINSULA

This Peninsula comprises part of the Empire of Siam (*vide* Siam), the country of Malaya, and four British Colonies. Medical Practice amongst the natives of Malaya is of a very primitive kind, their Medical men being taught by the Siamese Practitioners, who hold the doctrines of the Burmese Faculty. The natives, however, prefer being attended by these than by the European Physicians at the British Settlements.

The British, or Straits Settlements, as they are called, are:—Penang Island, Wellesley Province, Malacca District and Town, and Singapore Island, each having a great number of European residents, who conduct an immense trade with India, China, Japan, Siam, and the East Indian Islands. Any British or British Colonial Medical man may practise in any of these places, but those intending to commence practice there should in the first place secure an appointment in one of the large merchants' houses. The various large vessels from Europe and India to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, bring a great number of patients for the resident Medical men, who receive large Fees for their services.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

These settlements, viz. Goa, Damaun, and Diu, in India, and Macao, in China, have a population of 800,000 inhabitants, of which a small portion are Europeans. Free trade in medicine is allowed at all of the places which are not sought after by British Practitioners. There are Portuguese physicians at all of them, and a few British residents.

PERSIA

Any European Physician may practise here, provided he hand in his name and Degree to his Consul, who will complete the necessary preliminaries at the Health Office, and obtain permission. There are a number of Europeans in the pay of their

respective Governments, attached to Legations, telegraph companies, &c.; but, as the Persians are not a paying people, it would not be wise for a European Physician to commence practice in the country without such an appointment. There is one public Dispensary in Teheran, but as a rule the Persians are in a shockingly neglected state with regard to Medical aid. The cheapest way of getting to Teheran from London is *viâ* Cologne, Berlin, Warsaw, Astrakan, across the Caspian by steamer to the Persian port of Enzeli, and thence to Resht, where mules and horses can be hired for Teheran. By this route the expense is from £35 to £40 second class, except on the Caspian steamers. The native Physicians are poorly educated and exceedingly superstitious; but it is expected that there will be an improvement in the system of Medical education before long.

SIAM

This rich and prosperous country offers many advantages to European settlers, and has a large European population. In Bangkok there are a great number of British residents, who trade with the Straits Settlements, India, China, and Japan, and there are also a few European Medical men. The native population prefer their native Doctors, in the majority of cases, to the British Physicians, but sometimes they employ them when the native Doctors have failed to effect a cure, and in such cases pay large Fees. The native Doctors are educated according to the Burmese

system of Medicine, but have an intimate acquaintance with many of the Chinese doctrines. There does not exist quite so much opposition to European doctrines in this country as is to be found in Burma and Anam.

TURKEY IN ASIA

This part of the Ottoman Empire consists of Asia Minor, Syria, and a part of Arabia, the greater portion of which is under the protectorate of Great Britain. The great mass of the people in the country districts entrust the care of their health to wise women and diviners, who swarm the country, but have no legal position. In the towns there are plenty of qualified practitioners. In order to practise in Turkey in Asia a Diploma must be obtained from the Medical College at Beyrout or from the Imperial College of Medicine at Stamboul. Foreigners who wish to practise here must exhibit their Diplomas to the Sanitary Board of the town they select, and pay a small fee for registration.

BEYROUT

There is a College of Medicine here, which grants a license to practise in any part of the Ottoman Empire, to all who may satisfy the Examiners of their ability to practise as Physicians, provided they produce certificates of Medical studies at this College, that of Stamboul, or any other respectable College of Medicine.

AFRICA

ALGERIA (ALGÉRIE)

This large country belongs to the French, and forms a province of the Republic. There are a great number of French, British, and Spanish people in Algiers (Algér), the capital town, and life is very similar to that at Paris. In order to be able to practise as a Medical man, the Diploma of "Officier de Santé" must be obtained from the Faculty of Medicine at Algiers, which is in affiliation with the University of France, or else the French Degree of M.D. must be obtained from Paris, Montpellier, Lyons, or Nancy. There are a great number of native Physicians (Tebibs), who have full liberty to practise among the native population anywhere in the province. These Medical men are extremely superstitious and totally ignorant of Anatomy, but at the same time have a great store of information. The town of Algiers is a favorite winter health station for British people who suffer from pulmonary affections and require a mild winter climate. Frost is rarely seen. There is a British Physician at Algiers during the winter months.

ALGIERS (ALGÉR)

The Faculty of Medicine grants the Diploma of "Officier de Santé," which gives the right to practise only in the province of Algeria, and the regulations for which are the same as at the French Faculties. A qualified foreign Physician, wishing to practise here, must apply to the "Ministre de l'Instruction Publique" in Paris, who will, if satisfied with the applicant's testimonials, &c., give an order for him to appear before the Faculty at Algiers and pass an oral Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and a Clinical Examination at the Hospital, the cost of which is 850 francs (£34). The Examination lasts two days and is conducted in the French language.

CAPE COLONY

No one may practise Medicine or Surgery in this Colony unless his name appear

on the 'Cape Medical Register.' Those who are licensed to practise in the United Kingdom, before obtaining the Cape Licence, must submit their Diplomas or Certificates of Registration to the Cape Medical Board, who will at once place their names upon the Register. Those who are not already possessed of British Diplomas must satisfy the Board that they are competent to act as Medical Practitioners, by passing an Examination before them. This Examination is both thorough and practical, and is conducted always in English. There is no good opening for Medical men here just now, the place being overstocked with Doctors, and business being somewhat stagnant. The climate is excellent, and people live longer than anywhere else in the whole world. The following is the University:

CAPE TOWN

The University of the Cape of Good Hope is a new institution, which bids fair to rival the older Universities of the mother country. The regulations are very good, and the number of students annually extremely large. At present there are no Medical Examinations held, but the Council are about to institute a series of Examinations for their Medical Degree, which at present can only be obtained "ad eundem gradum," by those who already possess a Medical Degree from some recognised University.

EGYPT (MISR OR MASR)

In order to practise as a Medical Practitioner in Egypt, the licence must be obtained from the Medical Faculty of the University of Cairo. If the applicant be a Doctor of Medicine or Licensed Practitioner of any State in Europe or North America, he must, by means of his Consulate, submit his Diploma to the Board of Health of the town at which he intends to practise, where a list is kept of all native and foreign Practitioners. This Board is authorised in such cases to grant the licence to practise as though it had been obtained at Cairo. The Graduates of

the Stamboul and Beyrout Faculties are allowed to practise anywhere in the country. There are also a great number of native quacks and wise men and women who practise with impunity. There is but one University at Cairo, but there are two Medical Schools, one in connection with the University, and one at Khartoum, in the Soudan (Nubia). This Medical School at Khartoum was established by Dr. Lowe for the purpose of educating natives sufficiently to take charge of certain districts under the superintendence of a central consultant, holding a Diploma from Cairo or elsewhere. A great number of natives receive a good training at this School every year, who, after passing an Examination of an elementary character, receive a certificate of proficiency, but are not allowed to practise on their own account.

CAIRO

The Faculty of Medicine at the University (Kasr-El-Aynce) grants a Degree, which Licenses all who hold it to practise in any part of Egypt. The studies required are full and complete, and students are obliged to go through the regular Course and pass an Examination before the Faculty before the Degree can be obtained.

GOLD COAST

This British Colony is very unhealthy, and offers few attractions to Medical Practitioners. The population is not large, and what European practice there is is absorbed by the army, navy, and civil service doctors, who are paid by Government. The interesting black population prefer their fetish-men and their charms to the services of white men, and as a rule are very conservative, preferring dirt, darkness, and ignorance, to education and progress.

LIBERIA

This Republic has a population of about 800,000, of whom about 16,000 are immigrants from America. The language spoken is generally English. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has lately been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. There is free trade in Medicine, and at present no Medical School exists, though there are a great number of educational establishments.

MAROCCO

This Empire contains a large population composed of Arabs, Moors, Jews, and Europeans, and has a tolerably salubrious climate. There are a great number of British and other European merchants at Tangier. There are no restrictions against Medical Practice, the Moorish Government allowing any European qualified Medical man to practise, providing that his name be sent in to the authorities and a licence obtained. The native Doctors are both numerous and well trained in their art, but are terribly superstitious, being educated at the University of Fez, which is an establishment presided over by Mahometan Doctors.

FEZ

Fez was founded in 793, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its Schools of Philosophy and Physical Science were resorted to not only by people from all the Mahometan States of Africa but even by those from Christian countries. It is still celebrated as a University of renown, having Schools for Grammar and Logic, Metaphysics, Alchemy and Medicine, and Astrology. The University is called "Dar-el-Ilm" (the abode of knowledge).

NATAL

Any British Medical Practitioner may practise his profession at this colony provided that he conform to a few merely formal conditions. The colony offers few inducements at present to Medical men, and money is not very plentiful. There is no Medical School.

ORANGE RIVER REPUBLIC

There is no Medical School in this country, which is in a very unsettled state, and presents no attractions to Medical men. Those who are practising in the Republic are chiefly Dutch.

SIERRA LEONE

This British colony is very unhealthy, and offers few temptations to Medical men. The chief town, Free Town, is not so unhealthy as the remainder of the colony, and has a population of about 20,000, of whom a great number are British. The town is well built, and has wide streets,

several good squares, and plenty of good buildings. There is no Medical School, but at the east end of the town there is a College owned by the Church Missionary Society, which has Graduates in Arts, Science, and Theology, and is in affiliation with Durham University.

Students who pass the Examination in Arts at this College may be registered in Great Britain as students of Medicine. With regard to Medical Practice here, there is no law to prevent quacks or unqualified men acting as Physicians and Surgeons. A Medical Graduate from the mother country has only to take a house or rooms, and put out his sign, in order to be flooded with patients, when he must "make hay while the sun shines," as he will have to experience ebb tides as soon as the excitement passes off. Any one intending to practise here should get an introduction to the Governor, who possibly may be of some service to him at a future time, especially if he care to go in for Government monopoly. The Diploma of "Government patronage" is here of much value to a Medical man.

ZANZIBAR

The island and city of Zanzibar are governed by Sultan Seyyid Barghash, who visited England in 1875. The city has a population of 50,000, including a great number of Europeans, a good harbour, a large French Hospital, and an enormous trade, being the chief market in the East for the supply of ivory and gums. In certain seasons of the year the population of the city doubles itself, owing to the arrival of foreign traders. Any properly-qualified Medical man may practise here, providing that leave be obtained from the authorities, who are advised in the matter by the resident Medical men. Large fortunes have been made at this city by Medical men, but great caution must be exercised in choosing a suitable time for taking up residence, as sometimes the place is too crowded with Medical men, and deprived of the greater portion of its annual residents, whilst at others the reverse is the case.

Medical men do not, as a rule, remain here for many years, although the climate is not at all unhealthy. There are at present three British, besides other foreign Medical men in the city of Zanzibar.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

The Dominion of Canada, which forms one of the largest of the British Colonies, is divided into the provinces of British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, each having its own internal administration, but all being subject to the Imperial Parliament in London.

The laws affecting the Medical Profession vary in different provinces and in some are still very primitive. Medical education in Canada is on a par with that in Europe, the Universities and Medical Colleges being well governed, and having, as a rule, great facilities for study.

The following are the various provinces of the Dominion in alphabetical order:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

This province contains a population of about 60,000, chiefly adventurers, Chinese, Indians, and Yankees. There are about 16,000 permanently settled white residents. There is no law for the prevention of quackery, neither is there any Medical College.

MANITOBA

This province has only about 40,000 inhabitants, and possesses no Medical laws or Colleges.

NEW BRUNSWICK

This province has a population of about 300,000, of whom about 30,000 reside at

St. John's. No person may practise Medicine or Surgery within the province, or demand any Fee or reward for the cure of disease, or the performance of any Surgical Operation, unless he has obtained a Diploma from some College or other public institution of Great Britain, Ireland, or the United States of America, authorised to grant the same, or unless he has been carefully examined by competent judges appointed by the Governor in Council, and, upon their report, has received a licence from the Governor for that purpose. Every person qualified after this manner is entitled to demand, sue for, and recover reasonable and customary Fees for his services, and payment for Medicines furnished by him. This law contains no penal clause, in consequence of which the province is overrun by quacks, who practise on the ready-money system. There is no Medical College in the province.

NOVA SCOTIA

This province has a population of about 400,000, of which about 30,000 reside at Halifax, the capital. No person may practise Medicine or Surgery, or recover any Fee for services rendered as a Medical Practitioner, unless his Diploma is registered. Persons practising without being registered are liable to a heavy fine. This law is carried out by a Board of Medical Education, consisting of nine Medical men, one of whom acts as Registrar. Five of these are appointed by the Local Government, and hold office during good behaviour. The other four are appointed by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, and hold office for four years.

No person is entitled to be registered unless he possess a Diploma from a College or University recognised by the Board, and has also passed through a four-years' Course at some recognised Medical College, or three years at College and three years in the surgery of a recognised Medical man. The British, Canadian, and the best of the United States' Colleges are recognised by the Board. The following is the only Medical College in the province:

HALIFAX

The University of Halifax Faculty of Medicine has in affiliation with it an excellent Medical School, called the Halifax Medical College, which was formerly the Medical Department of Dalhousie College. The School is fitted with Laboratories

Museum, Library, &c., and an excellent Hospital.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Matriculation Examination demanded by this College is the same as that of the Provincial Medical Board, and the following extracts from the "Nova Scotia Medical Act" are published for the information of students:

"7. Hereafter no person shall begin or enter upon the study of Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery, for the purpose of qualifying himself to practise the same in this Province, unless he shall have obtained from the Provincial Medical Board a certificate showing that he has satisfactorily passed a Matriculation or Preliminary Examination in the subjects specified in Schedule B. of this Act.

"8. No candidate shall be admitted to such Matriculation or Preliminary Examination, unless he shall have at least fourteen days previous to such Examination given notice to the Registrar of the Provincial Medical Board of his intention to present himself for such Examination, and transmitted to the Registrar a certificate showing that he has completed his sixteenth year; and shall before the Examination have paid a Fee of Five Dollars to the Registrar."

In future the Matriculation Examiners will insist that students shall carry out the regulations contained in the above paragraphs 7 and 8.

SCHEDULE B

Uniform standard of Matriculation or Preliminary Examination established under this Act:

Compulsory

English Language—Including Grammar, Composition, and Writing from Dictation.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra—To the end of Simple Equations.

Geometry—First Two Books of Euclid.

Latin—One Book, Translation and Grammar.

Optional

One of the following subjects, viz. History of England, with questions in Modern Geography; French Translation; German Translation; One Greek Book; Natural Philosophy, including Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics; History of Nova Scotia; History of the Dominion of Canada.

Fee for Examination Five Dollars. This Fee is not returned in case of failure. The Preliminary or Matriculation Examination is not required to be passed by Graduates in Arts of recognised Universities.

REGULATIONS FOR DEGREE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

First.—No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery who shall not have attended Lectures for a period of at least four years, subsequently to the date of passing his Matriculation Examination, at some recognised Medical College. A certificate showing that the candidate has studied Medicine in the Surgery of a recognised Practitioner for one year will be received in lieu of one of the four years of study.

Second.—Candidates for the Final Examination shall furnish testimonials of attendance on the following branches, viz. two six-months' Courses each of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Medicine, Practical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery; and one three-months' Course each of Practical Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, and Practical Chemistry. Provided, however, that testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented.

Third.—The candidate must also give proof by certificate of having attended during twelve months the practice of some recognised Hospital, and also that he has had three months' practice in dispensing drugs.

Fourth.—He must give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital, approved of by the College, or of having attended at least Six Cases of Accouchement; also a certificate from a registered Medical Practitioner of "Proficiency in the Practice of Vaccination."

Fifth.—No one shall be permitted to become a candidate for Examination, or shall receive a Degree, who shall not have attended at least one Session of this College, and have obtained from it the tickets for one full Course of all the branches included in its Curriculum.

Sixth.—A Medical Session consists of registration and attendance upon Courses of Lectures on at least two of the regular subjects of study.

Seventh.—A Course upon Practical Anatomy is understood to mean that the student shall have dissected the body once, *i.e.* three parts.

Eighth.—Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

Ninth.—Every candidate for the Degree must, on or before the 15th day of March, present to the Registrar of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications entitling him to Examination, also a Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation upon some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science, and at the same time deliver to the Registrar of the Faculty the following certificate:

HALIFAX.....18

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years (or, if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next Graduation day. (Signed) A. B.

Tenth.—The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be:

(1.) A general written and Oral Examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science.

(2.) A Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery conducted at the bed-side, cases being submitted for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital. In estimating the standing of candidates and the number of marks to be awarded, Professors shall take into account the regularity of their attendance, and the diligence and care they have evinced in reporting cases.

Eleventh.—The Examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Botany or Zoology; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be allowable for the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of his third Session (or third year of study).

Twelfth.—The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be Twenty Dollars, to be paid by the candidate before Examination, together with a registration Fee of One Dollar.

The Fee for each class shall be Twelve Dollars, with the following exceptions:—For each of those of Medical Jurisprudence, Practical Chemistry and Botany, Six Dollars; Practical Anatomy, Eight Dollars; Practical Pharmacy, Four Dol-

lars. These Fees are payable in advance to the Registrar.

All students desirous of attending the Lectures shall, at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the College, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation, for which each student will pay a Fee of Two Dollars, or a Perpetual Matriculation Ticket will be granted on the payment of Five Dollars.

The said Register shall be closed on the 30th day of November in each year.

Any student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two Courses of any class, shall be entitled to a Perpetual Ticket for that class, except in Practical Anatomy.

ONTARIO

This province has a population of nearly two millions, of which about 80,000 reside at Toronto, the capital. The Medical profession here is incorporated, forming what is called the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, which body regulates all matters relating to Medical Education and Practice. The Council of this College is composed of twenty-five Members, twelve of whom are elected by the Profession at large, eight are representatives of the various Universities and teaching bodies, and five are Homœopaths, who are elected by the Homœopathic Profession throughout the province. There is no teaching institution in connection with the College. An Examining Board is appointed by the Council, and all persons, no matter what qualifications they possess, are compelled by law to be examined by this Board for their licence to practise. It is at present being tested in the Courts whether holders of British qualifications cannot compel the Council to register them without Examination. Dr. Baldwin, a Graduate of Edinburgh, did enforce registration, but the Council is now contesting the matter with several Licentiates of the Edinburgh and London Colleges. According to the British law, all persons who are registered on the British Medical Register are entitled to practise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, whether the British Isles, or the Colonies. It remains for the Canadian Legislature to prove their right to subvert the laws of the Home Parliament. The disaffection appears to have arisen in the first instance from the fact that the British Medical Registrar refused to register Canadian Degrees and Diplomas, an act which all must deeply deplore.

The following are the Universities and Colleges of Ontario:

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

MATRICULATION

1. After 1st January, 1879, the Matriculation Examinations will be held in Toronto and Kingston alternately. The Examination at Toronto will be held on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after Good Friday. The Examination at Kingston, on the third Tuesday and Wednesday in August in each year, and both the Matriculation Examiners shall take part in every Matriculation Examination. In this Examination, writing and dictation will be included: correct spelling, and legible writing will be considered imperative.

2. The rules laid down for conducting the Professional Examinations shall be observed in all respects at the Matriculation Examinations.

3. Every student of Medicine must, before his Professional studies begin, pass a satisfactory Examination upon the following subjects before the Examiners of the Council.

English Language, including Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, including Simple Equations, Geometry, first two books of Euclid, Latin, translation and Grammar; and upon one of the following subjects (of which students are recommended to select either Natural Philosophy, or one of the Modern Languages), the candidate having the option of naming the subject upon which he* will be examined, viz. Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

4. Graduates in Arts, or students having Matriculated in Arts in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College, upon giving satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and upon paying the Matriculation Fee of Ten Dollars. Graduates in Arts who have attended a Course or Courses of Lectures on Botany and Theoretical Chemistry, and who have already passed an Examination on these subjects, will not be required to undergo a second Examination on the same, provided they produce tickets for one Course of Lectures on Botany, and

* The masculine pronoun is used here and throughout the regulations with reference to "Students" and "Candidates," nevertheless these terms are to be construed as applicable to either sex.

also tickets proving that they have attended two full Courses of Lectures on Theoretical Chemistry.

5. Every Medical student after Matriculating shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this will be held to be the preliminary to his Medical studies, which will only be considered to begin from the date of such registration.

6. The valuation of the answers of the several candidates at the Matriculation Examinations shall be transmitted by the Examiners to the Registrar, together with the questions and the written answers of the candidates, as soon as they have been duly valued; the result being detailed in a Schedule to be furnished by the Registrar to the Examiners.

7. Any candidate who shall, after June, 1878, fail in any branch of his Matriculation Examination, shall be held to have failed altogether, and be rejected; but those who before that date have passed upon some of the subjects, shall be allowed credit for such subjects at a subsequent Examination.

MEDICAL CURRICULUM

1. Every student after his Matriculation has been registered must spend a period of four years in actual Professional studies, except as hereinafter provided, dating from the 1st of April, 1878, the prescribed period of studies shall be held to mean forty-eight calendar months, to be computed from the date of Matriculation.

2. Graduates in Arts of any College or University recognised by the Council will only be required to pass three years, after Graduating, in attendance upon Medical Lectures before being admitted to their final Examination; no tickets for Lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless two certificates are endorsed thereon; the first specifying the number of Lectures actually delivered in the Course; and the second, testifying that the pupil had attended at least seventy-five per cent. of the same; applications for every Professional Examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at least two weeks before such Examination; and no application will be received unless accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the treasurer's receipt showing that the Fees have been paid.

3. Every student commencing after June, 1880 (not a Graduate in Arts), shall attend Medical Lectures for at least four Sessions of six months each.

4. Each "Six-months' Course" shall consist of not less than one hundred Lectures.

5. Every student must attend the under-mentioned Courses of Lectures in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of by the Council, viz.—Two Courses of *six months* each upon Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology (including Histology), Theoretical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery. *One* Course of *six months* or *Two* Courses of *three months* each upon Medical Jurisprudence. *One* Course of *three months* upon Practical Chemistry, and Botany. *One* Course of not less than *twenty-five Demonstrations* upon Histology, Physiology, and Pathology. *One* Course of *twenty-five Lectures* on Sanitary Science. Every candidate will be required to prove that he has twice carefully dissected the whole adult human body.

6. Every student before being admitted to the final Examination hereinafter mentioned, must have spent a period of six months in the office of a regularly qualified Medical Practitioner,* in compound-ing Medicines.

7. He must have attended the practice of a General Hospital after June, 1880, for twenty-four months.

8. He must have attended six cases of Midwifery.

9. He must, before being registered as a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the Examinations hereinafter prescribed; and he must have attained the full age of twenty-one years.

10. (a) All persons from recognised Colleges outside the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, who desire to qualify themselves for Registration in this Province, must pass the Matriculation Examination established by the Council, and attend thereafter one full "Winter Course" of Lectures during two Winter Sessions in some one of the Ontario Medical Schools, and such other Course or Courses as may be necessary to complete the Curriculum required by the Council, and shall pass, before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council, all the Examinations hereinafter prescribed. (b) Nothing shall exempt residents of Ontario who, after

* The words "regularly qualified" are applicable only to Practitioners registered according to law.

July, 1875, elect to pursue their studies outside of the Province of Ontario, from passing four years in the pursuit of their Professional studies; such four years to commence at the date of their passing the Matriculation Examination before the Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Council.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

1. Hereafter the Professional Examinations shall be divided into two parts, namely, a "Primary" and a "Final."

2. The Primary Examinations shall be undergone at the end of the second Winter Session, and the Final after the fourth Winter Session.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the Primary Examination:—(a) Descriptive Anatomy. (b) Physiology and Histology. (c) Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. (d) Toxicology and Sanitary Science. (e) Botany.

4. The following branches shall be embraced in the Final Examination:—(a) Medical and Surgical Anatomy. (b) Theory and Practice of Medicine and Medical Pathology. (c) Surgery, other than Operative. (d) Surgery, Operative. (e) Midwifery (other than Operative), and Diseases of Women and Children. (f) Midwifery, Operative. (g) Medical Jurisprudence. (h) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

5. The Primary Examinations shall be entirely "Oral." The Final Examination shall be entirely "Written."

6. Any candidate who fails in any branch of his Primary Examination shall be held to have failed in all, and any candidate who at his Final Examination passes creditably in four or more branches, but fails in the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed and be compelled to pass in the other branches only at a subsequent Examination.

7. Candidates who intend to be Examined by the Homœopathic Examiners in the special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar previous to the commencement of the Examination, in order that he may provide means of preventing their identification by the other students, or by the Examiners.

8. In the event of any candidate signifying his intention to the Registrar to be Examined and Registered as a Homœopathic Practitioner, due notice of such must be submitted to the Registrar, so

that the Examination may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose; but prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate the usual Fees must be paid. In the event of any candidates presenting themselves for such Examinations, due notice must be given by the Registrar to the special Examiner.

FEES

1. The following scale of Fees have been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

	Dollars.
a. Matriculation-Examination	10 00
b. Registration of Matriculation:	
1. Students Examined before the Council Examiners	No Charge.
2. Students Examined by the various Colleges prior to July, 1870	10 00
3. Graduates and Matriculants in Arts of recognised Colleges	10 00
c. "Primary Examination"	20 00
d. Final Examination, including Registration	30 00
(These Fees are to be Paid to the Treasurer of the College before each Examination.)	
e. Ordinary Registration Fee	10 00
f. Registration of additional Degrees or Titles	2 00
(This Fee is only payable when the additional Titles are Registered at different times, but any number of such Titles as are allowed to be Registered may be put on record at the first Registration for the single Fee of 10 dollars.)	
g. Diploma of Membership of the College	5 00
(This Diploma is granted free of charge to all those Members of the College who attain their Membership by passing the Examinations of the College. All other Members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, by paying the above-named Fee of 5 dollars.)	
h. Annual Contribution from Members of the College for the current Year, payable to the Registrar	1 00
(This Fee is payable by every Member of the College on the First day of January in each year.)	

2. All Fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada, to the Treasurer of the College.

3. No candidate will be admitted to any Examination until the Fee for such Examination is paid in full.

4. No part of the Fees paid either for Matriculation or Professional Examinations will be returned to unsuccessful candidates.

COBOURG

The Medical Faculty of the University of Victoria College is merely an Examining body, having no teaching apparatus. The following are the regulations:

Students intending to Graduate in Victoria University are recommended to attend Lectures in the Toronto School of Medicine, from which School certificates of attendance will be accepted by the Medical Examiners of this University. Certificates of attendance will also be accepted from any other Medical School in Ontario, of recognised standing.

The Lectures for the Province of Quebec are delivered at the École de Médecine et de Chirurgie, Montreal, where every advantage for Clinical study is afforded.

The Courses of Instruction are adapted to the legal requirements of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Degree of M.D.—Candidates for this Degree are required to spend four years in Professional study before being admitted to final Examination.

Graduates in Arts will be admitted after three years of Professional study subsequent to Graduation.

All candidates must furnish evidence of attendance upon Medical Lectures for three Sessions of six months each at the Toronto School of Medicine, the École de Médecine et de Chirurgie, Montreal, or some School of standing recognised by the Board. The Lectures required are as follows:

Descriptive Anatomy, two Courses; Practical Anatomy, two Courses; Physiology, two Courses; Theoretical Chemistry, two Courses; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, two Courses; Principles and Practice of Surgery, two Courses; Principles and Practice of Medicine, two Courses; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, two Courses; Clinical Medicine, two Courses; Clinical Surgery, two Courses; Medical Jurisprudence, one Course; Practical Chemistry, one Course; Botany, one Course.

They must spend six months in the office of a regularly qualified Medical Practitioner.

They must attend the Practice of a General Hospital for eighteen months.

They must have attended Six Cases of Midwifery.

They must have passed the Matriculation and Primary Examinations prescribed by the University.

They must be Twenty-one years of Age.

They must Pass a satisfactory Final Examination, written and oral, on all the subjects of the Curriculum, before the Examiners appointed by the University.

Fees.—Matriculation, 5 dollars; Degree of M.D., including Primary and Final Examinations, 20 dollars.

EXAMINATIONS

Matriculation.—English Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra, through Simple Equations; Geometry, Euclid, Books I and II; Latin, Grammar and Translation of any Latin author; an option of Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy.

Primary Examination.—Descriptive Anatomy; Physiology; Theoretical Chemistry; Materia Medica; Botany.

Final Examination.—Surgical Anatomy; Practical Chemistry; Principles and Practice of Medicine; Principles and Practice of Surgery; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Medical Jurisprudence.

KINGSTON

I.—THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY

Grants Degrees, the requirements for which are, except in a few unimportant particulars, the same as at Trinity College, Toronto.

II.—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Grants a Diploma (L.R.C.P.S.) after an Examination somewhat similar to that of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, but which does not grant the licence to practise. It also grants a Fellowship (F.R.C.P.S.).

OTTAWA.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Ottawa grants Degrees after Examinations, the requirements for which are similar to those of the Toronto Universities.

TORONTO

I.—TORONTO UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF
MEDICINERULES AND REQUISITES FOR
GRADUATION

Degree of M.B.—The following are the requisites for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, to which there are two ordinary modes of proceeding, viz. (1) by taking a Pass Course, or (2) by taking an Honour Course.

Entrance.—Candidates, to enter this Faculty, must pass the Matriculation Examination unless (1) they possess a Degree in Arts, not being an Honorary Degree, from any Dominion or British University, or (2) they have already matriculated in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Law in this University. Before presenting themselves for the Matriculation Examination, candidates must produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the sixteenth year of their age. The Annual Matriculation Examination (both Pass and Honours) will commence in the latter part of June. Supplemental Examinations for Matriculation are held in the latter part of September, at which those who were rejected at the June Examination, as well as new candidates, may offer themselves; but no Honours or Scholarships will be awarded at such supplemental Examination. The Fee for Matriculation is Five Dollars, and must be paid to the Registrar at the time the candidate gives notice of his intention to present himself, viz. at least two weeks before the date of commencement of Examination. The Fee for registration of exemption from this Examination is, for Graduates in Arts from other Universities, Five Dollars; for Matriculants from other Faculties in this University, Three Dollars; for Graduates in Arts of this University, Two Dollars. No Fee is exacted from Graduates in Arts of this University who have taken Honours in the Department of Natural Sciences.

Candidates are required to have matriculated before presenting themselves for any Professional Examination. Candidates, on giving notice of intention to present themselves at the Matriculation Examination are required to signify whether they purpose taking the Pass or Honour Examination. Scholarships are only awarded in connection with the latter. The following groups of subjects must be passed by every Matriculant:—1. Three out of the four

languages, Latin, Greek, French, and German, one of which must be Latin. 2. Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra to the end of Quadratics, and the First Three Books of Euclid. 3. English Grammar and Composition, with the Outlines of History and of Modern Geography, and an exercise in Writing to Dictation.

No candidate will be allowed to pass the Matriculation Examination unless he has obtained one third of the aggregate marks allotted to it, and in each subject of every group he must obtain at least one fourth of the marks allotted to it. No wider range of work is required of candidates for Honours, but extra Honour papers will be set in all the above-mentioned subjects, and special attention will be paid to translation from English into the languages professed by candidates. A paper on Chemistry will be set for such Honour students as may enter for the same, and the marks obtained in it will be reckoned in along with the others in the award of Scholarships. Those candidates will be placed in the First Class of Honours who obtain two thirds more of the aggregate number of marks; those who obtain one half of the aggregate number will be ranked in the Second Class. The Matriculation Scholarships will be awarded to the two candidates who rank first and second respectively in the Examination, provided that they have obtained at least sixty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, exclusive of those allotted to Chemistry.

Regulations Relating to Undergraduates.—Undergraduates are required to attend Lectures, and receive practical instruction during each of four years, at ONE or OTHER of the Schools of Medicine recognised for this purpose by the University. The certificates of attendance upon Lectures must mention the precise number of Lectures given in each Course, and must certify the attendance of the candidate at two thirds of these at least. The certificates of Practical Instruction must certify that the candidate has diligently pursued the studies in question for the whole of the time required, and these must be signed by the teachers in the immediate charge of the Laboratories where the instruction was obtained. Each Undergraduate, at the end of each of the four years of his Course, is required to present himself at the Annual Examination of that particular year. The Annual Examinations are styled the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Professional Examinations, and are to be passed in

separate years, in the order named, by all candidates for the Degree. *a.* In the case of a candidate being prevented by sickness, or other causes beyond his control, from attending at one of the Professional Examinations, he may be allowed, on establishing the sufficiency of the cause, to take that Examination together with the next following. *b.* This privilege will not be allowed to a candidate rejected at a Professional Examination. *c.* If, however, the candidate has been rejected in one subject only, having shown fair proficiency in the others, he *may* be allowed to take that subject along with the work of the next Professional Examination. *d.* In the case of a candidate for the First Professional Examination failing to obtain the required percentage in two subjects, while he has distinguished himself in all the others, the Board of Examiners may recommend that the subjects passed be allowed to him, and that he shall take the others over again with the work of the Second Professional Examination. Graduates in Arts of this University with Honours in the Department of Natural Sciences, will be exempted from the First Professional Examination, and from the Fee for the same. They must, however, take the Anatomy of that Examination along with the Second Professional Examination. No candidate can pass any of the Professional Examinations who has not obtained at least one half of the marks required. Nor will a candidate be considered as having passed any subject who has not obtained at least one third of the marks allotted to it. N.B.—This regulation is now enforced, and is applicable to Undergraduates going out under the old Statute. The Fee for each Professional Examination is Two Dollars, payable when the candidate notifies to the Registrar his intention to present himself. A candidate who has been rejected at one Professional Examination will be admitted to the same Examination in the following year on payment of One Dollar. Notice is given annually, in January, when the Examinations for the year will commence. Every Undergraduate who proposes to present himself at a Professional Examination must send in to the Registrar a statement (according to a printed form furnished) of the course he is taking, whether Pass or Honour, of the Lectures attended, and of the practical instruction received, with the names of the Teachers, and such other particulars as the printed form may indicate, together with the original certificates referred to in the statement.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR THE DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL

(1) Of Matriculation. (2) Of having attended Lectures on the following subjects:—*a.* Anatomy, a Course of at least 100 Lectures. *b.* Inorganic Chemistry, a Course of at least sixty Lectures. *c.* Natural Philosophy, a Course of at least twenty Lectures. **d.* Botany, a Course of at least forty Lectures. **e.* Zoology, a Course of at least forty Lectures. Of the above Lectures marked * at least one third must be of the nature of practical lessons involving Laboratory practice on the part of the student, and this must be attested to on the same or a separate certificate. (3) Of Practical Instruction in Anatomy during six months.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL

(1) Of having attended Lectures on the following subjects:—*a.* Anatomy, a second Course of 100 Lectures. *b.* Physiology. *c.* Materia Medica and Therapeutics, each a Course of at least 100 Lectures. *d.* Organic Chemistry, a Course of at least forty Lectures. (2) Of Practical Instruction in:—*a.* Anatomy, a second Course of six months. *b.* Histology; and *c.* Physiological Chemistry, each during at least three months. (3) Of having dissected the parts of the human body once. (4) Of being skilled in Compounding and Dispensing Drugs. This certificate may be from a registered Practitioner, the Apothecary of a Public Hospital, or of a Public Dispensary, or from a Member of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Ontario or Quebec.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL

(1) Of having attended Lectures on the following subjects:—*a.* Practice of Medicine. *b.* Surgery. *c.* Obstetrics, &c.; and *d.* Clinical Surgery and Medicine, during Courses of 100 Lectures each. *e.* General Pathology, Course of at least fifty Lectures. (2) Of having dissected the parts of the human body a second time. (3) Of practical instruction in Pathological Histology during at least three months.

FOURTH PROFESSIONAL

(1) Of having attended Lectures on:—*a.* Clinical Medicine and Surgery, a further Course of 100 Lectures. *b.* Forensic Medicine, a Course of fifty Lectures. *c.* Hygiene, a Course of twenty-five Lectures.

d. Medical Psychology, a Course of twelve Lectures. (2) Of Practical Instruction in Chemistry in its application to Hygiene and Forensic Medicine. (3) Of having attended at least Six Clinics in a Public Lunatic Asylum. (4) Of having conducted at least Six Labours. (5) Of proficiency in Vaccination, certificates received from any registered Practitioner. (6) Of attendance in the wards of a Public Hospital accommodating not less than 100 beds during eighteen months. (7) Of attendance for six months on the out-practice of a Hospital, Dispensary, or registered Practitioner. (8) Of having attended Twelve Autopsies.

Regulations relating to the Honour Course.—Candidates for Honours are entitled to First-Class Honours in any of the Professional Examinations if they obtain 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to such Examination. Those who obtain 66 per cent. of the aggregate marks will be entitled to Second Class Honours. Extra papers on all the Pass Subjects will be set for Honour candidates, as well as papers on certain Extra Honour subjects. These are marked with an asterisk in the list which follows. Candidates proceeding to the Degree of M.B. by taking the Honour Course will be grouped in two classes, according to their success in the Honour Examinations. Only those candidates will receive their Degree with First-Class Honours who have been placed in the Honour List in all of the four Professional Examinations, and who have succeeded in obtaining First-Class Honours in at least three out of the four. Those candidates will receive their Degree with Second-Class Honours who have been placed in the Honour List in three out of the four Professional Examinations, and who have succeeded in obtaining First-Class Honours in at least one Professional Examination. Candidates for the Degree of M.B. who are also Graduates in Arts of the University with Honours in the Department of Natural Science, will be considered as having passed their First Professional Examination with First-Class Honours. An Undergraduate in the Honour Course will not be allowed to degrade into a lower year except by special permission of the Senate, to be granted only in case of illness, duly certified, or for other grave reasons, or unless he intends to proceed to his Degree by the Pass Course.

Subjects of the different Professional Examinations:

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

(1) Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Ligaments, and of the Viscera of the Abdomen and Thorax. (2) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. (3) Elements of Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Heat, and Light. (4) Elements of Botany, including the Characters and Properties of the following Natural Orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, Onagraceæ, Umbelliferae, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Ericaceæ, Primulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Amentaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ. A further acquaintance with the noxious and medicinal plants of the Canadian Flora is expected. (5) Elements of Zoology. *Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrata. *Practical Examination in Natural Philosophy.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

(1) Elements of Organic Chemistry. (2) Anatomy. (3) Physiology. (4) Materia Medica and Therapeutics. *Physiology of Muscle, Nerve, Circulation, &c.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

(1) Practice of Medicine. (2) Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. (3) General Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy and the mode of conducting Autopsies. (4) Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. (5) Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.

FOURTH PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

(1) Practice of Medicine. (2) Surgery (3) Forensic Medicine. (4) Hygiene. (5) Medical Psychology. (6) Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery. (7) Practical Examination in Chemistry in its application to Forensic Medicine and Hygiene. In all the Professional Examinations special importance will be attached to the practical part, and candidates are desired to note that in every subject Practical Examinations will be given to the fullest extent possible.

Degree of M.D.—The following are the requisites for admission to the Degree of M.D., viz.:—Having been admitted to the Degree of M.B., being of one year's standing from admission to the Degree of M.B., and having composed an approved Thesis upon some Medical subject.

Fees for Degrees.—For the Degree of M.B., Six Dollars; for the Degree of

M.D., Eight Dollars; for admission *ad eundem gradum*, Ten Dollars.

II.—TRINITY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

RULES AND REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

Degree of M.B.—The following are the requisites for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in this University:

Having passed a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects, or one equivalent thereto in all respects, either in this or some other recognised Institution. The subjects comprised in this Examination are the following:

Compulsory.—English Language, including Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra, including Simple Equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, Translation and Grammar; and in one of the following subjects, the student having the option of naming the one in which he will be Examined:

Optional.—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*

Graduates or Matriculants in Arts, in any recognised University in Her Majesty's dominions, are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination.

The certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination† of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is accepted by this University.

Matriculants in Medicine are required to present themselves at the University for enrolment as such at the same time as the Students in Arts.

Having produced a satisfactory certificate of good conduct.

Being of the full age of twenty-one years.

Having pursued Medical studies for the period of at least four years, and having regularly attended Lectures extending over a period of at least three Sessions‡ of six months each, in the following branches of Medical Education, for the respective periods hereinafter set forth. Two Courses of six months each on Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, General Chemistry, Midwifery, and Diseases of Wo-

* Students are recommended to select Natural Philosophy, or one of the Modern Languages.

† This Examination will be held alternately in Toronto and Kingston, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after Good Friday, and the third Tuesday and Wednesday in August of every year.

‡ Students beginning their studies after June, 1880, will be required to attend Four Sessions, unless in the case of Graduates in Arts.

men and Children, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Physiology and Institutes of Medicine; and one Course on each, Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, Practical Chemistry, Botany, and Sanitary Science,

Having attended for at least eighteen months the practice of some General Hospital, and having attended, during two Sessions, Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery.

Having attended for at least six months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or given satisfactory evidence of having otherwise enjoyed equivalent obstetrical advantages, with certificate of attendance upon at least Six Cases of Labour.

Having passed in this University an Examination in all the above subjects.

The above Course of study may have been pursued either wholly in Trinity Medical School, or partly, in some other recognised Medical School. The last requirement does not apply to Medical men coming up for Examination who have been several years in practice.

Degree of M.D.—Candidates for this Degree must be Bachelors of Medicine of at least six months' standing. They are required to send in, at least one month before Convocation, a Thesis on some Medical subject, which Thesis must be approved by the Board of Examiners. No additional Fee is charged for this Degree.

The Curriculum of this University being formally recognised by the several Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Great Britain, all Graduates of Trinity College are entitled to every privilege enjoyed by the holders of Degrees from any Colonial University.

EXAMINATIONS

These are divided into Primary and Final.

The Primary Examination embraces the following subjects:—Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy, General Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Botany.

The Primary Examination may be passed at the close of the second year's Lectures.

The Final Examination embraces the following subjects:—Medical and Surgical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, including Medical Pathology, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, and Sanitary Science.

This Examination takes place at the close of the student's last Winter Session.

Should the candidate desire it, he may undergo his entire Examination in all the branches at the end of his last year's study.

The Examinations are held annually in the spring, and the time of holding them is so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Medical Council of Ontario, which are held annually in Toronto.

Conferring of Medical Degrees.—These are conferred at a Special Convocation, held annually, at the close of the Winter Session. Candidates who receive the degree of M.B. at this Convocation, are entitled to the Degree of M.D. at the annual Convocation in the autumn of the same year, on complying with the requirements above prescribed.

Graduation Fees.—Primary Examination Fees for the Degree of M.B., Ten Dollars; Final ditto, Fourteen Dollars; Full Fee, including all College Examinations, Twenty-Four Dollars.

The following are the Medical Teaching Schools in Toronto:

I.—TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY AND VICTORIA COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, COBOURG

FEES FOR THE COURSE

1. Demonstrations, including Material for Dissection; 2. Physiology; 3. Chemistry; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. Medicine; 6. Surgery; 7. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Twelve Dollars each.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical, Fifteen Dollars.

1. Medical Jurisprudence, Three Months Course; 2. Practical Chemistry; 3. Clinical Medicine; 4. Clinical Surgery; Six Dollars each.

1. Sanitary Science; 2. Microscopical Demonstrations; 3. Botany; Five Dollars each.

Registration, Five Dollars, payable only once.

The Third Course on any branch free.

Clinical Instruction is given at the General Hospital.

II.—TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL IN AFFILIATION WITH TRINITY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, TORONTO UNIVERSITY, AND HALIFAX UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Under the authority of the Special Act of the Legislature of Ontario, incorporating the School, Diplomas will be awarded at the close of the Final Examinations to candidates whose standing has been sufficiently high to merit them. These will admit students, who obtain them, to the *Fellowship by Examination* of Trinity Medical School.

It is the intention of the Faculty to continue to have the Examinations for this Diploma—which is the Faculty's certificate of qualification—as well as those for all the other honours of the School, such as to be a guarantee to the public of high Professional attainments on the part of those who hold them.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations will be conducted at the close of each session, to be known as the *First year's*, the *Primary*, and the *Final* Examinations respectively.

The subjects of the First Year's Examinations are as follows:—(1) Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Ligaments, and of the Viscera of the Abdomen and Thorax. (2) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. (3) Elements of Natural Philosophy. Electricity. Heat and Light.

The Primary Examination embraces the following subjects, which are exactly those included in the Primary Examinations now required by the Medical Council. Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy, Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Botany.

The Primary Examination may be passed at the close of the Second Winter Session. A certificate of having passed it, in any recognised Canadian Medical School or University, or of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, will be accepted by this School.

The Final Examination embraces the following subjects, which are also substantially similar to those in the Final Examinations decided upon by the Medical Council.

Medical and Surgical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine and Medical Pathology, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, and Sanitary Science.

The Final Examination takes place at the close of the last Winter Session. Should the candidate desire it, he may undergo his entire Examination in all the branches at the end of the last Session.

No candidate is allowed to present himself for Examination for the *School Diploma and Fellowship* who has not matriculated before the Examiners of the Medical Council (unless in the case of Graduates or Matriculants in Arts from recognised Universities) and spent four years in pursuit of Medical studies, and attended at least the same number of Sessions and Courses of Lectures required by the Medical Council from all candidates going up for the Final Examination of that body.

FEES FOR THE COURSE

Lecture Fees.—The Fee for Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Physiology, and General Chemistry, Twelve Dollars each; Practical Anatomy, and Practical Chemistry, Eight Dollars each; Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology, Seven Dollars; Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery, Six Dollars each; Botany, Sanitary Science, Zoology, Microscopical Anatomy, Five Dollars each; Registration, payable once only, Five Dollars.

Students are free in all the regular branches after they have attended the School during two full Courses, and paid all Fees for these.

All Fees are payable strictly in advance.

Special arrangements have been made for gentlemen desiring to enter this School who may have attended two or more Courses of Lectures in other recognised Schools or Universities. Dental and other casual students can attend any Course or Courses of Lectures they may desire in this Institution on paying the usual Fees for the same.

HOSPITAL FEES

The Toronto General Hospital, Twenty Dollars for a Perpetual Ticket; the Lying-in-Hospital, Five Dollars for six months.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION FEES

	Dollars.
For the first year's Examination*	4 00
For the Primary	4 00
For the Final, including Diploma	6 00
For the Final Examination (including Diploma), in all cases where the Primary has been passed in some Institution recognised by the School	10 00

* When this Examination is passed, the Fee for both the others is Six Dollars.

The pupils of this School may present themselves for Examination for Degrees in Medicine at any one or more of the several Universities with which it is affiliated—and all who desire to proceed to Great Britain, after finishing their studies here, will find Trinity Medical School fully recognised by the several Medical Institutions, Hospitals, and Examining Boards of the mother country.

QUEBEC

This province has a population of nearly a million and a half, of whom about 120,000 reside at Montreal, and about 70,000 at Quebec, the capital. The Medical Profession here, as in Ontario, is incorporated, forming what is called the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, which body regulates all matters relating to Medical Education and Practice. The Council of this College is composed of forty members, thirty of whom are elected by the profession, the others being representatives of the Colleges and Schools of Medicine. The chief difference between this and the Ontario College is that holders of recognised Degrees and Qualifications are permitted to register without further Examination. A Board of Examiners is appointed to examine those whose qualifications are not satisfactory to the Council, or who do not hold a Medical Diploma. The Medical Act states that "from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall practise Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, in the Province of Quebec, unless he shall have obtained a licence from the Provincial Medical Board (Coll. Phys. and Surgs.), which is hereby authorised to issue such licence. Every person who has obtained, or may hereafter obtain, a Medical Degree or Diploma from any University or College mentioned in Section 4 of this Act (Canadian Colleges), shall be entitled to such licence without Examination as to his Medical knowledge or skill, provided that such Diploma shall have been given after four years of study of the Medical Profession from the date of his admission to study, and according to the requirements of the existing law; provided also that the Provincial Medical Board shall have power to grant the same privilege to holders of Diplomas of Medicine and Surgery from other British, Colonial or French Universities or Colleges."

The following are the Universities and Medical Colleges in the Province of Quebec.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF QUEBEC

PRELIMINARY OR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Every Medical Student of the Province of Quebec, before beginning his Professional studies must pass a satisfactory Examination upon the following subjects:—English and French, Latin, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Belles-Lettres, and upon any one of the following subjects:—Greek, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and must present a certificate of a good moral character.

The Matriculation Examinations shall be conducted by the Examiners nominated by the Board twice during the year, at Quebec and Montreal alternately. They shall commence on the Thursday of the week immediately preceding the semi-Annual Meeting of the Provincial Medical Board in each of those cities, and be continued daily till all the candidates have been examined.

The Provincial Medical Board shall appoint for three years (subject to the continual approval of the Board) four persons actually engaged in the work of general education in the Province of Quebec, to examine all persons about to begin the study of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the subjects of general education hereinbefore mentioned as belonging to the preliminary qualification of Medical students, viz. one Examiner skilled in the French language and one skilled in the English language for the City of Montreal, and one skilled in the French language and one skilled in the English language for the City of Quebec.

The Examination shall be oral and written; and during the oral part of the Examination, two Examiners, one speaking the French and the other the English language, shall co-operate in the Examination of each candidate.

Students admitted to the study of Medicine before the passing of the existing law shall not be required to undergo a new Examination.

The Board may give a certificate of admission to the study of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery to any candidate who shall have passed a Preliminary Examination

equivalent to that required in this province, before an authorised College or Licensing Board in Her Majesty's Dominion, provided that the same privilege is accorded to the students of this Province.

MEDICAL CURRICULUM

Every Medical student must pursue his Professional studies uninterruptedly during a period of not less than four years from the time of his having passed the preliminary Examination.

Of the above four years, three six-months' Sessions, at least, must be passed in attendance upon Lectures at a University, College or incorporated School of Medicine recognised by this Board, the first whereof shall be so passed the year immediately succeeding the preliminary Examination.

Every student must pursue the following Curriculum of Professional study:—General or Descriptive Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, the Institutes of Medicine—or Physiology and General Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery—two six-months' Courses of each.

Medical Jurisprudence—a Course of six months, or two Courses of three months.

Botany, Hygiene—a three-months' Course of each; and a Course of not less than twenty-five demonstrations upon Microscopic Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.

He must attend the General Practice of an Hospital in which are contained not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two Physicians or Surgeons, for a period of not less than eighteen months, or for three periods of not less than six months each. He must attend Six Cases of Labour and Compound Medicine for six months.

No class or Hospital tickets will be recognised by the Board, unless accompanied with certificates of faithful and regular attendance.

No tickets will be recognised from any teacher who Lectures on more than one of the six-months' branches of Medical study previously enjoined, except in the instances of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Practical Anatomy.

Each six-months' Course shall consist of one hundred and twenty Lectures, except those of Clinical Medicine, of

Clinical Surgery, and of Medical Jurisprudence.

Before his Examination be entered upon, the candidate for the Licence must deposit the required Fee with one of the Secretaries of the College, submit to the Board satisfactory evidence that he has attained the full age of twenty-one years, and that he has complied with the rules and regulations of the Board respecting the preliminary Examination and the Medical Curriculum.

The Examiners divide the subjects of Examination in the following manner :

First Sub-Committee—

Descriptive Anatomy . . .	10 min.
Surgery	15
Medical Jurisprudence . . .	10

Second Sub-Committee—

Institutes of Medicine . . .	10
Theory and Practice of Medicine	15
Materia Medica and Phar- macy	10

Third Sub-Committee—

Chemistry	10
Midwifery	15
Botany and Hygiene . . .	10
	1h. 45m.

Of the Fees

The following shall be the scale of Fees payable to the College :

	Dollars.
Certificate of Preliminary or Ma- triculation Examination, In- cluding Registration . . .	10 00
Diploma or Licence to Practise, including Registration . . .	20 00
Annual subscription of Members .	2 00
Registration of persons possessed of Licence when Act passed . .	1 00
Registration of additional De- grees or Titles to those Regis- tered when obtaining the Li- cence	1 00

All candidates for the licence, and students proposing to pass their preliminary Examination, shall, at the time they hand in their credentials, deposit with the secretary of the district in which such Examinations are to be held, the amount of Fees which would become due to the College in the event of successful Examination.

If the candidate for the licence or for the preliminary Examination be rejected, he shall forfeit half the Fees paid to the College, and the balance in either case shall be returned to the unsuccessful candidate.

MONTREAL

I.—BISHOP'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Has attached to it a Medical School, and all the usual paraphernalia for study. The following are the regulations :

1. The Degree of Master of Surgery (C.M.) is not conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

2. Each student must undergo, prior to the commencement of his Medical studies, a Preliminary Examination upon the following branches of extra Medical education, viz. English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Belles-lettres, and one of the following optional subjects: Greek, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

3. Candidates for the Medical and Surgical Degrees must have been engaged uninterruptedly for four years in Medical and Surgical study, but a certificate of having studied one full year with a duly-licensed Practitioner will reduce the period of study at the University to three sessions.

4. Students must Matriculate afresh at the commencement of every Session, on or before the 1st of December.

5. Every candidate for Graduation must give sufficient evidence by certificates—

A. That he has attended two six-months' Courses of Lectures on each of the following Departments of Medical Science:—General or Descriptive Anatomy, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Physiology.

B. That he has attended one six-months' Course or two three-months' Courses of Medical Jurisprudence, one six-months' Course of Pathology, one three-months' course of Botany, of Hygiene, and also of Practical Chemistry and Microscopy, and also a course of not less than twenty-five Demonstrations upon Microscopic Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.

C. That he has attended not less than two six-months' Courses of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

D. That he has attended two six-months' Courses of Practical Anatomy.

E. That he has attended for at least eighteen months, or three periods of six months each, the Medical and Surgical Practice of a Hospital in which are contained not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two Physicians or Surgeons, and that he has been engaged for at least six months in compounding and dispensing Medicines at a Hospital, a Dispensary, or with a duly licensed Practitioner.

F. That he has attended at least Six Cases of Midwifery, either in a Lying-in Hospital or in Private Practice, under the supervision of a regular Medical Practitioner.

6. Out of the four years of Medical and Surgical study required by Clause 3 one full Course on each branch mentioned in Sections A and B, Clause 5, must be attended in this University.

7. Courses of less length than the above (Clause 5) will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

8. Every candidate for the Degree must, on or before the 1st day of March, deliver to the Dean of the Medical Faculty—

A. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year of age (or that he will have done so before the day of Graduation).

B. A statement of his studies, accompanied with proper certificates.

9. Every candidate shall be examined both in writing and *viva voce*. The Examinations are divided into Primary and Final.

A. The Primary, comprehending Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Botany or Zoology.

B. The Final—Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Hygiene.

10. Candidates may, if they choose, be admitted to Examination on the Primary Branches at the end of the third year of their study. The Final Examination shall not take place until the candidate has completed his fourth year of study.

FEES

1. The Fee for the class of Medical Jurisprudence shall be Ten Dollars; Pathology and Hygiene, Six Dollars each; Botany, Five Dollars; Practical Anatomy, Five Dollars; Practical Histology, Sixteen

Dollars; and that of all the other classes, Twelve Dollars each. The annual Fee for Matriculation will be Two Dollars.

2. Any student having paid the Fees, and attended to two Courses of Lectures in any class, shall be entitled to a Perpetual Ticket for the same.

3. The Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery and Doctor of Medicine shall be Twenty Dollars, to be paid by successful candidates, together with the registration Fee of One Dollar.

4. All Fees must be paid in advance.

Clinical instruction is given at the General Hospital.

II.—LAVAL UNIVERSITY

Has two Medical Faculties—one at Montreal and one at Quebec. The regulations are alike at both. The Course of instruction extends over four years, and consists of Lectures on the following subjects, divided into two Sections—the Primary and the Final.

PRIMARY SECTION

Descriptive Anatomy, 240 Lectures.

Practical Anatomy, 180 Lectures, of two hours each.

Microscopical Anatomy and Histology, 120 Lectures.

Physiology, 160 Lectures.

General Pathology, 80 Lectures.

Hygiene, 60 Lectures.

Students must also attend, at the Faculty of Arts, 240 Lectures on Chemistry and 60 Lectures on Botany.

FINAL SECTION

Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, 240 Lectures.

Surgical Pathology and Theoretical Operative Surgery, 240 Lectures.

Medical Pathology and Special Therapeutics, 240 Lectures.

Tocology, 240 Lectures.

Legal Medicine, 60 Lectures.

Toxicology, 60 Lectures.

Diseases of Eyes and Ears, 60 Lectures.

Practical Operative Surgery, 40 Lectures.

Clinical Surgery, 180 Lectures.

Clinical Medicine, 180 Lectures.

Clinical study of Diseases of Eyes and Ears, 60 Lectures.

Clinical Midwifery, not less than six cases.

Clinical study of Diseases of Women and Children.

The Clinical Courses are given at the General Hospital, &c. In order to become a Doctor of Medicine the candidate must undergo two Examinations, the first on all the primary subjects, and the second on all the final subjects. He must also produce certificates of having undergone all the prescribed studies. If the result of the Examination is "Assez bien," the Licence in Medicine is conferred; but if the result be "Bien" or "Tres-bien" the Doctorate of Medicine is conferred. Both these Degrees grant the licence to practise in the province of Quebec, provided that they are registered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Fee for the licence is Eight Dollars, and for the Doctorate Twenty Dollars.

III.—MCGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Is considered to be one of the best Medical Schools in America.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

English language, including Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Algebra, including simple Equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, Translation and Grammar; and one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Graduates in Arts of recognised Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination, and a certificate of having passed this Examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario or of Quebec will be accepted by this University.

REGULATIONS

1. No one can be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery who shall not either (1st) have attended Lectures for a period of at least four six-months' Sessions in this or some other University, College, or Medical School, approved of by this University; or (2ndly) have studied Medicine during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three six-months' Sessions, either in this or some other approved University, College, or Medical School.

2. Candidates for the Final Examination shall furnish testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz.:

Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Practical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery—of which two Courses will be required of six months' duration.

Medical Jurisprudence—of which one Course of six months or two Courses of three months will be required.

Practical Chemistry, Botany or Zoology, Hygiene—of which one Course will be required of three months' duration.

And a Course of not less than twenty-five Demonstrations upon Microscopic Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.

Provided, however, that testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

3. The candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during eighteen months the Practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital approved of by this University, and have compounded Medicines for six months.

4. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the Practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least Six Cases of Accouchement.

5. No one shall be permitted to become a candidate for Examination who shall not have attended at least one Session of this University, and one full Course of all the branches included in its Curriculum.

6. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

7. Every candidate for the Degree must, on or before the 15th of February, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an Examination, and must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following certificate:

MONTREAL,.....18

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise), that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next Graduation day, and that I am not (or shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil

or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon,
or Apothecary. (Signed) A. B.

EXAMINATIONS

The Examinations at the close of each Session are arranged as follows:

First year.—Elementary Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry (Chemical Physics and Chemical Philosophy); *Materia Medica*; Practical Anatomy; Botany.

Second year.—*Primary Pass Examination*—Anatomy; Practical Anatomy; Physiology; Chemistry; Practical Chemistry; *Materia Medica*.

Third year.—*Sessional Examination*—Medical Jurisprudence, with Toxicology; Hygiene.*

Medicine. — Classification of Diseases, Pathology of Zymotic Diseases. Continued, periodical, and eruptive Fevers. Constitutional Diseases, Diseases of Kidney.

Surgery.—Surgical Pathology; Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations.

Midwifery.—Organs of generation of the Female, and changes in them, which result from conception. Signs of Pregnancy, Diseases of Pregnancy; Pelvis and its Deformities; Mechanism of Labour.

Fourth year.—*Final Pass Examination*—Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Medical Anatomy, Surgical Anatomy.

By means of the above arrangement a certain definite amount of work must be accomplished in each year and, moreover, an equitable division is made between the Primary and Final branches.

It was not thought advisable that students should *pass* finally on important subjects of the Primary branches at the end of the first year, hence the second year Examination embraces the whole range of the Primary subjects, and the same holds good for the Final branches in the third and fourth year, with the exception of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, which may be finally passed at the end of the third year.

The Sessional Examinations at the close of the first and third years are compulsory upon all students, and they will be rated according to merit.

With regard to the Primary Examination at the end of the second year, it remains optional with the student, whether he passes in all the branches, or leaves two for the third year. In any case, Chemistry and one other must be taken at the close of the second year.

* May be taken at the end of the Second Year.

FEES

Lectures.—One Course.

	Dollars.
Practice of Medicine	12 00
Clinical Medicine	12 00
Surgery	12 00
Clinical Surgery	12 00
Obstetrics and Gynæcology	12 00
Medical Jurisprudence	10 00
Anatomy	12 00
Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Pathology)	12 00
Chemistry	12 00
Chemistry, Practical	12 00
Practical Anatomy	10 00
Botany and Zoology	5 00
Matriculation	5 00
Enregistration (each Session)	4 00
Degree	20 00
Registration of Degree	1 00

HOSPITAL FEES

Montreal General Hospital.

Six months	8 00
Twelve months	12 00
Perpetual	20 00

Lying-in Hospital.

Six months	8 00
Summer Session	10 00

Practical Histology (Microscopes and reagents provided) 15 00

Any student, after having paid the Fees and attended two Courses of any class, shall be entitled to a Perpetual Ticket for that class, except the following:—Practical Anatomy, Practical Histology and Practical Chemistry.

(N.B.—All Fees are payable strictly in advance.)

Clinical Instruction is given at the General Hospital.

QUEBEC

Laval University has two Medical Faculties, one at Quebec and one at Montreal. The regulations are alike at both, and have been already given (*vide* Montreal). The Clinical Courses at this Faculty are given at the Dispensary. There is a good Museum also in connection with the Faculty at Quebec.

MEXICO

The United States of Mexico form a large and populous Republic, something after the pattern of the United States of America. Each State, territory, and district of the Confederation, has its own internal laws, and is quite independent of and distinct from its neighbour; but all are alike subject to the supreme Govern-

ment of the Federal Council and President of the Republic only with respect to external affairs, such as matters connected with the General Post Office, Foreign Office, War Office, &c. The laws affecting the Medical Profession vary considerably in different states. In the State of Jalisco, for example, no one may practise either Medicine or Surgery unless he first pass the Examination and obtain the Diploma of the "Instituto de Ciencias del Estado de Jalisco." This Diploma is by no means easily obtained, the Examination being very searching and conducted in a most satisfactory manner. It is also recognised as a qualification to practise in many parts of the United States of America. Again, no one may practise as a Medical man in the City of Mexico unless he pass the Examination and obtain the Diploma in Medicine and Surgery from the Board of Directors of Public Instruction of the City of Mexico. Several other states and cities have similar regulations, but in some there is very little difficulty in obtaining a licence to practise, even though the applicant have little Medical knowledge. There are several Universities, having Medical Faculties, viz. the University of Mexico, which is situated in the centre of the city, and contains the National Museum; and the Universities of Guadalajara (Jalisco), Oaxaca, Campeachy, and Zacatecas. These institutions are all in a most unsatisfactory condition, and their Diplomas and Degrees of little value. Mexican physicians are celebrated for their knowledge of the properties of herbs. Much of what is known in European Pharmacy has been obtained from Mexican sources. The extortions of Medical men, especially foreigners, arrived at such a pitch some time since, that the Mexican Government very properly interfered and took the matter in hand, and made regulations which render it necessary for a Medical man to possess a certain degree of knowledge, and to have resided a specified time in the city before he is permitted to practise. It also fixed a certain maximum Fee for attendance. Mexico is not at all a desirable place to practise in, the people being lawless, and, as a rule, not over honest, and the protection afforded to foreigners of a very meagre kind. Those who know the language and customs of the country well, however, may often be very successful in practice; but, as a rule, nowadays, foreign physicians avoid this country as they would a plague.

NEWFOUNDLAND

This British colony has no Medical School, and very few Medical men. In St. John's, the largest town, there are only five Medical men, all of whom have British qualifications, and who have formed a society for the purpose of opposing any Medical man who commences practice without a Diploma, obtained after a Course of Professional Education equal to the minimum required for a registerable Diploma in the British Islands. This, however, is the only protection the Profession has got, the law of the colony allowing any person, qualified or otherwise, to practise as a Medical Practitioner, provided they behave themselves respectably, and do not practise their profession in a criminal manner. The colony is very poor indeed, and any Medical man who thinks of trying his fortune here had better make sure of some appointment.

UNITED STATES

These states, although united under one central Government for purposes of defence, &c., yet are each of them independent so far as their internal affairs are concerned. Each state is sovereign in a municipal capacity, while the general Government is sovereign in a national capacity. Until lately the condition of Medicine in the United States was very bad indeed; Universities were established all over the country and Degrees sold in open day with the coolest effrontery. As an instance of this the following extract from the 'Philadelphia Record' of Saturday, February 28th, 1880, is quoted:

"A "DOCTOR" FACTORY

MAKING FULL-FLEDGED PHYSICIANS FOR
SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

A 'Record' Reporter Transformed into
a Sawbones in Two Minutes, with
"Power to Act."

A.B.'S., A.M.'S., M.D.'S., D.D.'S., AND
L.L.D.'S., GROUND OUT TO ORDER.

Three Ministers of the Gospel Running a
Triplex Diploma Shop for Graduates
in Medicine, Business, Arts
and Sciences.

"Now, I'll show you how to write a
prescription!"

The speaker, a man apparently about fifty years of age, and whose long gray hair and beard gave him a rather ministerial appearance, ascended a platform in the

second-story room of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and, advancing to the blackboard with a piece of chalk, addressed himself to an audience of two innocent young men, whose rapt attention and earnest faces, as they sat in the centre of the room, showed them to be in quest of knowledge.

In front of the desk, which stood on a slightly raised platform, and which bore a close resemblance to a pulpit stand, were ranged three rows of hard-bottom chairs. Glass cases, reaching from floor to ceiling, and extending around three sides of the room, contained a slim collection of anatomical specimens in wax, while the wall facing the audience was covered with charts, illustrative of the various parts of the human body. A life-size figure, made of cloth and stuffed with sawdust, stood against a frame on the platform, and at the left hand of the Lecturer a skeleton, intended for Demonstrative purposes, hung suspended from the ceiling. A blackboard, about three feet square, was fastened to the wall directly back of the desk, and completed the furniture of the room.

"You will be surprised, gentlemen," explained the Lecturer, for such he was, "to know how simple it is to write out a recipe. We will take my mixture for 'dentition'; that means 'teething'—children's teething. In former times it was the custom of Physicians to relieve the pain that attends teething by lancing the gums, but with the prescription that I shall give you this is unnecessary. For instance, now here is the letter 'R' [marking it on the board] with a tail around it; that stands for 'Take.' Do you see? 'Z' stands for drachm, 'oz' for ounce, and 'gtt' stands for drops."

"What does 'gtt' mean? What word is it derived from?" interrupted the audience of two.

After hesitating a moment, and looking at the questioners as though surprised at their ignorance, the Lecturer exclaimed:

"Why, drops—'gtt' stands for drops. Now then," proceeded the Doctor.

"Phos. of Iron, gr. v."

"There, that stands for phosphate of iron; 'gr.' stands for grain, and 'v' (you see we use the old Roman numerals) stands for five—five grains. Now comes

"Phos. of lime, gr. x.
Carb. of mag., gr. xx."

"Carb.," the Lecturer explained, "stands for carbonate, and 'mag.' for magnesia—'carbonate of magnesia, twenty

grains.' Now, on this end to your left, at the bottom of the prescription, I write 'M,' for mix, 'ft.' for make—"

"Make what, Doctor?"

"Make solution. I write 'sol.'—that stands for mix, make solution. Now, we add

"Simple syrup, oz. iv."

"Oz." stands for ounce, that is, four ounces of simple syrup, which is made of a little sugar and water. There you have the whole prescription!" exclaimed the Lecturer.

And he read this prescription from the blackboard:

"R.

"Phos. of iron, gr. v.
Phos. of lime, gr. x.
Carb. of mag. gr. xx.
M. ft. sol. Simple syrup, oz. iv.
Teaspoonful four times a day."

"Now, ain't that easy?"

"Yes," gasped the listeners, in wonderment and delight.

"That is just my way of teaching my students," he exclaimed. "That's just the way I'll teach you."

The wrapt listeners were 'Record' men, in the rôle of Medical students, who wanted Diplomas. The Lecturer was T. B. Miller, Dean of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, located at 209, North Tenth-street, and the discourse given literally in the above was the culmination of a two-hour talk yesterday afternoon, in which the innocent scribes had inquired how they could be made "Doctors."

HOW TO BECOME DOCTORS

A small tin sign reading: "T. B. Miller, M.D., Physician and Surgeon," embellishes the hall-door adjoining the drug store located on the first floor of the "University," and entering shortly after noon, the 'Record' representatives found the Doctor in his little private office in the rear.

"Well, gentlemen," began the Doctor, "what can I do for you?"

"Doctor"—and a lump seemed to rise in the speaker's throat as he attempted to answer—"we came to inquire about a Course in Medicine."

"Ah! I understand. You wish to enter the University as students. Have you ever attended Medical Lectures?"

"No?"

"Nor read Medicine?"

"We know nothing of Medicine, Doctor. We thought we would come and inquire the cost."

"Ah! yes," and, reaching up to a

pigeon-hole, he handed out two little pamphlets giving a prospectus of the institution.

"It will cost you 100 Dollars."

"And if we were to pay to-day, how soon could we practise Medicine?"

"Immediately, sir, immediately; you can hang out your shingle at once."

"But, Doctor, we have no Diplomas."

"I'll settle that. I'll give you a certificate to practise Medicine, and no man, no Legislature [his voice rising], no body of men [still more elevated, and giving each word with emphatic deliberation], can interfere with your practice in any State of the Union."

"That's what we want."

"Well, I'll give it to you and put the seal of the University on it if you pay me One Hundred Dollars."

"As a Graduate of the Philadelphia University?" inquired one of the fast fledging Doctors.

"Yes—or you can take your choice out of three charters. We have the charter of the Philadelphia Institute of Medicine and Surgery. That was the original charter. Then we have the Quaker City Business College of Arts and Sciences, which is the best of all; and two weeks ago we bought the charter of the Penn Medical University—that College up on Brown-street, near Thirteenth. They're running yet, but it is without a charter, as they sold it to us. The best charter is the Quaker City Business College;" and, reaching up to a shelf, he pulled down a large minute book, in which were recorded the doings of a Board of Trustees. Turning over the leaves, he found a printed copy of the charter pasted in a book. It read:

Section 3.—The said corporation shall have power to teach all branches of learning necessary for the thorough theoretical and practical Education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life, and to impart instruction in such branches of literary and scientific knowledge as may from time to time be deemed expedient.

Section 4.—The said Corporation shall have power to confer Degrees of Merit on such persons as shall have completed the prescribed Course of study, and may be deemed sufficiently graduated in knowledge to merit the same.

"That," exclaimed the Dean, "gives us power to confer any Degree. We can confer Degrees of A.B., A.M., M.D., D.D., LL.D., or anything you want."

"Do you give more than one Degree, Doctor?" was asked.

"No;" then catching himself, he said: "Oh, let me say, Yes. I got my Degree of M.D. from this College, also my Degree of D.D. I am an M.D., D.D. Now, most folks want the Diploma of the Philadelphia University, because it has 'Medicine' in it. You see, 'Quaker City Business College' wouldn't sound so well for a Doctor's Diploma."

A roll of paper lay on the desk. Unfolding this, he showed a Diploma made out for "Edward Fishblatt."

"You remember the converted Jew, don't you?"

"Yes, I have heard of him," was the meek admission.

"Well, that is Fishblatt. I am going to send it on to him to-morrow. He is Professor of a College in New York, Professor of an Atlanta College, and editor of the 'Eclectic Medical Journal.' Oh, he's a good editor; he's a good editor, I tell you. This is *ad eundem*."

"What does that mean?"

"Why, *ad eundem* means 'in addition'—in addition to his other titles."

"Of course, one Corporation can act under three different charters?" the Medical student innocently suggested.

"Yes—yes. I run them all. I am Dean. I took hold in 1876, and have been running it ever since. Let me tell you. In addition to my Lectures and my large practice I am pastor of a church at Fifth and Lehigh Avenue."

"You must be a busy man."

"Oh, my time is wonderfully occupied."

"Doctor, how long must we study before we can practise?"

"Oh, you can go ahead to-morrow and practise. Go up to the School of Midwifery, on Thirteenth Street, and attend to the cases. If you get into any trouble I'll see you through."

"What books must we have?"

"You need very few books. I will guarantee that your books don't cost you Ten Dollars. Here, now, is 'Gray's Anatomy,' that you get for a Dollar and a Half. 'Paine's Practice' I will get you for One Dollar Seventy-five Cents. 'Obstetrics'—I wrote a book on that, and I will give it to you for Seventy-five Cents. The other text-books on 'Obstetrics' would cost you Five Dollars. But mind; see my name—Miller; that's me—it contains all you want—it is a manual."

"Oh, it's easy—to practise Medicine," he said. "Here, I have this bottle," bring-

ing a small dark bottle from behind his inkstand, and placing it on the edge of the desk; "that is aconite. Here is belladonna; and this, nux vomica. Those three bottles," pointing to them, "I always carry about with me, and they will cure every disease man ever had. Here, also, is a little pocket case with ten vials in it," opening the case and showing the vials while talking; "these thirteen bottles are all you will need in giving Medicine. Oh, it's easy. Just you follow my instructions, and I will make good Doctors of you."

"How long must we study?"

"Well, now, I will take you as my private students. You come to me once a week and recite; then attend the Lectures next winter. You need not take a full Course. I will fix that. And before you go"—seeing the students rise—"I must show you our Museum and Dissecting-room." The Museum was in a room ten by twelve. One case containing a bunch of wax models, covered with dust, comprised the Museum.

"Ain't that a wonderful Museum?" he asked.

"Yes, indeed it is," approvingly added the students.

"Follow me," said the Dean, and he took them over to the Lecture room, where was given the Lecture which leads this article, on "How to write a prescription." Returning to his musty office, the dickering began over the money which was to be paid.

"I don't know how soon I can pay you, Doctor," said one of the prospective Doctors. "What are your rates?"

"You can pay now as much as you can; then the rest when you can spare it."

The reporter was reading the prospectus, which had been handed to him some time before, and he saw this.

"A liberal reduction will be made to those whose means are limited, and the same kept strictly confidential."

"What will One Hundred Dollars do for me if I pay you to-day?"

"It will see you clear through," he answered. "Pay me what you can. How much can you pay to-day?"

"I don't know," the young Sawbones replied. "I will go home and see how much money I can get."

"When can you come back?"

"This evening."

"All right; I will be here," the Dean said, and as the reporters were passing out of the door he called out: "Remember; seven o'clock; don't you disappoint me."

The sequel shows he was not disappointed.

The engagement to meet the Doctor in the evening was promptly kept, and at seven o'clock, when the Medical students and 'Record' reporters presented themselves again at the office, the matron, Mrs. Diswell, seated at the Doctor's desk, explained that he had not yet arrived, but before leaving the office had requested her to ask his new students to wait until he came.

After waiting about three-quarters of an hour, a man, evidently acquainted there, came into the office, and seating himself near the two visitors, inquired, in an off-hand manner, whether they were the gentlemen who intended to enter the University, adding that he had Graduated in Medicine from the College of Maryland, but feeling that his tuition had been imperfect and insufficient, he came to the City and passed through the "Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery," and that his Course in the latter really gave him the thorough and practical knowledge that he desired.

When he had concluded his remarks, which were interlarded with quizzings as to the past history of the new applicants, he arose and left the room, and about five minutes afterwards the Doctor himself appeared, explaining that he had been delayed by a very serious case of sickness with one of his patients, and immediately proceeded to business by asking whether the applicants were prepared to comply with the requirements to enter the College as students.

"Only partially prepared," explained one, "I would prefer to pay the Fee in instalments."

"Very well," interrupted the Doctor, "You may do that. You can pay a portion of it now; another at the close of the Course, and the balance when you receive your Diploma."

"But in that case I would not be allowed to practise until next February?"

"Oh, yes, you will. The certificate which I shall give you as soon as you decide to enter the College gives you the right to hang your shingle out at once. The fact of having been admitted as a student is all that is necessary; but I will give you a certificate that will entitle you to practise, and if any one attempts to trouble you about that just come to me and I will protect you and see you through. How much do you wish to pay down this evening?"

The newspaper man suggested twenty-five Dollars.

"Very well," said the Doctor. "I will write you out a certificate." Whereupon he tore a blank leaf from a book, and which, filled out, reads as follows:

Certificate of Scholarship.

\$ _____ No. _____

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

—

THIS is to certify, that, in consideration of the sum of *One Hundred Dollars*, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the holder of this Certificate is entitled to *Two years' Scholarship and Tuition* in the *Medical Department* of said College.

Witness the Seal of the College,
Twenty-seventh day of February, 1880.

W. J. P. INGRAHAM,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

Attest: Wm. Major, Sec'y.

"Now, about the certificate that will enable me to practise," suggested the 'Record' representative.

"Oh, this will do," replied the modern Æsculapius, referring to the certificate of scholarship which he had just signed. "That will show your connection with the Institute, and is all that is necessary for you to have to proceed with a case at once."

Taking down a big account book, he asked them their names.

"Residence please?" he asked.

All were given, and he wrote them down with the Class of 1879, the Course of which—if ever there was a Course—commencing last October and closing two weeks ago.

Here is the list of names as they stood when the 'Record' names were put down.

Walter Z. Twitchell, Lancaster, N.H.

Julia P. Wright, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Cora W. Kind, 136, N. Eleventh Street.

Ida B. Mitchell, 419, Arch Street.

W. H. Souder, Clayton, N. J.

Wellington G. Steele, Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Francis Weaver, West Philadelphia.

Asa K. Kinney, Westfall, Vt.

Elizabeth Gobel, 837, North Fifth Street.

Jennie Rickards, 832, South Front Street.

Lucius Maynard, 898, North Tenth Street.

John Norris, 1309, South Fifteenth Street.

"No. 1309, South Fifteenth Street. Ah, Mr. Norris, I know where that is," he

said, addressing the City Editor of the 'Record.' "Now I will put your names, Norris and Maynard, on the list of students for last winter, so that all you need now is to attend next winter. Your names will be published in our announcement for 1880."

After some further discussion, however, in which the Doctor was reminded that this would not permit him to practise Medicine, and on being requested to give the applicant a certificate stating just what was meant and what was promised, Rev. Mr. T. B. Miller, A.B., D.D., A.M., finally wrote out the following:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the bearer, Mr. John Norris, in lieu of taking out tickets and entering the "Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery," under the direct supervision of the Dean, is entitled to practise Medicine from this date.

T. B. MILLER, Dean,
Philadelphia University of Medicine and
Surgery.

February 27th, 1880.

Then, pulling out a drawer in his desk, he produced a number of printed cards, with blanks left for the name and date, that were filled in by him, and which read as follows:

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy.
Medical Department.
Matriculation.

By John Norris.

T. B. Miller, M.D., Dean.
Session, 1879-80.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Anatomy and Histology.
By Prof. E. E. Wooster.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Surgery.
By Prof. J. Randolph Rowand, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Physiology and Hygiene.
By Prof. Wm. Hargraves, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
By Prof. Thomas B. Miller, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Chemistry and Toxicology.
By Prof. John Kaye, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Theory and Practice.
By Prof. W. Hargraves, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

Philadelphia University
of
Medicine and Surgery.
Medical Department.
Admit Mr. John Norris
to Lectures on
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
By Prof. W. B. Orvis, M.D.
October 6, 1879.

"There," said the Doctor, handing to the 'Record' man the eight cards, while he, in exchange, received twenty-five Dollars, "You are now a student, regularly admitted to the College, of which I am the Dean. You see I have dated them back to October 6th, 1879, and which will give you the benefit of a claim to having passed the first Course. One more Course

is all that is necessary to entitle you to a Diploma from the Faculty. I will see to it that you receive it."

His attention being called to the omission of the Seal of the University on the certificates, the Doctor rummaged around the drawer for a moment, and, finding none, explained that he was out of Seals at his office, but would bring some down from his house in the morning, and requested the newly-fledged Medical Practitioners, to call to-day, when the Seals would be affixed to the documents.

The Doctor's face beamed with smiles as he arose to conduct the visitors to the door, and bidding them good night in a voice thick with joy, he called out:

"Now, gentlemen, don't fail to let me hear from you!"

"Oh, no, Doctor," chorused the reporters in reply, "You will hear from us to-morrow."

If he reads this he has heard from them.

THREE MINISTERS AT ITS HEAD

On inquiring at the Methodist Book Rooms, on Arch Street, above Tenth, the reporter was informed that Rev. T. B. Miller was a Minister in good standing in the Philadelphia Conference, and that there had never been so much as a whisper against his moral character. The fact was also stated that he is at the present time in charge of Eden Methodist Church, on Lehigh Avenue, below Fifth Street. At the last meeting of the Conference it was stated that there was an objection raised in that body to Miller practising Medicine while he remained in active service in the Ministry, but the objection was not pushed, and so the matter was dropped, and Miller was returned to his former charge at Eden Church.

The leading official members of Eden Church were next waited upon, and they, too, spoke of their Pastor as a man of moral worth, so far as they had ever ascertained, but deprecated his being so strongly wedded to his Medical calling and to the "College," as it detracted from his effectiveness as a Pastor.

"Before he took up Medicine," said one of the brethren, "there was not a more popular or effective Preacher in the Conference. Our congregation is small, and cannot afford to pay a large salary; but I know of one of our members who said to Brother Miller, 'We will go without meat three times a week to save money enough to give you a good living if you will only give up that College.'"

Another brother said: "While we don't know anything against Brother Miller's character, yet we don't like the idea of his being connected with that College, for it has, as everybody knows, a bad reputation, although Brother Miller says that Dr. Paine is the worst maligned man that ever lived; but, of course, I don't know anything about that. What I was going to say was this, that Brother Miller's time will be up with us in little over a month, and so, rather than make a disturbance in the Church, we thought it best to let him go on peaceably till Conference meets, and then we will be done with him. If he would only give up his Medicine and give his whole time to the Ministry there would not be a better preacher in the city."

Rev. W. J. P. Ingraham, President of the Board of Trustees, is a local preacher in the Methodist Church, doing business during the week at 45, Strawberry-street, a small street running north from Chestnut, between Second and Third.

Rev. William Major, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, is the preacher in charge of Centenary (M. E.) Church, at Forty-first and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Major has always taken a front place in the ranks of reformers, particularly with those engaged in trying to enforce a more strict observance of the Sabbath, and in the total abstinence reform movement. During Murphy's temperance campaign in this city Mr. Major was an ardent supporter of the renowned reformer, and took an active part in conducting the meetings which were held nightly at the Annex of the Academy of the Fine Arts, on Broad-street.

THE COLLEGE SEIZED FOR RENT

On the 21st of January of the present year the owner of the building on 209 North Tenth-street, occupied by the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, thought it about time that he had received some rent. For seven months the Rev. Mr. Miller, A.B., M.D., D.D., had run the Doctor factory, and had failed to settle with the landlord. The services of Mr. Jacob Raymond, constable of the Fourteenth Ward, were called in. He proceeded to the College, and requested the payment of 420 Dollars, that being the sum due up to January 1, the premises being rented at a cost of 60 Dollars per month. A levy was made, and among the numerous effects found in the College were many that were recognised as being a part of those which formed a College with which Dr Paine was connected, on

Ridge Avenue, above Wallace, a short time ago.

A watchman was placed on the building, but he was removed soon after, because the Doctor Factory evidently proved remunerative, and the money flowed in freely. Up to this time all but 77 Dollars had been paid to the landlord. On the 20th of the present month an additional levy was made on the place for the rent of January, which has not been paid.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Miller, &c., M.D., served a writ of replevin upon Constable Raymond and William C. Sparks, replevining the Drug Store in the front part of the Doctor Factory building from the constable. The lease on the place is made out in the names of Miller and Wooster, both of whom are of the Faculty."

It is gratifying to learn that the charter of this University has been cancelled, and that no such Institutions as this are in existence in any of the States, except as purely private establishments. The condition of Medicine has lately very much improved in the States, and no University can be established without the consent of the State Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction (Commissioners of Police), who sign all the Degrees issued. Most of the States have, moreover, framed laws for the better regulation of Medical practice, and it is now no very easy matter to become a Medical Practitioner in some of them. In other States things are still in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition, and Medical men are frequently met with who display their attainments on hand-bills in the public thoroughfare, while really possessing few merits, and who are permitted to practise on the strength of a testimonial from a regular Graduate, or some other such qualification. In many States there exist a number of Medical Boards and Societies whose business it is to take care that no unqualified person practises as a Medical Practitioner, and who examine the Degrees and Diplomas of all candidates for practice, which, if satisfactory, entitle the candidates to the licence to practise, but which, if unsatisfactory, are not considered sufficient qualifications for practice without an Examination being passed on all Medical subjects before the State Board or Society. Each State Board or Society recognises as a sufficient qualification for practice the licences of other State Boards or Societies in the Union, and the Degrees and Diplomas of all Home and Foreign

Universities and Medical Corporations of good repute. All Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, obtained from Medical Colleges in the United States (whether Universities or not), are considered to be Degrees, and therefore are represented by the letters "M.D." In June, 1877, a meeting of American Medical Colleges took place in Chicago, at which it was decided that an Association should be formed, called the "American Medical College Association," which should have for its object the elevation of the standard of Medical Education. Many of the American Universities and Colleges have joined this Association, and no doubt many more will soon do likewise. There are, however, several first-class Universities, whose reputations are unimpeachable, but which have not thought fit to join their neighbours in this movement, so that the fact of a College belonging to this Association does not in any way imply superiority over many others that are not members. Indeed, there are some most excellent Medical Colleges in the States, not members of this Association, whose requirements for Graduation are very far superior to those enumerated in the Articles of Confederation; whilst others have requirements for Graduation which excludes them from membership. The Articles of Confederation of this Association insist upon a certain minimum standard of education for Medical Practitioners, which is at present not very high, but which, in all probability, will soon be raised. The step in the right direction has been taken, and, in such a country as the United States, it is truly marvellous that even this much advance has been already made. We may expect great results. None but regular Colleges are admitted to membership, in spite of the protestations of certain Eclectic and Homœopathic Institutions, and consequently the new Association has had to contend with enemies both outside and inside the ranks of the profession. Democratic Governments are not remarkable for legislative ability or interest in matters of science, and least of all in those involving the health and happiness of the community; and so, whatever tends to elevate the character and usefulness of the Medical Profession must be slowly and laboriously worked out by the fraternity itself. Whether this is being done in the United States or not is a question which must be decided after careful investigation of the existing condition of Medicine

in that country; and to all unprejudiced judges the fact must be patent that the American Medical Profession has not been behindhand in the general race of progress, which, in the course of one century, has raised the country from a comparatively insignificant Colonial position to a foremost rank amongst civilised nations.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSO- CIATION

(To be subscribed and conformed to by all
Colleges of the Association)

ARTICLE I.—OF THE FACULTY

The Medical Members of the Faculty must be *regular* Graduates or Licentiates and Practitioners of Medicine, in good standing, using the word "regular" in the sense commonly understood in the Medical Profession.

ARTICLE II.—TUITION

Section 1.—The scheme of tuition shall provide for a yearly systematic Course of instruction covering the general topics of Anatomy, including Dissections, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Surgery, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine. The Collegiate Session, wherein the Course is given, shall be understood as the "regular" Session.

Section 2.—Said regular Session shall not be less than twenty weeks in duration. This section to go in force at and after the Session of 1879-80.

Section 3.—Not more than one regular Session, counting the regular Session as one of the two Courses of instruction required for Graduation, shall be held in the same year.

ARTICLE III.—REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

No person, whether a Graduate in Medicine or not, shall be given a Diploma of "Doctor of Medicine" who shall not have fulfilled the following requirements, *except* as hereinafter provided for in Article IV.

1. He must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

2. He must file a satisfactory certificate of having studied Medicine for at least three years under a *regular* Graduate or Licentiate and Practitioner of Medicine, in good standing, using the word "regu-

lar" in the sense commonly understood in the Medical profession. No candidate shall be eligible for final Examination for Graduation unless his term of three years' study shall have been completed, or shall expire at a date not later than three months after the final Examination. This clause to take effect at and after the Session of 1879-80.

3. He must file the proper official evidence that during the above-mentioned three years he has Matriculated at some affiliated College or Colleges, for two regular Sessions, and in the course of the same (except as provided in 4) has attended two full Courses of instruction on the seven topics mentioned in Article II. But the *latter*, at least, of the two full Courses must have been attended at the College issuing the Diploma. No two consecutive Courses of instruction shall be held as satisfying the above requirements unless the time between the beginning of the first Course and the end of the second is greater than fifteen months.

4. In case a College shall adopt a systematic graduated scheme of tuition, attendance on the whole of the same shall be equivalent to the requirements mentioned in 3, *provided* such scheme includes instruction in the seven topics mentioned in Article II, and requires attendance at at least two yearly regular Collegiate Sessions of not less than twenty weeks' duration each.

5. The candidate must have passed a personal Examination before the Faculty on all seven of the branches of Medicine mentioned in Article II.

6. He must have paid in full all College dues, including the Graduation Fee.

ARTICLE IV.—OF HONORARY DEGREES

An Honorary Degree of "Doctor in Medicine" may be granted in numbers not exceeding one yearly, to distinguished Physicians or scientific men of over forty years of age. But in such case the Diploma shall bear across its face the word "Honorary," in conspicuous characters, and the same word shall always be appended to the name of the recipient in all lists of Graduates.

ARTICLE V.—OF FEES

Section 1.—All Fees shall be paid in lawful money, and no promissory notes or promises to pay shall be accepted in lieu of cash for payment of Fees.

Section 2.—No ticket, or other certificate of attendance upon College exercises,

shall be issued to any student until the dues for the same shall have been fully paid.

Section 3.—The established Fees for the exercises of the regular Session, except the Matriculation Fee, Graduation Fee, Fee for Dissections, may be reduced not more than one half to Graduates of other affiliated Colleges of less than three years' standing, and to Undergraduates of the same who have already attended two full Courses of the instruction of the regular Session.

Section 4.—The same Fees may be remitted altogether to a College's own alumni, to Graduates of other affiliated Colleges of three years' standing—the three years dating from the time of Graduation and ending at the close of the regular Session for which the tickets are given—to Undergraduates who have already attended two full Courses of the instruction of the regular Session, the latter of which, at least, shall have been in the College making the remission, and to theological students, when not candidates for a Diploma.

Section 5.—The same Fees may be reduced or remitted to deserving indigent students, to a number not exceeding five per cent. of the number of Matriculants at the previous regular Session of the College.

Section 6.—Under no circumstances whatever, other than the above, shall the Faculties, or any members of the same, grant, *upon their own authority*, any remissions or reductions of established Fees. And it is distinctly understood and agreed that the Faculties will discountenance and oppose the authorising by governing Boards of the admission of individual students upon other than the regularly established charges for their grade.

Section 7.—Remission or reduction of Fees for other exercises than those of the regular Session, return to a student of any moneys after payment of Fees, or an appropriation of funds of the College for payment of any student's Fees, or part thereof, shall be deemed violations of the provisions of this article in regard to remission or reduction of Fees.

ARTICLE VI.—OF RECOGNITION OF OTHER COLLEGES

No College shall admit to the privileges accorded in Articles III and V the students or Graduates of any College which, during any period of the student's or Graduate's pupilage, shall have been excluded from the list of affiliated Colleges recognised by the Association.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

This Association met first as a National Medical Convention, May 5th, 1846, in the City of New York. The organisation was completed, and the present name adopted in Philadelphia, May 5, 1847. The Association meets annually in May or June, in some one of the large cities, and is composed of permanent members and delegates from regularly constituted Medical societies of good standing in the United States. The object of the Association is to promote the progress of Medical science, and to act as a court of last appeal in controverted points in Medical ethics.

The following are the States of the Union in alphabetical order:

ALABAMA

The following Medical Boards and Societies are entitled by law to grant licences to practise in this State, viz. Claiborne, Demopolis (Marengo Co.), Enfaula (formerly Irwinton), Huntsville, Jacksonville, Mobile, Selma (Dallas Co.), and Tuscaloosa.

These Medical Boards and Societies must examine all applicants for practice, and also their Diplomas or licences, which must in all cases be from a respectable College or Institution. But regular Graduates of Medical Colleges in the United States may practise their profession without a licence, and their Diplomas shall be sufficient evidence of their authority to do so. They must also grant to every applicant who is found, upon Examination, to be duly qualified and of good moral character, and has paid Five Dollars (\$5) for the use of the Board, a licence to practise Medicine, Surgery, or any of the branches. Every licence must be signed by the President of the Board granting it, and countersigned by the Secretary and Judge of Probate of the county in which such Medical Board is established; and the name of the person and of the branch in which he is licensed to practise must be registered in the books of the Judge of Probate, for which a Fee of Fifty Cents is demanded.

The State Association is now making an effort to secure Legislation, giving it exclusive control over the licensing of Physicians in this State.

The following are the Universities in this State:

GREENSBOROUGH (HALE CO.)

The Southern University at Greensborough has a Medical Faculty, which was established in 1872, with a fair class for a First Session. There are five Professors in the Medical Department. No Degree is conferred without Examination.

MOBILE

The Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile, was organised in 1859, with a full corps of Professors; closed during the war, and reopened in 1867. It is conducted as a "free School," the only Fees being Matriculation, Twenty-five Dollars; Anatomy, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars. The class at the last Session numbered 103. There are ten Professors, a Demonstrator, and an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

This College is one of those which joined the "American Medical College Association," and grants Degrees in Medicine according to its Articles of Confederation, previously described.

ALASKA

This territory was purchased by the United States' Government from Russia in 1867, and was formerly known as Russian North America. The coast is somewhat warmed by the Japan current, or Black stream, which is the counterpart in the Pacific of the Gulfstream in the Atlantic, but has, nevertheless, such an extremely cold climate that few white people are to be found there. There are a few natives and Russians to be found here and there; no territorial government has been formed, the general Government of the United States having complete control of the country. There are few Medical men in the territory, and no inducements for others to go.

ARIZONA

This interesting State has no Medical Institutions, and free trade exists amongst the twenty-two Medical men in the State. There exist here the remains of former civilization and cultivation, such as ruins of ancient cities and cathedrals.

ARKANSAS

This State is rather larger than Great Britain, and has a population of 484,471, and 1100 Medical men. There are no

Medical Colleges or Schools in the State, and anyone may practise who likes, qualified or unqualified.

CALIFORNIA

This State covers an area of 188,981 square miles, and is, therefore, more than three times the size of Great Britain. Population, 590,000. Number of Medical men, 1300. No one can practise Medicine or any of its branches without possessing the licence of the California State Society. All regular Graduates of respectable American and Foreign Universities and Colleges are entitled to receive this licence without undergoing any Examination. The Board of Examiners of the State Society require an Examination to be passed on all Medical subjects by Undergraduates wishing to practise in the State. In the case of persons wishing to practise as Homœopathic or Eclectic Physicians, the Examinations must be passed before the Medical Examining Boards of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society in the one case, and the California State Eclectic Medical Society in the other case. All the Examiners on these three Boards must take oath before a District or County Judge that they are regular Graduates of regular constituted Medical Colleges, and that they will perform the duties of their office with honour and integrity.

The following are the Medical Colleges of this State:

SAN FRANCISCO

I.—THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

Lately formed the Medical department of the University of the Pacific (organised in 1858), and now forms the Medical department of the University College, popularly known as the "City College," from its location in the heart of the City of San Francisco (115, Haight Street). This School has a full corps of Professors, and possesses ample means for Clinical Instruction. The Fees are, Matriculation Five Dollars, Professors' Fees, 130 Dollars, Graduation, Forty Dollars, Demonstrators' Ticket, Ten Dollars. The requirements for Graduation are as follows:—1. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age. 2. He must have attended three full Courses of Medical Lectures, one of which must have been delivered in this Institution. 3. He must have attended at least one Course of Prac-

tical Anatomy in the dissecting room. 4. He must write a Thesis on some Medical subject, and submit the same to the Faculty two weeks prior to the commencement. 5. He must undergo an Examination before the Faculty. Graduates from other Medical Colleges desiring to be admitted to the *ad eundem* Degree are required to present satisfactory testimonials of character and Professional standing, to submit to a Practical Examination, and to pay a Fee of Fifty Dollars.

II.—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE (called TOLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE)

Has a full corps of Professors and a Demonstrator of Anatomy (a Graduate of the University). The requirements for Graduation and the Fees are the same as those of the City College, except that *two* Courses of Practical Anatomy are required instead of *one*.

COLORADO

This territory has an area of 104,500 square miles, and a population of 39,900. There are about seventy Medical men in the State, principally to be found in the town of Denver. Free trade exists in Medicine, and there are no Medical Schools.

COLUMBIA

This District has a population of 132,000, and about 330 medical men, chiefly in Washington and Georgetown. There is free trade in Medicine. The following are the Universities of the District:

WASHINGTON

I.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Was organised in 1850. The Faculty consists of twelve Professors, a Demonstrator of Anatomy, and a Prosector (all Graduates).

GENERAL RULES FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate must be of good moral character, and twenty-one years of age.
2. He must have studied Medicine not less than three years, during which he shall have attended three full Courses of instruction, delivered in some recognised Medical School, the last of which shall have been in this Institution.

[He must have filed a satisfactory certificate of having studied Medicine for at

least three years under a *regular* Graduate, or Licentiate and Practitioner of Medicine, in good standing, using the word "regular" in the sense commonly understood in the Medical Profession. No candidate shall be eligible for Final Examination for Graduation unless his term of three years shall have been completed, or shall expire at a date not later than three months after the close of the Final Examination. *This clause to take effect at and after the Session of 1879-80.*

3. He must have attended at least two Courses of Practical Anatomy, and two Courses of Clinical Instruction.

4. He must have submitted to the Faculty an acceptable Thesis, in his own handwriting, on some Medical subject, and must have subsequently passed a satisfactory Examination.

FEES FOR THE WINTER SESSION

	Dollars.
For the full Course of Lectures	100
Matriculation	5
Demonstrator	10
Graduation	30
Single Ticket	15

Payment of Fees is required at the commencement of the Session.

The Army Medical Museum, which is one of the best existing collections of Pathological and Anatomical specimens, is close to this School.

II.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (otherwise called the NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE)

Was organised in 1825, and has ten Professors, besides a Demonstrator and a Prosector of Anatomy, a Demonstrator of Physiology, and a Demonstrator of Pathological Histology (all Graduates).

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended three Courses of Lectures, the subjects to be arranged as follows:

First year.—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica. Practical Anatomy and Histology.

Second year.—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica. Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Histology, Practical Anatomy, Clinics.

Examination at the end of second year in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

Third year.—Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pathological Histology. Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Final Examination at the end of this Course.

2. Students of other Institutions who have attended one Course of Lectures in a regular Medical School, will be placed upon the same footing with those who have attended one Course in this College; and those who have attended two Courses of Lectures in some other regular College, or Colleges, will rank with those who have attended two Courses in this Institution, and the same privileges as regards examination will be extended to them.

3. Candidates for Graduation must have studied Medicine three years, or the term of three years' study must be completed at a date not exceeding three months after the period of the Final Examination. They must be of good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age.

Satisfactory evidence that the above conditions have been complied with must be furnished by written certificate from some regular physician in good standing.

4. The candidate shall have dissected at least two sessions, and have attended two Courses of Clinical instruction.

5. One month before the close of the Session he shall enter his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a candidate for Graduation, and deliver to him an Inaugural Thesis upon some Medical subject written in his own handwriting. (The Examinations to which he will be submitted are held in March and September of each year. The Diploma is only granted at the annual commencement in March.)

	Dollars.
The entire expense for a full Course of Lectures by all the Professors is	135
Single Tickets	20
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator	10
Matriculating Fee, payable only once	5
Graduating Expenses	30

The student is required to pay twice only for the ticket of Each Professor: succeeding attendance is *free of expense*.

No charge will be made for the Courses of Practical Instruction in the Laboratory on Chemistry, Physiology, and Histology, nor for Clinical Lectures.

Payment of the Fees is required in all cases, and tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the Session.

By virtue of a liberal endowment from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, this College is enabled to offer six free Scholarships, which are under the supervision of the Columbian University. All applicants for the privileges of this endowment must produce a certificate from the authorities of the University that they have been fitted by previous education for the study of Medicine, and must submit themselves to the Class Examinations and graded Course of study.

III.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Has seven Professors and three Lecturers. In this Institution instruction is given regardless of sex or colour. The Course consists of Lectures, and daily Clinical instruction at the Freedman's General Hospital and Asylum, situated within the grounds of the Institution. The Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, 100 Dollars; and Graduation, Twenty-five Dollars. The requirements for Graduation are three years' study of Medicine, and attendance upon three Courses of Lectures at some recognised Medical School, testimonial of good moral character, and a written Examination before the Faculty upon all the seven Medical branches.

CONNECTICUT

Population, 550,000. Number of Medical men in the State, 700, or thereabout. There is a State Medical Society, organised in 1855, which does not exercise much control over Medical practice, in consequence of which the State is overrun with unqualified practitioners. The following is the only Medical University:

NEW HAVEN

Yale College Medical Faculty is in every respect a first-class School. It was opened in 1813, and in 1822 the class numbered ninety-three, but has since diminished in number to thirty-two, owing to the want of encouragement it received from the authorities, who did not appreciate the value of having in their midst a Medical College which was an honour to the State.

The Course of study is divided into two terms in each year, a Spring and a Winter term. The former commences in March, and continues for sixteen weeks. The latter commences in October, and closes in February.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

The Museum contains a large collection of natural and morbid specimens, numerous casts, plates and models of elegant execution, and an extensive cabinet of *Materia Medica*, all of which are made practically useful in illustrating the subjects taught. The Libraries of the University and the Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology, Palæontology, Osteology, and Zoology, which are of unsurpassed excellence, are also open for the instruction of students.

New Haven offers special advantages to Medical students for the pursuit of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Botany, and other cognate studies, under distinguished teachers, in connection with the Sheffield Scientific School.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE

Every candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character; must have spent at least one continuous year at this School, and have passed the required Examinations in all the studies of the three years' Course.

No Theses are required for Graduation; but Theses or Monographs embodying results of original research, and of marked excellence, will be honorably mentioned, and may be commended for publication in the Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Society or elsewhere.

EXAMINATIONS

The Board of Examiners consists of the Faculty, and an equal number of the Members of the Connecticut Medical Society appointed by the President and Fellows of the same. The President of the Society is *ex-officio* President of the Board.

Examinations, chiefly in writing, will be held at the end of each year to determine the standing of students with reference to their advancement to the studies of the succeeding year.

Final Examinations in the Elementary branches will be held at the end of the second year of study, and in the practical branches of Medicine at the close of the third year.

Recognising the fact that an exact period

of required study is no measure of the attainments of students, and that the only true test is the quality of the Examinations; therefore, students who are Graduates in Science or Arts, and who by superior abilities have made distinguished proficiency in their studies, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the Examination for Degrees, after two years of study, the last of which must have been in this College.

Candidates for final Examination must notify the Dean in writing of their intention not less than one month prior to the time when the Examination is to be held.

No student can receive his Degree until he has passed a satisfactory Examination in all the subjects named in the annual announcements of the year of his connection with the College.

When the graded Course of Instruction is fully established, and those who enter the College after the publication of this circular become eligible for Graduation, it is intended to hold Examinations for Graduation only at the end of the year in June; but for those now connected with the College, and whose time of study will expire at the end of the Winter term, an Examination will be held in January or February, as heretofore.

FEES AND EXPENSES

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee (annually)	5 00
Tuition Fee, for one year	200 00
Incidentals of Laboratory	10 00
Demonstrator's Ticket, including material	10 00
Graduation Fee	30 00

If the annual tuition Fee is paid in two payments, 120 Dollars must be paid for the first term, and Eighty Dollars for the second. Students who have attended and paid for two full years will be entitled to attend the third year for 100 Dollars. If, in two payments, Sixty Dollars for the first term and Forty Dollars for the second.

DAKOTA

Population, 14,180. Number of Medical men, twenty. There are no Medical laws or Institutions, and consequently, a good deal of quackery exists.

DELAWARE

Population, 125,200. Number of regular Medical men, about 180. No person without a licence or certificate from the Board of Examiners, consisting of Fellows of the Medical Society of Delaware, can practise as a Medical Practitioner, unless he was in actual practice in this State before February 4, 1822, or resides in, and is regularly admitted to practise in some other State of the Union. Any one who violates this law will be fined from Fifty to 1000 Dollars.

There is no Medical University in this State.

FLORIDA

Population, 190,000. Number of Medical men, about 250. Area of State, 59,268 square miles.

The conditions for Medical practice are—

I.—A Diploma from some Medical College must be lodged with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the applicant wishes to reside.

II.—Or a certificate must be filed at the same office, signed by at least two practising Physicians residing in this State, who are regular Graduates of some Medical College.

III.—Or a certificate must be filed at the same office, signed by a Professor of a Medical College, showing that the person who has received the certificate has attended one Course of Lectures in some Medical College; and also a certificate from a Physician.

There is no Medical College in this State.

GEORGIA

Area, 58,000 square miles. Population 1,200,000. Number of Medical men about 1600. The conditions for practice in this State are as follows:

I.—A Board composed of Physicians chosen from the State must examine all who wish to practise in the State, and, if satisfied with their knowledge, grant them licenses to practise.

II.—All who already hold Diplomas from any Georgian or other respectable College are allowed to practise if they register.

III.—The Fee for the licence by Diploma is Five Dollars, and by Examination, Twenty-five Dollars.

IV.—Any person who shall practise Surgery, or in any manner prescribe for

the cure of Diseases for Fee or reward, in violation of the provisions of this law, is liable to indictment, and, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 500 Dollars for the first offence, and for the second, to imprisonment not exceeding Two Months.

The following are the Georgian Medical Colleges :

ATLANTA

The Medical College was organised in 1855, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, in conformity with whose Articles of Confederation it grants Degrees. The Fees are—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, Fifty Dollars; Anatomy, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Twenty-five Dollars.

AUGUSTA

The Medical College of Georgia, otherwise called the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, was founded at Augusta in 1832, and is, therefore, the oldest Medical Institution in the State. There are Eleven Professors, a Demonstrator, and several assistants. Clinics are given at the City Hospital, which is upon the grounds of the College, and under the control of the Faculty. A Medical Library and Museum are open to the students. The requirements for Graduation are as follows, viz.:—1. Two full Courses at some recognised Medical School. 2. Three years' study of the Profession with a regular Graduate. 3. An Examination, before the Faculty, upon the seven Medical branches. 4. The payment of the usual Fee. The writing of a Thesis is optional. The Fees for attendance on Lectures and Graduation are as follows:—Professor's tickets, 105 Dollars; Matriculation Fee, Five Dollars; Practical Anatomy, Ten Dollars; Diploma, Thirty Dollars.

SAVANNAH

The Charter for this Medical College was granted in 1836, but it was not organised until 1853. The Faculty of this College have unanimously adopted the Articles of Confederation of the "American Medical College Association," and official correspondence has already been inaugurated, looking to the recognition of the College as a Member of the Association.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

2. He must file a satisfactory certificate of having studied Medicine for at least three years, under a regular Graduate, or Licentiate and Practitioner of Medicine, in good standing.

3. He must file the proper official evidence that, during the above-mentioned three years, he has Matriculated at some affiliated College or Colleges for Two regular Sessions, and in the course of the same has attended two full Courses of instruction on Anatomy, including Dissections, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Surgery, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine.

4. He must pass a personal Examination before the Faculty in all seven of the branches of Medicine mentioned in Article 3.

5. He must have paid in full all College dues, including the Graduation Fee.

CHARGES

	Dollars
For Course of Lectures . . .	50 00
For Single Ticket . . .	10 00
Matriculation (paid once only) . . .	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket . . .	5 00
Diploma . . .	30 00

IDAHO

There are thirty-three Medical men and a population of 15,000 in this State, but no Medical laws or institutions.

ILLINOIS

Population of State, 2,550,000. Number of Medical men, 4900. Anyone who can produce a Diploma from any recognised Medical College in the United States or any other civilised country, or who has practised Medicine in this State in a respectable manner for ten years prior to the passing of the Act, may receive the licence to practise from the State Board of Health; otherwise he must pass an Examination on all branches of Medicine before the Board. The following are the Medical Colleges in the State :

CHICAGO

I.—BENNETT ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1858.

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and possess a good moral character. He must have been engaged in the study of Medicine at least three years previous to the date of Graduation, and must have attended not less than two Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been in this College. Written or other documentary evidence of these facts must be presented to the Dean with the application. He must have dissected, and, previous to Graduation, must sustain a satisfactory and honorable Examination in every department.

FEES

	Dollars.
Tuition Fee, including all departments	50 00
Matriculation Fee	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket, including material	10 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

Scholarships, entitling the purchaser to attend as many terms as he may choose, can be had for 100 Dollars.

All Fees are payable in advance, but the Graduation Fee will be returned in case the candidate is unsuccessful or desires to withdraw. Graduates of this College and of other regularly organised and chartered Medical Colleges, in good standing, will be admitted to the full Course of Lectures on payment of the Matriculation Fee of Five Dollars.

II.—NORTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise called Chicago Medical College, has sixteen Professors, one adjunct Professor, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Courses of study are arranged according to the different plans, one to suit students attending for two, and one to suit those attending for three years. The three-Course plan "is recommended," but the two-Course plan "is permitted." In either case the studies are so arranged as not to be repeated, and the students are examined at the end of each Course. Clinical Instruction is given at Mercy Hospital. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

All applicants for admission are required to possess a thorough knowledge of the common branches of English education, including the first series of Mathematics and the Elements of the Natural Sciences.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION

The candidates must present evidence of the following qualifications:—1. Good moral character. 2. Three years' study. 3. Age, twenty-one years or over. 4. Dissection, Hospital attendance, and two or more Courses of Lectures, of which the last must be at this College. 5. Must pass the regular Examination. 6. Must deposit with the Recording Secretary, by February 1st, a satisfactory Thesis. Students from other Colleges must also deposit certificates as to qualification No. 4.

FEES

	Dollars.
Lecture Fees for the College year .	75 00
Practitioners' Course	30 00
Graduation Fee	30 00
Registration Fee	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00
Laboratory Ticket	5 00
Hospital Ticket	6 00

All Fees must be paid in advance to the Registrar. Students who have paid for two full Courses of Lectures are entitled to attendance upon subsequent Courses free.

III.—RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was founded in 1842, and is consequently one of the oldest Colleges in the West. The magnificent College buildings were totally destroyed by fire on October 9th, 1871. A new building is now erected, adjoining the grounds of the new county Hospital. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The following are the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:

1. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of possessing a good moral character, with such primary education as is clearly requisite for a proper standing with the public and the profession.

2. He must have pursued the study of Medicine three years, and have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures, of which the first one may have been in some other recognised Medical College, and the last in this institution. The Lec-

tures of the spring term cannot be reckoned as "a Course of Lectures" in this requirement.

3. He must have attended Clinical instruction during at least one College term.

4. He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy, under the direction of the Demonstrator, and to the extent of having dissected each region of the body.

5. He must have taken one Course in Practical Chemistry, under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry.

6. He must notify the Secretary of the Faculty of his intention to become a candidate, depositing the amount of the Graduation Fee with the Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of January. In case the candidate fails to Graduate, the Fee is returned to him.

7. Every candidate must undergo a full and satisfactory written or oral Examination on each branch taught in the College.

FEES

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee	5 00
Lecture Fees for the Course	75 00
Admission to the Dissecting Room, (material at cost) tickets to be issued only to holders of the General Ticket	5 00
Fee for Practical Chemistry (che- micals used at cost price)	5 00
Graduation Fee	30 00

From Alumni of this College, and from its students who have paid into its treasury the price of two full Courses of Lectures, the Matriculation Fee only (Five Dollars) will be expected. From Alumni of other respectable Medical Colleges the Matriculation Fee and one half Lecture Fee will be required.

The College year commences in March.

IV.—WOMAN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was established in 1870. Clinics are held at the County Hospital and the Woman's Hospital. The Fees are—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lectures, Fifty Dollars; Demonstrator's Fee, Five Dollars; Cook County Hospital Ticket, Five Dollars; Women's Hospital Fee, Five Dollars; Graduation Fee, Twenty Dollars. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in conformity with the Articles of Confederation.

INDIANA

Population nearly 2,000,000. Number of Medical men, 3700. There are no laws to protect the public from the gross quackery which is carried on with impunity in this State. The following are the Medical Colleges:

EVANSVILLE

The Medical College at Evansville is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, in conformity with whose Articles of Confederation it grants Degrees. It possesses a Medical Library and Museum. The Fees are—Course Tickets, Fifty Dollars; Matriculation, Five Dollars; Anatomy, Five Dollars; Graduation, Twenty-five Dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS

I.—BUTLER UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise called the Medical College of Indiana, was organised in 1869. There are eleven Professors in the Medical Faculty, and nearly one hundred students attended the last Session. There are good Laboratories (in conjunction with the College of Physicians and Surgeons), a good Museum, and an Osteological Cabinet. This Medical College is a Member of the American Association of Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees according to the Articles of Confederation.

The expenses for the Course are as follows—all Fees except the Graduation Fee being invariably payable in advance:

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee	5 00
Laboratory Ticket	5 00
*Professors' Tickets	40 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

The Matriculation Fee must be paid at the beginning of each Session, by every student who proposes to pursue any study at this College, as a requisite Preliminary to entering upon such study. The only exemptions from this rule are Graduates of this College and candidates for Graduation thereat.

The Fees for optional partial Courses will be at the rate of Five Dollars for each department of instruction.

* In accordance with the action taken by the Colleges of the West and South-west upon the subject of Fees, the Fee for Professors' tickets in this College will, after the current year, be Seventy-five Dollars.

The Graduation Fee of Twenty-five Dollars is payable in advance of Graduation by each candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Graduates of this College are admitted free of charge to all the Didactic and Clinical Lectures thereof.

Graduates of other regular Schools, who may have Graduated three years before the close of a given Session, will be admitted, on payment of the Matriculation Fee, to all the Didactic and Clinical Lectures of such Session.

No reductions or remissions of the above Fees will be granted upon any grounds whatever.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Is a very flourishing institution, and has nine Professors. The requirements for Graduation are:—1. Two full Courses at some Medical School, the latter at this School. 2. Three years' study of Medicine with a regular Graduate. 3. An Examination before the Faculty on the seven main branches of Medicine. 4. Payment of Fees.

INDIAN TERRITORY

This portion of the United States has no Medical Institution, and there is free trade in Medicine.

IOWA

The population of this State is nearly 2,000,000, and there are about 1900 Medical men. There are no laws respecting the practice of Medicine. The following are the Medical Colleges:

IOWA CITY

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Was organised in 1870, and consists of ten Professors, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. Students of both sexes are admitted to the Lectures. A new Hospital building has been erected within the grounds of the University at which Clinical Instruction will be given. The Clinical Laboratory is open six hours daily. The Fees are—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Ticket, Twenty Dollars; Demonstrator's Fee, Ten Dollars; and Graduation Fee, Twenty-five Dollars. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants

Degrees according to the Articles of Confederation.

KEOKUK

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Was organised in 1849. There are nine Professors in the Faculty.

Graduates of this and other regular Schools of Medicine are admitted to all Lectures upon payment of the Matriculation Fee. Female students admitted upon the same terms as males.

FEES

	Dollars.
For the entire Course of Instruction	20 00
Matriculation Ticket	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00
Hospital Ticket	Gratuitous.
Graduation Fee	30 00

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Each student is required, at the opening of the Session, to pay the Fees and procure the tickets. Candidates for Graduation—1. Must be twenty-one years of age, and present testimonials of good moral character. 2. Must have attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures in all the departments, the last at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk. 3. Must present a certificate of having studied Medicine three years, including Lecture terms. 4. Must notify the Dean at least six weeks before the close of the Session of his or her intention to become a candidate for Graduation, accompanied by the Fee. No Thesis required, but must present satisfactory evidence of literary qualification. 5. Must pass a satisfactory Examination in the Institution, either written or oral, at the discretion of the Faculty.

KANSAS

There are no Medical Institutions in this State, and any one may practise who likes. The population is 400,000, and the number of Medical men about 950.

KENTUCKY

This State has a population of 1,350,000, and there are 2500 Medical men. No person is allowed to practise Medicine or any of its branches, unless such person has practised respectably and honorably for ten years previous to the 23rd of February, 1874, or holds the certificate of one of the

district Medical Examining Boards, after a satisfactory Examination, unless the person be a Graduate of some Medical College of repute. Each violation of the said law subjects the offender to Fifty Dollars fine for the first offence, and 100 Dollars for each subsequent offence, the latter with imprisonment. The Boards are composed of five regular Physicians in each judicial district, and hold their commissions for four years.

LOUISVILLE

I.—LOUISVILLE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in accordance with the Articles of Confederation.

II.—LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1869, and has ten Professors.

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee	5 00
Professors' Tickets	50 00
Dissection	10 00
Graduation	30 00
Class Contribution Fund . . .	1 00

This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees according to the Articles of Confederation.

III.—LOUISVILLE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Was organised in 1837, and has eight Professors, a Demonstrator, and three assistants. The Fees are—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Professors' Tickets, Fifty Dollars; Demonstrator's Ticket, Ten Dollars; Hospital Ticket, Five Dollars; and Graduation Fee, Thirty Dollars. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in accordance with the Articles of Confederation.

LOUISIANA

This State has a population of 800,000, and there are 940 Medical men. No person is allowed to practise Medicine as a means of livelihood in any of its Departments in this State without first making affidavit before a duly qualified Justice of the Peace in the Parish wherein he resides of his having received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from a regularly incorporated Medical Institution in America

or Europe, and designating its name and locality. The Justice before whom the affidavit is made is required to furnish to the person making it a certificate of the fact, and also to transmit a copy of the affidavit to the parish recorder, who shall record the same in a book kept for the purpose. For these services each officer receives One Dollar. Persons who have been practising Medicine for ten years without a Diploma, and female Practitioners of Midwifery, are not obliged to comply with these requirements. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine of Louisiana University authorises the holder to practise Medicine in the State without molestation.

NEW ORLEANS

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised in 1834. The means of teaching now at the command of the Faculty are unsurpassed in the United States, and are quite as complete as those of many of the renowned Schools of Medicine abroad. There is a fine Museum and Library in connection with it. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate must be of good moral character, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.
2. He must present a certificate of having studied Medicine for at least three years, under the direction of a regular Graduate or Practitioner of Medicine of good standing.
3. He must have attended two complete Courses of Lectures and Dissections in a generally-recognised Medical College, the last of which must have been in this Institution.
4. He must write a Thesis on a Medical subject, and present it to the Dean one month before the close of the Session.
5. He must pass a satisfactory Examination before the Faculty.
6. He must have paid in full all College dues, including the Graduation Fee.

TERMS

	Dollars.
For the Tickets of all the Professors	140
For the Ticket of Practical Anatomy	10
Matriculation	5
Graduation in Medicine and Surgery	30

MAINE

The population of this State is about 700,000, and there are about 830 Medical men. No person, except a Physician or Surgeon who began to practise prior to February 16th, 1831, or has received a Medical Degree at a public Medical Institution in the United States, or a Licence from the Censors of the Maine Medical Society, shall recover any compensation for Medical or Surgical services, unless, previously to rendering such services, he has obtained a certificate of good moral character from the municipal officers of the town where he then resided. Thus runs the Maine Medical law on the subject of Medical practice. The following is the only Medical College:

BRUNSWICK

BOWDOIN COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Otherwise known as Maine Medical School, was organised in 1820. It has a good Cabinet of Morbid and Comparative Anatomy.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Candidates for Matriculation will be required to give evidence that they possess a good English education.

The Fees for admission to the several Courses of Lectures, *payable strictly in advance, and by cash only*, are Seventy-five Dollars. Matriculation Fee, payable each term, Five Dollars.

Pupils who have attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures, one of which has been in this School, are admitted to all subsequent Courses without payment of any Lecture Fees.

Students who have attended two full Courses at other regular Medical Institutions, are required to pay Twenty-five Dollars for admission to their first Course of Lectures at this School, in addition to the Matriculation Fee.

The Graduation Fee, including the Diploma, is Twenty Dollars.

No student will be allowed to attend any Course of Lectures in this School without the certificate of the Secretary. Members of the Medical profession are cordially invited to attend the Lectures at any time.

Graduates of other Schools, who have been engaged three years in the regular practice of Medicine, may receive a general ticket upon presentation of their Diplomas and payment of the Matriculation Fee.

Every student is expected to remain till the close of the Term.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADUATION

Students, and particularly candidates for a Degree, are examined either daily or weekly on the subjects of the Lectures. Especial attention is directed to the fact that Members of the Faculty, in each department, hold gratuitous Examinations on specified evenings of each week, upon the subjects of the Lectures.

The Faculty, believing it to be desirable for students to pay especial attention to the primary branches during the first portion of their Course of study, in order that they might be better prepared to appreciate the more advanced subjects in the latter part, voted three years ago that any student might present himself for Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry (any or all), at the regularly appointed time for Examination, provided he previously presented to the Secretary satisfactory evidence that, at the close of the current term, he had completed at least twelve months of actual study, and had attended a full Course of Lectures in this School. They, during the last year, voted additionally that any student may present himself for final Examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and in Obstetrics, at the regularly appointed time for Examination, provided he previously presents to the Secretary satisfactory evidence that, at the close of the current term, he shall have completed at least two years of actual study and have attended two Courses of Lectures, the second of which must have been in this School. An official record of the result of the successful Examinations shall be kept by the Secretary. The successful passage of an Examination will not exempt a student from faithful attendance upon any exercises in any department during subsequent Courses.

The Examinations for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine are held by the Faculty of Medicine at the close of the Course of Lectures. Degrees are conferred at commencement.

The candidates must be twenty-one years of age, and must have devoted three years to their Professional studies under the direction of a regular Practitioner of Medicine. They must have attended two full Courses of Lectures in some regular, incorporated Medical institution; and the last Course, previous to Examination, must have been at this School. They

must deposit with the Secretary of the Faculty satisfactory certificates of good moral character, and of having pursued their Medical studies for the required term. They must also pass a satisfactory written and oral Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Obstetrics, Pathology, and Practice. They must also present a Thesis or Dissertation on some Medical subject, a fair copy of which must be deposited with the Secretary of the Faculty at least ten days before the commencement of the Examination at the close of the Lectures. These copies are preserved in the Medical Library.

MARYLAND

Population 800,000. Number of Medical men in the State about 1300. All licensed Medical men resident in the State constitute the "Medical Faculty of the State of Maryland." All the Members of the "Medical Faculty" who reside in each district—each county being a district, and the City of Baltimore a separate district—constitute the Medical Society of the district; and this Society has the authority to elect annually a Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners in the City of Baltimore district consists of twelve, and in every other district of six, respectable and regular Physicians, of which number one half go out of office each year. These Boards are empowered to grant licenses to all such as upon Examination are found to possess a correct knowledge of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Every Medical man must renew his license annually at a cost of Five Dollars. No unlicensed Physician or Surgeon is allowed to practise or receive pay for his services, under a penalty of 100 Dollars for each offence. Neither shall any unlicensed Physician or Surgeon practise in the name or as the partner of another; but a bonâ fide student of Medicine may assist his preceptor without subjecting himself to this penalty. No Physician who resides out of this State is permitted to practise in this State, unless he subjects himself to the same penalties and regulations as resident Physicians; but a regular Graduate of a respectable Medical college in the United States, is not prohibited from coming into this State to administer

Medicine or perform a surgical operation when specially sent for.

The following are the Medical Colleges:

BALTIMORE

I.—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Has twelve Professors, seven assistants, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The building has spacious, well-furnished lecture rooms, which are supplied with plates, drawings, models, casts, specimens of Morbid Anatomy, &c. The requirements for Graduation are the same as those insisted upon by the Association of American Medical Colleges, although this College is not a Member of that body. The Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Professors' Tickets, 120 Dollars; Demonstrators' Fee, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Twenty Dollars. Although a very young institution, being founded in 1874, the College is in a very flourishing condition.

II.—MARYLAND UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised in 1833. Clinical instruction is given at the University Hospital, adjoining which the Faculty have recently erected a commodious building, with accommodation for twenty-four resident pupils. The Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Ticket, 126 Dollars; Anatomy, Ten Dollars; and Graduation, Twenty Dollars. Resident students are charged 100 Dollars per annum. A candidate for the M.D. Degree must have attended two years of Lectures in this School, together with Clinical work in Hospital for the same period; must adduce evidence of attendance during one Winter Session on Practical Anatomy; must present a Thesis of his own composition; and must be examined upon all Medical subjects before the Faculty.

III.—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Has connected with it the Washington University Hospital. The requirements for Graduation are the same as at Maryland University Faculty. The Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture and Hospital Tickets, Sixty-five Dollars; Graduation Fee, Twenty Dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS

The population of this State is nearly 2,000,000, and there are about 2100 Medi-

cal men. There is free trade in Medicine, in consequence of which the country is overrun with quacks. The following are the Medical Colleges:

BOSTON

I.—MEDICAL FACULTY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, NEAR BOSTON

Was established at Boston in 1782. All Medical classes are conducted at the Faculty Buildings in Boston, and the Arts Courses at the University, at Cambridge. In the subjects of Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, and Pathological Anatomy, Laboratory work is substituted for the usual Didactic Lectures, and is as much required as attendance at Lectures. Clinical Lectures are given at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the City Hospital.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION

All candidates for admission, excepting those who have passed an Examination for admission to Harvard College, must present a Degree in Letters or Science from a recognised College or Scientific School, or pass an Examination, on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June or September at 10 a.m., in the following subjects:

1. *Latin*.—The translation of easy Latin prose. French or German will be accepted, however, as a substitute for Latin.

2. *Physics*.—Candidates will be required to show such a knowledge of this subject as may be obtained from Balfour Stewart's Elementary work on Physics.

The Examinations will be conducted in writing; and, in judging the work of the candidate, the spelling, grammar, and construction will be considered.

Graduates in Medicine will not be required to pass this Examination on joining the School.

DIVISION OF STUDIES

First year.—Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry.

Second year.—Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pathological Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery.

Third year.—Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

Hospital Appointments.—Twenty or more students are selected annually for House Officers of the various Hospitals. Appointments to the Boston Lying-in Hospital are for a term of four months.

EXAMINATIONS

The regular Examinations are held in the following order:

At the end of the first year.—Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry.

At the end of the second year.—Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pathological Anatomy.

At the end of the third year.—Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

The regular Examinations are held at the end of each year in June; and a week before the opening of the School in September, on the studies of the preceding year.*

No student shall be allowed to anticipate the Examinations in the regular Course of studies of his year, except by special permission of the Faculty. No student shall be allowed to present himself for Examination in any branch, without notifying the Dean by letter that he intends to do so, one month before the time when the Examination is to be held.

The Examinations are conducted mainly in writing. No student will receive his Degree until he has passed a satisfactory Examination in all the above-mentioned subjects, and presented a certificate from the Demonstrator of Anatomy that he has satisfactorily dissected the three parts of the body. Those who fail in any subject may present themselves in that subject again at the next regular Examination.

The Examinations for admission are held at the Medical School in June and September, on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in those months, at 10 a.m.

DIVISION OF STUDENTS

Students are divided into three classes, according to their time of study and proficiency.

Students may be admitted to advanced standing in the regular Course; but all who apply for admission into the second or third year's class must pass an Examination at the beginning of the year in the branches already pursued by the class to which they seek admission, and furnish a satisfactory† certificate of time spent in Medical studies. No student shall advance with his class, or be admitted to advanced

* The June Examination is for those only who are Members of the School at the time, and for those entitled to apply for the Degree.

† Certificates from Teachers who practise any peculiar or exclusive system of Medicine are not accepted.

standing, until he has passed the required Examination in the studies of the year, or a majority of them; nor shall he become a Member of the third class until he has passed all the Examinations of the first, in addition to a majority of those of the second year.

Students who do not intend to offer themselves for a Degree will, however, be received for any portion of the Course.

Any student may obtain, without an Examination, a certificate of his period of connection with the School.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE

Every candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character; must give evidence of having studied Medicine three full years; have spent at least one continuous year at this School; have presented a satisfactory Thesis; and have passed the required Examinations.

Theses of conspicuous merit are mentioned with honour, or read, at the University Commencement.

The Degree of Master of Arts is open to Graduates of the School who are also Bachelors of Arts, and who pursue an approved Course of study in Medicine for at least one year after taking the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

LIBRARIES

The Library at the Medical College is open to the student on the deposit of Five Dollars, to be refunded to him when he may desire, after returning all books.

The College Library at Cambridge is open to the students of the Medical School.

The Boston Public Library, which contains a large collection of Medical books, may also be used by students recommended by the Dean.

FEES AND EXPENSES

For Matriculation, Five Dollars; for a year, 200 Dollars (if in two payments, at the first, 120 Dollars; at the second, Eighty Dollars); for a half-year alone, 120 Dollars; for Graduation, Thirty Dollars.

Graduates of other Medical Schools may obtain the Degree of M.D. at this University after a year's study in the Graduates' Course. The required Examinations may be passed in such order as is desired, but only at the stated seasons. The Fee for a year is 200 Dollars, for a half-year 120 Dollars.

II.—NEW ENGLAND FEMALE COLLEGE

Was instituted in Boston in 1848. There are five Professors in the Faculty. The Fees are—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, Seventy-five Dollars; and Graduation, Thirty Dollars. The final Examination for the Degree cannot be held until after the second Session.

MICHIGAN

The population of this State is 1,300,000, and there are about 2100 Medical men. Any one may practise Medicine who likes, and the country is inundated with quacks. The following are the Medical Colleges:

ANN ARBOR

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised at Ann Arbor in 1850. Fine opportunities are offered for the study of Chemistry, the Laboratory being a separate building, efficiently ventilated by steam power, and provided with one hundred and thirty-two tables. It is open to students who have qualified in the rudiments of Chemistry from October 1st until June 30th, at an expense to each student of the material actually used by him. Clinics are held in a fine new Hospital upon the University grounds. The University possesses a large Medical Museum and Library, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Every candidate for admission to the Medical Department must be eighteen years of age, and must present to the Faculty satisfactory evidence of a good moral character.

Unless already Graduates or Matriculates of the University or of some literary or scientific College, or Graduates or advanced Members of some Academy or High School, or unless holding certificates from some public School Board, as being properly-qualified Teachers, or unless having certificates based upon an Examination of some regular Medical Society as being properly qualified to engage in the study of Medicine, all candidates must be examined as to their elementary education and their fitness to enter the College and pursue properly and profitably the study of the profession. The Examination will be in writing, and will include an account of the candidates' educational advantages,

and answers upon such questions of Arithmetic, Geography, History, Forms of Government, and current events, as shall show their practical intelligence; and particularly will they be required to correct imperfect English, so as to test their ability to express ideas correctly in writing.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION

Those candidates preparing to Graduate at the close of their Second Course of Lectures must announce their intention at the beginning of that Course, in order to receive those repeated Examinations necessary to attest their qualifications.

Those proposing to receive the full three years' graded Course before presenting themselves for Graduation, must announce their intention to the Dean at the time of their Matriculation, or whenever they have thus determined, so that they may be classified and receive proper directions respecting attendance and exercises, and have proper places assigned them at the various Lectures they may attend, and that records may be kept of their Course, attendance, and progress. They will, from time to time, receive certificates of attendance, and of their standing on the subjects in which they have been fully examined.

To be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, all students must present evidence of the possession of a good moral character, of being twenty-one years of age, of having been engaged in the study of Practical Anatomy and of Practical Chemistry, and of having pursued the study of Medicine for the period of three years, including the time spent in attendance upon Lectures—not in addition to this time—and must have attended two full Courses of Lectures on the different branches of Medical Science, the last of which must have been in this College; but to encourage a higher grade of preliminary acquirements, and in recognition of the value to a candidate of an extended Course of scientific and literary studies, an allowance of six months from the term of Medical studies is made in favour of Graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences in this University, and of other respectable literary Colleges; and also in acknowledgment of the amount of Medical knowledge obtained in a full Course of Pharmaceutical study, an allowance of twelve months is made for Graduates in the Department of Pharmacy in this University.

There is a separate School of Medicine for Women at this University, with the

same Fees and requirements for Graduation.

The Laboratory for Chemistry belongs to both Schools.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The Fees,* which must be paid in advance, are as follows:

Matriculation Fee.—Residents of Michigan, Ten Dollars; non-residents, Twenty-five Dollars.

Annual Dues.—Residents of Michigan, Twenty Dollars; non-residents, Twenty-five Dollars.

Graduation Fee.—For all alike, Ten Dollars.

The Admission Fee is paid but once, and entitles the student to the privileges of permanent membership in any Department of the University. The annual Fee is paid the first year, and every year thereafter.

DETROIT

I.—DETROIT HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE

Was organised in 1871. Students who are not Graduates of Literary Colleges, High Schools, or Academies, must pass a Preliminary Examination before being admitted to this School. Both sexes may become students. The Fees are the same as at Michigan University. An Examination is required to be passed before the Degree is conferred.

II.—DETROIT MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was instituted in 1868, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. New regulations have just been issued, as follows:

Application for admission to the Session of 1880-1, and thereafter, will be examined as follows:

(a.) They must show their proficiency in English Composition by writing an Essay on any subject assigned, not to exceed in length one page of foolscap.

(b.) In Mathematics they are expected to show a familiarity with the Principles of Arithmetic, including Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, and with those of Algebra, including simple Equations.

(c.) In Physics or Natural Philosophy they will be expected to know as much as is contained in Balfour Stewart's Elements, or any equivalent text-book.

In place of this Examination the College will accept the Degree of A.B., B.S., Ph.D.,

* No portion of the Fees can be refunded to students who leave the University during the academic year, except by order of the Board of Regents.

certificates of having passed the entrance Examination of any incorporated Literary College, or of any recognised Medical College in which an Examination is required for admission; also certificates of having graduated at any high School or Academy, or of having attained proficiency in any such School in the subjects of the above-mentioned Matriculation Examination.

At the discretion of the Examining Committee, any student failing in one or more parts of this Examination may be admitted to the Junior Class, on condition of his making good the deficiency within a specified period.

Examinations for admission will be held on Monday and Tuesday preceding the opening of the regular term.

COURSES OF LECTURES

Three regular Courses of Lectures given in three distinct years will be required for Graduation. Each regular Course will begin the second Wednesday in September, and continue until the second Tuesday in March. The Preliminary Session will be merged into the regular Session. The Optional Spring Session will be continued.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

At the close of the first year Examinations will be held in Descriptive Anatomy, General Chemistry, Physiology of Nutrition, and Materia Medica.

At the close of the second year Examinations will be held in General and Surgical Anatomy, Medical and Physiological Chemistry, Physiology of the Nervous System and Reproduction, Therapeutics and Pathology.

At the close of the third year, Examinations will be held on Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Examinations in Practical Laboratory work will be held at the end of the several practical Courses. Certificates of having satisfactorily pursued Courses both in the Chemical, Physiological, and Anatomical Laboratories, and in daily Clinical work at Hospitals and Dispensaries, will be required of each student before the Final Examinations of the third year.

Candidates failing to pass Examination in one branch only at the close of the first or second year, will be allowed to go on with the studies of the next year, on condition of making up the deficiency within a definite period. Those failing in more than one branch will be obliged to fall

back one year in their course, but the Fees, in every case, will be the same as though they had not failed.

Students who have attended one full Course at a recognised Medical College will be admitted to the Middle Class, but they will be required to fulfil the conditions of the Matriculation Examination, and to pass, at the end of the session, an Examination upon the branches of the first and second year.

Students who have attended two full Courses at other recognised Medical Colleges, and Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges, will be admitted to the third year, but they will be required at the close of the session to pass Examinations upon all of the branches examined upon during the three years.

If possible, the union between the Didactic, Laboratory, and Clinical teaching will be closer than hitherto. Students are expected to attend the Clinics daily.

Attendance upon Lectures other than those in regular order is optional, but the student is advised, in the main, to confine his attention to the subjects included in his own Course.

Daily practical work in one of the several Laboratories will be continued throughout the first two years. Daily practical Clinical work will be required during the third year.

FEES, ETC.

	Dollars.
Matriculation or Registration Fee, once a year	5 00
Lecture Fees for the first regular term	75 00
" " for the second regular term	75 00
" " for the third regular term	50 00

Hospital Tickets free.

Spring Recitation term, Ten Dollars, to all who have attended the regular term; all others are charged Twenty-five Dollars, but Fifteen Dollars will be applied on the Fees for next regular session attended. Graduation or Final Examination Fee, Thirty Dollars.

Other conditions of Graduation are as in former years.

Students and Graduates who have attended the third-year Courses and all Alumni of the College may attend any number of subsequent Courses on payment of the Matriculation Fee.

These new requirements will apply to

those ONLY who begin attendance at the Detroit Medical College as students at or after the Session of 1880-81. All students in attendance during 1879-80 may Graduate under the old requirements, as follows:

GRADUATION

Diplomas will be conferred but once a year, at the Annual Commencement, which is held at the close of the regular Session, and to those only who have complied with the following requirements for Graduation:

1. Evidence of having attained the age of twenty-one years, of having studied Medicine during a period of three years, and of having sustained a good moral character.*

2. Attendance upon at least two regular Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been in this Institution.

3. Dissection of every part of the cadaver.

4. A Course of Analytical and Medical Chemistry in the Laboratory.

5. A satisfactory written and oral Examination upon the fundamental branches of Medicine and Surgery.

6. *No theses* are required, but every candidate must write two Essays on subjects assigned him, and publicly defend them.

7. The Graduating Fee must be deposited with the Secretary on or before February 1st, 1879, which Fee will be returned to such as fail to pass their Examinations.

Candidates for Graduation will present their Credentials to the Secretary on entering the College.

The *Examination of Candidates* takes place semi-annually, viz. in the latter part of February, and on the first Tuesday in September; but Degrees are conferred only at the end of the Winter Session.

The *College Commencement* for conferring of Degrees is held annually at the close of the Winter Session.

III.—MICHIGAN MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was instituted in 1879, and requires the following preliminary Examination to be passed before Matriculation as a student of Medicine, viz.:

1. English Grammar.

2. English Composition (a short composition upon any subject).

3. Arithmetic to and including common and Decimal Fractions.

* Certificates from teachers who practise any peculiar or exclusive system of Medicine are not accepted.

4. Algebra to and including simple Equations.

5. Geometry, the first two books.

6. General Geography and History of the United States.

7. Latin Grammar and Translation of easy Latin prose.

8. Optional studies (one of which will be accepted in lieu of any of the above studies, except English Grammar, Composition and Latin), Greek, French, German, elementary Physics, Botany or Zoology.

Any student failing in one only of the above subjects, will be admitted to the College, and will be given an opportunity to make up his deficiency.

Any student who has received a Diploma from any high School, normal School, Academy, College, or University, will, on presentation of the same, be admitted without Examination, as will also students who have passed the Matriculating Examination of other colleges.

CONDITIONS FOR GRADUATION

The candidate for Graduation must be twenty-one years of age, must present evidence of good moral character, and proof of having spent three years in the study of Medicine and Surgery, under the supervision of some reputable Physician, who is himself a Graduate of some regular and recognised Medical College. He must also present evidence of having attended three full Courses of Lectures in some regularly organised College of Medicine and Surgery, the last of which must have been in the Michigan College of Medicine; and if he have passed the Examinations required by this College for first and second Course students, he must also pass a satisfactory Examination upon the following subjects: Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, General and Special Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

For the Session of 1880-1, *only*, an exception to the above conditions will be made in favour of students who have attended one full Course of Lectures in a recognised College which requires but two Courses of Lectures for Graduation. In such case the student will be admitted to the Graduating Class upon passing the Matriculation Examination and the Examinations required by this College for first and second Course students respectively. Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges will be admitted to the

Graduating Class upon passing the Matriculating Examination.

While the students will be expected to pay special attention to the studies of the year for which they enter, they will be permitted to attend all the Lectures and Clinics.

Detroit, with a population of 130,000 has an abundance of clinical material, a large amount of which presents itself at the large Central Dispensary in the College building, which is open daily. In addition to this, ample Hospital facilities will be afforded the students of this College.

FEES

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee (paid but once) .	5 00
Annual Fee (including tickets for Regular and Preliminary Terms) .	50 00
For Preliminary (or optional) Term to students who do not attend the regular Term . . .	15 00
Graduation Fee . . .	20 00

Chemicals in Laboratory and Anatomical Materials at reasonable rates.

MINNESOTA

Population of State, 450,000. Number of Medical men, 450. There are no Medical Colleges which grant Degrees, and any one may practise who likes. There is a Medical School at Winona, which was opened in 1872, with the object of affording students better facilities for acquiring Medical knowledge than can be obtained in the surgery of a medical man. There is a good Anatomical and Pathological Museum in connection with it.

MISSISSIPPI

Population, 850,000. Number of Medical men in the State, 1600. There are no laws to prevent quacks practising, and no Medical Colleges. The University of Mississippi intends having a Medical Faculty shortly.

MISSOURI

The population of this State is nearly 2,000,000, and there are about 4000 Medical men. There is free trade in Medicine, and the country swarms with quacks. The following are the Medical Colleges:

KANSAS CITY

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was organised in 1869. Clinical instruction is given at the City Hospital and the College Dispensary.

FEES

The aggregate cost of a full Course of study for one term is Sixty-five Dollars as follows:

Matriculation Fee (to be paid but once), Five Dollars.

Fee for the Professors' Tickets, Fifty Dollars.

Ticket of Demonstrator of Anatomy, Ten Dollars.

Tickets for a *partial* Course are: Matriculation, Five Dollars, and for each other ticket, Ten Dollars.

The Graduation Fee is Twenty Dollars.

Tickets must be taken out and paid for at the beginning of the Term, and the taking of promissory notes from students is strictly forbidden by the bye-laws of the College.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

He must file a satisfactory certificate of having studied Medicine for at least three years under a *regular* Graduate or Licentiate and Practitioner of Medicine, in good standing, using the word "regular" in the sense commonly understood in the Medical Profession.

He must file the proper official evidence that, during the above-mentioned three years, he has Matriculated at some affiliated College or Colleges, for two regular Sessions, and in the Course of the same has attended two full Courses of instruction on the following branches of Medicine, to wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Pathology. The latter of these two Courses must have been attended at this College.

He must also have passed a personal Examination before the Faculty, on all of the branches of Medicine above-mentioned, and must have paid in full all College dues, including the Graduation Fee.

This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

ST. LOUIS

I.—AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE

Is an Eclectic School, and its teachings are in accordance with that system of practice.

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and must have been engaged in the study of Medicine at least three years, including the time spent at Lectures.

2. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, in different years, the last of which must have been in this Institution; the first may have been in some other accredited School; or he must have read Medicine two years and attended three Courses of Lectures; or have attended four Courses of Lectures with intermediate Reading.

3. Examinations for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held at the close of both Winter and Spring Sessions, but there will be but one public Commencement yearly—at the close of the Spring Session. All Diplomas will bear the date of the first Tuesday in June.

4. No Diplomas will be issued except upon actual attendance and Examination. The Corporation grants no Degrees in *honorarium* or *ad eundem*.

5. Applicants must have attended the Dissections and Hospital Clinics as long as they were students.

6. They must notify the Faculty one month before the close of the session of their intention to become candidates for Graduation. Said notices will be made by filling up blanks furnished by the Dean, and returned to him, and at the same time the Graduation Fees to accompany the applications, which, in case of withdrawal or rejection, will be returned.

7. To secure a place in the Graduating class there must be satisfactory evidence of having complied with all the preliminary requisites.

FEES

	Dollars.
Tuition for one full Course, including all departments . . .	65 00
Matriculation and Demonstrators' Tickets, each	5 00
Hospital Tickets	Free.
Graduation	25 00

Scholarship Tickets are issued by the Board of Trustees for 150 Dollars, to be paid in advance, entitling the holder to

attend as many Courses of Lectures as he chooses previous to Graduation. As a matter of economy this plan is preferred by many students contemplating more than two Courses of Lectures.

The Fees in all cases must be paid in advance.

ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATES OF OTHER MEDICAL COLLEGES

Graduates of Medical Colleges in good standing may attend a full Course of Lectures, or any of the departments, by paying the Matriculation and Demonstrator's Fee, each Five Dollars. Should any from this class desire the Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by our Board of Trustees, they can obtain it by passing the same Examination required of students, and paying the usual Graduation Fee, Twenty-five Dollars.

II.—HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years (Courses of Lectures included).

2. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures. If he has attended a full Course in some accredited Medical Institution, he may, by attendance upon a full Course of Lectures in this College, present himself for Graduation. The Dissecting Ticket must also have been taken.

3. He must undergo a satisfactory Examination on all the branches taught in this College, and write an acceptable Thesis in the English, Latin, French, or German language, on some subject connected with Medicine. Applicants who have complied with all the requirements, may present themselves for Examination previous to the Commencement Exercises at the close of the Session.

4. He must, by the first of February, notify the Dean in writing of his intention to become a candidate, deliver to him his Thesis, and the Graduation Fee, which will be returned to him in case of withdrawal or rejection.

5. Candidates will be examined separately or collectively by each Professor. Special Examinations may, by consent of the Faculty, be held in particular cases. Formal notice of the result of each Examination will be given by the Registrar to the candidates for Graduation.

6. The names of successful candidates shall be reported by the Registrar to the Board of Trustees, in order that, if confirmed by it, a mandamus may be issued for the conferring of the Degrees. In unsuccessful cases, the candidate may, by consent of the Faculty, avail himself of a second Examination.

7. A *separate* Examination shall be had in the case of each student who is a competing candidate for any of the prizes.

8. A successful candidate shall not absent himself from the Commencement without first obtaining permission from the Faculty.

9. The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

10. Honorary Degrees may be conferred on distinguished practitioners by the recommendation of the Faculty.

11. The requirements for an *ad eundem* Degree in this College are, a Diploma from an accredited Medical School; also, satisfactory testimonials from regular Physicians, with respect to character and Professional standing; an attendance on the Lectures from time to time, during the session at which it is desired to Graduate, and a satisfactory Examination by the Faculty.

12. In view of the fact that many of the students cease their attendance on Lectures during the last month of the session, without any good and sufficient reason, it has been decided that the roll of the class shall be called during the last week of the Course of Lectures, and that the absentees shall be declared as having failed to attend a full Course of Lectures, unless they be absent by permission of the Faculty or from sickness.

FEMALE STUDENTS

For many years the doors of this Institution have been open to women who desire to take a thorough course of Medical Instruction. They must be willing to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the College, to be governed by the same laws, listen to the same Lectures, witness the same Clinics, attend the same Dissections, and be subjected to the same Examinations as their male companions.

Many have availed themselves of these advantages and passed successful Examinations and received the College Degree.

FEES	Dollars.
Fee for one Course of Lectures	50 00
Matriculation Fee	5 00
Practical Anatomy	10 00
Graduation Fee	25 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges	30 00
Fee for Graded Course, including Lectures for the entire term of three years or longer, issued only to students who agree to attend three Courses of Lectures, and invariably in advance	100 00

III.—MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1840, and is a new building adjoining St John's Hospital, where, and also at the City Hospital, Clinical instruction is given. The Fees are—for a full Course of Lectures, Fifty Dollars; Matriculation Fee, Five Dollars; Demonstrator's Fee, Ten Dollars; and Graduation, Twenty Dollars. This College is a Member of the American Medical College Association, and grants Degrees in conformity with the Articles of Confederation.

IV.—ST JOSEPH'S MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in conformity with the Articles of Confederation.

V.—ST LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Was organised in 1841, and is in connection with the St Louis Hospital and United States Marine Hospital. Degrees are granted upon similar terms as at Missouri Medical College. The Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, 105 Dollars; Demonstrator's Ticket, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Twenty Dollars.

MONTANA

Population, 21,000. Number of Medical men in State, fifty. There are no Medical laws or Colleges.

NEBRASKA

Population, 130,000. Number of Medical men in State, 260. No Medical laws or institutions.

NEVADA

Population, 50,000. Number of Medical men in the State, 120. There are no Medical laws or institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The population of this State is about 330,000, and there are about 600 Medical men. There is free trade in Medicine. The following is the only Medical College in the State:

HANOVER

Dartmouth University Medical Faculty, otherwise called New Hampshire Medical Institute, was organised in 1797.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Applicants for admission must be eighteen years of age, and unless already Matriculants of this Institution or Graduates of some reputable College, Academy, or High School, will be examined as to their fitness for entering upon and appreciating the technical study of Medicine.

They will be expected to be familiar with elementary principles of Physics (light, heat, electricity, &c.) on entrance.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADUATIONS

After the completion of two full years of the study of Medicine, shown by proper certificate, and two full Courses of Lectures (one at this College), any student may be admitted, at the regular times, to an Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry. If satisfactorily passed this will take the place of the final Examination in these subjects. The Fee for this Examination will be Ten Dollars, which at the final Examination will be deducted from the Graduation Fee.

Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must be twenty-one years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character. He shall have attended two full Courses of Lectures on all the branches of Medical Science, at some regular Medical School—one of which shall have been at this Institution. He shall give satisfactory evidence that he has devoted *three full years* to his Professional studies, under the direction of some regular Practitioner—the time spent at Lectures being included. He shall present evidence that he has dissected both parts of the cadaver. He shall prepare and present to the Faculty, at least three weeks before the Examination, a Dissertation on some Medical subject, which he may be called upon to read and defend at his Examination, as the Faculty may direct.

There are two Examinations, namely, one in June, preceding the annual com-

mencement of the College, and one at the close of the Medical Lectures.

The final Examination embraces all Medical subjects.

EXPENSES

	Dollars.
Lectures. — Matriculation (paid annually)	5 00
For the Course	77 00
Graduating expenses	25 00

Students who have attended two Courses, one of them at this Institution, may attend the third on payment of the Matriculation Fee; of those who have attended two Courses at any other regular institution, Twenty-five Dollars will be required in addition to the Matriculation Fee.

No notes will be received in payment of Lecture Fees.

Fees must be paid in full at the opening of the Session.

	Dollars.
Recitations.—For the term	40 00
Anatomical Material, extra, at cost.	
Board from 2 50 to 4 Dollars per week.	

NEW JERSEY

The population of this State is about a million, and the number of Medical men about 1400. The Medical Society of New Jersey was organised at New Brunswick, N. J., July 20th, 1766, incorporated 1790, and chartered 1866. The Society is composed of delegates from the District Societies, and confers the Degree of M.D., which is considered sufficient evidence of qualification to practise, and without which, or a similar Degree from some institution in affiliation with the Association of American Medical Colleges, no one is allowed to practise. Before conferring the Degree, the Society requires evidence of sufficient Medical studies at some school and an Examination to be passed.

NEW MEXICO

Population about 100,000. Number of Medical men about thirty. There is free trade in Medicine, and no Medical institutions exist.

NEW YORK

This prosperous State has a population of over 5,000,000, and there are about 8000 Medical men. The Medical Society of New York State, and also the various County Medical Societies in the State, are entitled

to grant Diplomas to all students who have undergone sufficient studies at a respectable Medical School, and who pass the required Examination before the Society. Homœopathic and Eclectic Medical Societies are also authorised to grant Diplomas to those wishing to practise in either of those capacities. No student can be admitted to an Examination by any Medical Society unless he has completed the full term of four years' study with a Medical Practitioner duly authorised by law to practise. From this term one year can be deducted in either of the following cases, viz. when any student, after the age of sixteen, has pursued the usual Course in any College in this State; or, when he has, after the same age, attended a complete Course of all the Lectures delivered in any regularly constituted Medical College in this State. No student who has attended two or more Courses of Medical Lectures can be admitted to an Examination by any County Medical Society, except of the County where he has pursued his studies for four months immediately preceding his attendance upon the last Course of Lectures, or by the Censors of the State Society. And a student who has been rejected by any County Society cannot apply to another, but must appeal to the State Society. No one who has been rejected by the State Society can apply for Examination to a County Society. No person is allowed to practise Medicine or Surgery unless he has received a Licence or Diploma from an incorporated Medical Society in the State, or the Degree of M.D. from the University of New York, that of Albany, or that of Geneva. The following are the Medical Colleges in the State:

ALBANY

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was incorporated in 1839, and became the Medical Faculty of Union University in 1873. Graduates from recognised Colleges, Scientific Schools, or Medical Institutions, will not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination on joining the School. All other students entering will be required to pass a Preliminary Examination in English. There are good Laboratories for Chemistry, Pathological Anatomy, and Histology.

The Museum is especially rich in its anatomical preparations. It contains the valuable morbid specimens accumulated by the late Drs. March, Armsby, and McNaughton, and is unequalled in the

variety and rarity of its models. The Library of the College contains nearly 5000 volumes, and arrangements are being made for its constant increase.

Requirements for Graduation:

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and exhibit certificates from a Medical man, duly authorised by law to practise, that he has studied Medicine during a term of three years under his instruction.

He must have attended three full Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been at this Institution.

He must be of good moral character.

He must deliver to the Registrar, six weeks before the end of the Term, a Thesis, written by himself on some Medical subject, and be prepared to defend it at his Examination. He must pass a satisfactory Examination in the several branches of Medicine and Surgery.

Price for each Course, Ten Dollars.

Laboratory open daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FEES AND EXPENSES

All Fees are payable at the beginning of the Term. For Matriculation, Five Dollars, payable each year; for the year's Lectures, 100 Dollars. Perpetual Lecture Ticket, 150 Dollars. Students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures at this College, will be required to pay only the Matriculation Fee. Students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures at other accredited Medical Colleges, will be required to pay Twenty-five Dollars and the Matriculation Fee. Graduates of this institution have Perpetual Free admission. Graduates of other Medical Schools will be admitted after paying the Matriculation Fee. Dissection, Ten Dollars, which is required the first year and optional during other years of the Course; Dissecting material is free, and there are no incidentals in this department. The Graduation Fee is Twenty-five Dollars, which must be paid to the Registrar before the candidate can be admitted to an Examination. Laboratory Courses, Ten Dollars each.

Summary of Fees for Two Years

First year:

	Dollars.
For Matriculation . . .	5 00
„ Lecture Tickets . . .	100 00
„ Dissection . . .	10 00
	<hr/>
	115 00

Second year :

	Dollars.
For Matriculation . . .	5 00
„ Lecture Tickets . . .	100 00
„ Graduation Fee . . .	25 00
	<hr/> 130 00

Total Fees for Graduation with two Courses of Lectures, 245 Dollars.*

The student by purchase of the Perpetual Lecture Ticket will reduce this amount to 195 Dollars.

Other Fees Optional with the student

	Dollars.
Matriculation for additional Courses (each year) . . .	5 00
Additional Courses of Dissection (each year) . . .	10 00
Chemical Laboratory (each Course) . . .	10 00
Laboratory Course in Histology (each Course) . . .	10 00

BROOKLYN**LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL**

Was organised in 1860, and was the first to inaugurate in this country the union of a Hospital and a Medical School for the purpose of securing more thorough demonstrative teaching.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must present satisfactory testimonials of a good moral character, and legal evidence that he has studied Medicine for three years with a Physician duly authorised by law to practise his profession. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been in the Long Island College Hospital. He must submit to the authorities of the College an acceptable Thesis, in his own handwriting, on some subject connected with Medicine, and pass a satisfactory Examination.

FEES

	Dollars.
For Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Terms . . .	140 00

For the Regular Term

Full Course of Lectures . . .	100 00
Matriculation . . .	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket . . .	5 00
Graduation Fee . . .	25 00

* Third Course free.

For the Reading Term

	Dollars.
Recitations, Clinics, and Dissecting Ticket . . .	40 00
Matriculation (good for the year) . . .	5 00
A Single Ticket of the Regular Term . . .	17 00
A Single Ticket of the Reading Term . . .	10 00
Graduates of less than three years' standing, and those who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in other accredited Schools, are required to pay for all the Tickets to the Lectures of this College . . .	50 00

BUFFALO**THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO MEDICAL FACULTY**

Was established in 1846. Students must matriculate when they commence attendance at the Lectures. Matriculation Fee (annually), Five Dollars. The Fees for the Tickets of all the Professors, inclusive of the Hospital Tickets, amount to 100 Dollars. This sum is to be paid to the secretary. Perpetual Tickets cost 150 Dollars. The Fee for those who have attended two full Courses elsewhere is Fifty Dollars. The Alumni of the College are entitled to Perpetual Free admission.

Graduates of any respectable College will receive all the tickets on payment of Matriculation Fee.

The Fee for the Ticket of the Demonstrator of Anatomy is Five Dollars; which is optional, except for One Term before Graduation, *material furnished at cost.*

The above comprises the Fees required of the Medical student. Arrangements with the secretary, for the payment of Fees, must be made at the commencement of the Term.

This regulation will be strictly adhered to.

Board can be obtained in respectable families at from Three Dollars to Five Dollars per week.

RULES AND REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

The Degree of Doctor in Medicine is conferred in accordance with a vote of the Council of the University upon the joint recommendation of the Faculty and Curators. The following are the requisites for Graduation:

Twenty-one years of age; a good moral character; satisfactory evidence of having

studied Medicine for three years, under the tuition of a regular Practitioner or Practitioners; Dissection during One Course, either at this or some other incorporated institution; two full Courses of Lectures, the last having been at this institution. The candidate must deliver to the Secretary, on or before the first of January, a Thesis, composed and written by himself, on some Medical subject, which must be examined and approved by the Faculty. He must have passed an Examination in the several departments, which shall have been satisfactory to the Faculty and Curators of the University.

The Graduation Fee is Twenty-five Dollars, which is to be handed to the Secretary with the Thesis of the candidate.

The Commencement will take place on the last day of the Term, when the Degree will be publicly conferred.

GENEVA

This Medical College grants a Degree in Medicine which entitles the holder to practise in the State of New York. The requirements are that the candidate must pass the Preliminary Examination on joining the School, unless he be a Graduate of some recognised College, Scientific School, or Medical Institution. He must also be twenty-one years of age, and exhibit certificates from a Medical man, duly authorised to practise by law, that he has studied Medicine during three years under his supervision. He must have attended three Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been at this College. He must deliver up a Thesis, and defend it at his Examination, which takes place at Commencement, and includes all branches of Medicine and Surgery. There are good Laboratories and Dissecting Rooms, and every other facility for study.

NEW YORK CITY

I.—BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

CHANGES IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION, ETC., AT THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, TO GO INTO OPERATION FOR AND AFTER THE SESSION OF 1880-81

(Adopted September 8th, 1879.)

Resolved, That, after the regular session of 1879-80, the plan of instruction at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College be so

modified as to apportion to each one of three Sessions certain divisions of the study of Medicine, with Final Examinations in Elementary branches at the end of the First and of the Second Session, the Examinations for Graduation at the end of the Third Session being confined to the branches of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics; the plan to embrace requirements as regards practical instruction in Chemistry, Histology, Operative Surgery, and Clinical Medicine, together with systematic recitations in all the branches.

In adopting this plan the number of Hospital Lectures is not to be diminished, and the union of Clinical with Didactic teaching is to continue, as heretofore, to be a leading principle in the practical departments.

Resolved, That Matriculants who expect to become candidates for Graduation after the close of the Session of 1879-80 will be required to furnish, by Examination or otherwise, satisfactory evidence of a preliminary education deemed sufficient for entering upon the study of Medicine.

On September 8th, 1879, the following plan was adopted by the Faculty, subject, however, to modifications in its details, should any changes appear advisable before it actually goes into operation:

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Matriculation Examination will consist of English Composition (one foolscap page of Original Composition upon any subject, in the handwriting of the candidate); Grammar, an Examination upon the above-mentioned Composition; Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Algebra, including Simple Equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid.

The Matriculation Examination by the Faculty will be waived for those who have received the Degree of A.B., those who have passed the Freshman Examination for entrance into any incorporated Literary College, those who present certificates of proficiency in the subjects of the Matriculation Examination from the principal or teachers of any reputable High School, those who have passed a Matriculation Examination at any recognised Medical College or at any Scientific School or Academy in which an Examination is required for admission, and those who present certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination from certain Examiners appointed by the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College,

EXAMINATIONS FOR STUDENTS WHO TAKE THE FULL COURSE OF THREE YEARS

First year. — Physics and Inorganic Chemistry; Descriptive Anatomy; Materia Medica.

Second year. — Organic and Physiological Chemistry; General and Surgical Anatomy; Physiology; Therapeutics.

Third year. — Practice of Medicine; Surgery; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Before the Final Examination for the third year candidates must present certificates from recognised teachers of one Course of instruction in each of the following-named practical studies, viz. Dissections, Practical Chemistry, and a Practical Course of Physiological and Pathological Histology. No Graduating Thesis is required.

Candidates who fail in one only of the branches for Examination for the first or the second year will be permitted to pass on to the studies of the succeeding year, and to make up the branch upon which they failed in their previous Examination. Candidates who fail in more than one branch in the Examinations for the first or the second year will be put back one year, but they will not be required to pay more than the regular Fees for the three years.

Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges, and students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures at other recognised Medical Colleges, or two full years at other recognised Medical Colleges that have a compulsory graded Course, will be admitted to the third year without a Matriculation Examination; but all such as are candidates for Graduation will be required to pass a full Examination upon all the branches examined upon for the three years at the close of the Session, and all, including Graduates of other Medical Colleges, irrespective of the date of their Graduation, will be required to pay the Fee for the third year, which is 100 Dollars.

Students who have attended one full Course, or the first year of a compulsory graded Course at other recognised Medical Colleges, will be admitted to the second year; but all such will be required to submit to the conditions of the Matriculation Examination, and to pass, at the end of the Session, an Examination upon the branches examined upon the first and second years.

Partial or incomplete Courses at other recognised Medical Colleges will be reckoned as time of study, but will not be counted as entitling students to enter for

the second or the third year, or be considered in reduction of Fees, except that two partial Courses at other recognised Medical Colleges, which, together are equivalent to one full Course, will be recognised as a full Course of Lectures.

Certificates of three years' study, after eighteen years of age, from a regular Physician, in good standing, in accordance with one of the provisions of the Charter of the College, will be required, and candidates for Graduation must have reached the age of twenty-one years.

All Examinations will take place at the close of the Winter Session only, except in the case of the Final Examinations for those whose three years' term of study does not expire until the fall. For such candidates Final Examinations will be held in October.

There will be no "preliminary term," and the regular Winter Session will be extended to six months, beginning about the middle of September, and ending about the middle of March. The Spring Recitation Class will be continued as an optional Course.

Three Courses of Lectures are required for Graduation. Students are expected to attend all the Lectures, including Clinics, for the first two years. During the third year, students are expected to attend all the Clinics, but they may confine their attendance upon the Didactic Lectures to the branches upon which they are to pass their Final Examinations, thus having time for practical work in the Dissecting Room, the Chemical Laboratory, and the Pathological Laboratory, and for Practical Clinical Exercises in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Students are expected to attend the regular weekly recitations held by Members of the Faculty during each Session upon the branches upon which they are to be examined at the close of the Session.

For students who attend the full Course of Instruction at the College for three years, the regular Examinations at the close of each of the three Sessions are obligatory.

Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges, of three or more years' standing, will not be admitted to their Final Examination for the Degree unless they present a certificate of membership of some Medical Society entitled to representation in the American Medical Association.

FEES, ETC.

Matriculation Fee for each year, Five Dollars; for all first-year students, 140

Dollars; for all second-year students, 140 Dollars; for all third-year students, including all Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges who are candidates for Graduation, irrespective of the date of their previous Graduation, and including third-year students who have attended two Sessions at the College, 100 Dollars. Fee for the first year's Examination, Ten Dollars; for the second year's Examination, Ten Dollars; for the third year's Examination, Ten Dollars; for an Examination at the end of a Session for the first and the second year together, Twenty Dollars; for an Examination at the end of a Session for the three years together, Thirty Dollars.

Students not desiring to take the full Course with reference to Graduation may take tickets for special Courses. For first- and second-Course students the Fees for the separate departments are as follows:—Practice of Medicine, including Psychological Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of the Throat, Twenty Dollars; Surgery, including Ophthalmology and Otology and Dermatology, Twenty-five Dollars; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Fifteen Dollars; *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, including Pathological Anatomy and Histology and Diseases of the Nervous System, Twenty Dollars; Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, Twenty Dollars; General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, Twenty Dollars; Chemistry and Toxicology, Twenty Dollars.

For all Graduates of other recognised Medical Colleges, irrespective of the date of Graduation, and for students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures, either at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, or at other recognised Medical Colleges, the Fees for the above-mentioned separate departments will be as follows:—Practice of Medicine, &c., Fifteen Dollars; Surgery, &c., Twenty Dollars; Obstetrics, &c., Ten Dollars; *Materia Medica*, &c., Fifteen Dollars; Physiology, Fifteen Dollars; Anatomy, Fifteen Dollars; Chemistry, Fifteen Dollars.

Students and Graduates who have attended the third-year Course and all Alumni of the College may attend any number of subsequent Courses on payment of the Matriculation Fee.

In order to fulfil, to the letter, the tacit engagements between the College and those students who may attend the Session of 1879-80 with the intention of completing their Medical studies under

the old plan, the following exceptions will be made for such students:

Students who take a full Course for the Session of 1879-80 will be permitted, other requirements being fulfilled, to Graduate at the end of a second full Course taken in 1880-81.

Students who attend their second Course in 1879-80, but who do not Graduate at the end of the Course, will be permitted to attend the Course of 1880-81 as third-Course students, without payment of Fees, and Graduate at the end of the Session.

Students who attend two full Courses at the College in 1879-80 and in 1880-81, but who do not Graduate in 1880-81, will be allowed to attend the Course of 1881-82 as third-Course students, without payment of Fees, and Graduate at the end of the Session.

To summarise the exceptions just mentioned, the new requirements will apply to those only who begin their attendance at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, either as first-year, second-year, or third-year students, with the Session of 1880-81; and students who begin their attendance with the Session of 1879-80 may Graduate under the old requirements, as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The requirements for Graduation are: three years' pupilage, after eighteen years of age, with a *regular physician in good standing*, inclusive of the time of attendance upon Medical Lectures; attendance upon two full Courses of Lectures, the last being in this College; certificates of at least one Course of Practical Anatomy, or Dissections; proper testimonials of character; an acceptable Thesis composed by and in the handwriting of the candidate; and a satisfactory Examination in each of the seven departments of instruction, viz. Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, *Materia Medica*, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry. The Examinations upon Practice of Medicine and Surgery include Diseases of the Nervous System, Pathological Anatomy, Ophthalmology, and Diseases of the Skin. Two full Courses of Lectures are absolutely required, and no period of practice is taken as an equivalent for one Course. The candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to the requirements for Graduation, the Faculty desire to state that the only Courses of Lectures recognised are those taken at regularly organised Medical Col-

leges, empowered to confer the Degree of M.D., the Courses embracing Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry. The tickets and Diplomas of Eclectic, Homœopathic, or Botanic Colleges, or Colleges devoted to any peculiar system of Medicine, are considered irregular and will not be recognised under any circumstances. Certificates from preceptors who practise any peculiar system of Medicine, or who advertise or violate in any way the code of ethics adopted by the Profession, will not be received under any circumstances. The three years of study are required by the Charter of the College.

II.—CITY OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Was organised in 1841. Its building is unsurpassed by any Medical College in the United States. It has its present site directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue Hospital, on twenty-sixth Street.

The general lecture room will seat five hundred students, and every facility is provided for Clinical and Didactic instruction.

The dissecting room, containing an area of nearly three thousand square feet, has been constructed with especial attention to light and ventilation.

There are three large *Chemical and Physiological Laboratories, and a large Museum.*

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, the *latter* in this College. They must have studied Medicine three years, under the direction of a regular Physician or Surgeon, and have attained the age of twenty-one years. Each candidate is required to write a Medical Thesis, and to deposit it with the Dean of the Faculty. Full certificates of the time of study, of age, and of moral character, must also be furnished.

He must pass Examinations separately before the Professors of Surgery, Chemistry, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Physiology, and Obstetrics.

Two Commencements take place annually in the University, at either of which the candidates who have complied with the above requirements may Graduate. The first is at the close of the Winter, the second at the close of the Spring Session.

With a view to the establishment of a systematic, graduated scheme of tuition, students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures, and who have completed two years of study, may be admitted to Examination in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology, and, if successful, will be examined, at the expiration of their full Course of study, on Practice, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Surgery and Obstetrics; but those who prefer it may have all their Examinations at the close of their full term.

FEES FOR THE WINTER SESSIONS

Matriculation Fee, Five Dollars.

Fees for the full Course of Lectures by all the Professors, 140 Dollars; for each separate Ticket, Twenty Dollars.

No additional charge for the Spring term.

Ticket of the Professor of Practical Anatomy, Ten Dollars (Demonstrator's Ticket).

Graduation Fee, Thirty Dollars.

The tickets must be taken out at the beginning of the Session.

Students who have already attended two full Courses of Lectures in other regular schools are admitted on paying the Matriculation Fee and Seventy Dollars.

Students who have attended two full Courses in this College, or who, having attended one full Course in some regularly established Medical School, shall subsequently attend one full Course in this College, are admitted to a third Course of Lectures on paying the Matriculation Fee only. Graduates of regular schools are admitted on General Ticket, by paying Matriculation Fee.

SPRING SESSION

The Spring Session combines Clinical and Didactic teaching with daily Recitations, thus affording efficient and systematic instruction to the advanced student as well as to the beginner. Recitations will be held daily by the Professors in the College building; these Recitations will embrace Surgery, Anatomy, Practice of Medicine, Physiology and Histology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics. Lectures will be given daily by the Professors of the Post-Graduate Faculty. Two Clinical Lectures will be given daily, either at Bellevue or Charity Hospitals, or the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. The Dissecting-Room will be open during the first two months of the Session. The Chemical, Microscopical, and Physiological

Laboratories will be open during the Session for practical instruction in those branches.

This Course begins in the first week of March, and ends the latter part of May.

Students who have attended the Winter Course of Lectures will be admitted to the Spring and Summer Course *free of charge*, except the Matriculation Fee. Those who have not attended the Winter Course will be admitted on payment of the Matriculation Fee and Thirty Dollars; and, should they decide to become pupils of the University for the Winter Course ensuing, the Thirty Dollars thus paid will be credited to them on taking out their tickets for that Course. The student will therefore gain in this manner three months' instruction free of cost.

III.—COLUMBIA COLLEGE MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise called the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was chartered in 1807, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR

The collegiate year embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session. Attendance during the former is optional, during the latter obligatory, as a pre-requisite for Graduation. The Spring Session begins March 10th, and ends May 31st. The regular Winter Session begins October 1st, and lasts till the following March. Students can Matriculate for the year at the beginning of either Session.

No tickets admitting to Lectures of a current Winter Session are issued to students who do not apply for them before December 1st.

GRADUATION

I.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, must have attended two full Courses of Didactic Lectures — 1. Anatomy; 2. Physiology; 3. Chemistry; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. Obstetrics; 6. Surgery; 7. Pathology and Practical Medicine.

The second of these two Courses must have been given at this College during a Winter Session or Sessions.

It is optional with a student who desires to Graduate at this College whether he shall complete his attendance upon the required two full Courses of Lectures in two regular Sessions, or shall complete such attendance in three or more regular Sessions, by attending during

certain Sessions only the Lectures upon certain branches.

Preceptors are earnestly recommended to advise such of their students as can afford the time, to pursue the latter Course.

II.—Candidates must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy during one Winter Session of this College, or one regular Session of some other regular School.

III.—Candidates must have studied Medicine three years, under the direction of a regular Physician or Surgeon, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character. Full certificates attesting these facts must be furnished. The phrase "regular Physician or Surgeon" is used in the sense commonly understood in the Medical Profession. Certificates of Preceptorships from Eclectic, Homœopathic, or other so-called "irregular" Practitioners, will not be received, even if such Practitioners be Graduates of regular Medical Schools.

IV.—Each candidate is required to deposit with the Secretary of the Faculty a Thesis on some Medical subject, written by himself, and to pass a satisfactory Examination before the College Faculty in the seven branches of Medical Science taught in the Lectures of the Winter Session.

A candidate who has completely failed to pass his Examinations for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, may appear a second time for Examination at the end of not less than five months; but if, on so appearing, he a second time completely fail, he must thereafter Matriculate, and attend, at this College, a third full Course of Winter Lectures, before he is allowed to appear a third time for Examination.

A candidate is admitted to the said third Course of Lectures on payment of the Matriculation Fee only.

A student who has attended two Courses of Lectures, *of which the second has been at this College*, upon Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, or upon any one or two of these subjects, may, if he wish, appear for Examination in such of the said subjects as he has so attended, upon the completion of his second Course in the same; such an Examination in any of the said subjects, if satisfactory, is accounted final.

EXPENSES

All Fees are payable in advance. The necessary expenses for Graduation at this College, for a student who attends two

Winter Sessions, having taken no previous Course at another regular Medical School, are as follows:

First Winter Session

	Dollars.
Matriculation (good for a Spring and Winter Session)	5
Tickets for the full Course of Lectures	140
Practical Anatomy Ticket	10
Anatomical material (at one Dollar each "part"), not over	5
Total	160

Second Winter Session

Matriculation (good as above)	5
Tickets for the full Course of Lectures	140
Graduation Fee	30
Total	175

Total for the two Sessions 335

A Matriculation Fee of Five Dollars must be paid once in each Academic year by every one who pursues any study at this College, as a necessary Preliminary to such study. Only Graduates of this College, and candidates for Graduation thereat who have passed their Examinations, are exempt from the action of this rule.

The Fees for attendance upon the Lectures on one or more of the seven branches of study taught during the Winter Session, are at the rate of Twenty Dollars for each branch.

A Graduation Fee of Thirty Dollars must be paid by every one who receives the Degree of Doctor in Medicine before obtaining his Diploma.

The Fees for Practical Anatomy are given above.

Students who have already attended two full Courses of Lectures in other regular Schools, and Graduates of other regular Schools who will be of less than three years' standing at the end of a given Winter Session, are admitted to the full Course of Lectures of such Session (not including Practical Anatomy), on paying the Matriculation Fee and Seventy Dollars.

For attendance upon Lectures on a less number of branches of study than the seven branches which make up a full Course, such students and Graduates will be granted no reductions in Fees.

Students who have attended two full Winter Courses of Lectures in this College, or who, having attended one full Course of Lectures in some regular Medical School,

have *subsequently* attended one full Winter Course of Lectures in this College, are admitted to a Third Course (not including Practical Anatomy), on paying the Matriculation Fee only.

(N.B.—Excepting the Annual Matriculation Fee of Five Dollars, the sum to be paid in necessary Fees during a student's Curriculum at this College is the same whether that Curriculum be gone through in two Sessions, or divided between three or more Sessions.)

Graduates of this College, and candidates for Graduation who have passed their Examinations, are admitted without Fee to all the Didactic and Clinical Lectures of the Academic year.

Graduates of other regular Schools, who will be of three years' standing at the end of a given Spring or Winter Session, are admitted to all the Didactic and Clinical Lectures of such Session on paying the Matriculation Fee. Theological students intending to appear for Graduation in Medicine are required to pay the same Fees as other students.

Absolutely no reductions or remissions of established Fees are granted for any cause whatever.

IV.—ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Was chartered in 1865. The following is extracted, word for word, from the annual announcement:

"In this College Medical Science is taught in its complete development, not contracted by partisan dogmatism, which would reject useful knowledge on account of its sources, nor limited by the Professional authority of London and Paris, which have not, during the present century, been either infallible in opinion or foremost in Medical progress.

"The American Eclectic system is widely different from the European systems of Medicine, commonly called Allopathy and Homœopathy, which are not Eclectic, but partisan in principle, their followers being unfriendly to all Medical knowledge not taught in their own Schools—an unfriendliness which Old-School associations extend even to the persons of Physicians who differ in opinion from their standard authorities. Eclecticism aims to introduce the Christian spirit of fraternity and co-operation in a profession heretofore distinguished by discord and intolerance, to which there was no exception until American reformers introduced the ethical principle of toleration and freedom.

"The Old-School system ignores not only this spirit of toleration, but nearly all those signal improvements in the Art, Science, and Philosophy of Medicine for which the world is indebted to the Professional independence and originality of the American Physicians, whose labours during the present century have revolutionised both the practice and the Philosophy of Medicine.

"American Eclecticism recognises with due respect all that has been done by the followers of Allopathy and Homœopathy, but it claims for American experience and American genius as cordial a recognition as it would give to the labours of the most distinguished foreign teachers and their followers. This recognition of American experience and originality is practically the most important characteristic of American Eclecticism; and the College, as its sole representative in the Atlantic States, invites all who are entering the Medical profession to avail themselves of the larger resources which it presents, as it also invites the Graduates of other Colleges to attend its Courses and acquire a large amount of practical knowledge which may greatly increase their Professional reputation and success.

"The additional knowledge, constituting American progress, which is given in the Instructions of the College, consists of new remedies, new Therapeutics, new Physiology, and new Medical Philosophy—an amount of novelty sufficient to constitute a revolution in Medical Science, and present American Eclecticism as its most complete development—the very commencement of the great Medical system of the future, in which the folly and partisanship of the past shall be lost.

"The *Materia Medica* of the Eclectic system embraces remedies of very high importance in practice. These, it is true, are not at present entirely unknown in the Old-School official catalogues, but they have for half-a-century been either entirely ignored or practically neglected, so as to have been rarely used, because their merits were unknown; and notwithstanding the success of Eclectic Practitioners in their use, Medical partisanship has been sufficiently blind and stubborn to prevent their general adoption, so that until very recently, and even now in many cases, apothecaries have not been supplied with many of these remedies, which are necessary to a truly successful practice; and the young men who have entered the Medical profession during the past thirty years, have

been deprived of a large amount of important Professional knowledge and resources.

"Requisites for Graduation: Twenty-one years of age, three years' study under the supervision of a reputable Physician, and attendance on two full terms of instruction in an Incorporated Medical College, the last of which shall be in this College. Every candidate must present a Thesis of his own production on some Medical subject."

FEES

The Fees for instruction (to be paid in advance) are as follows:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; for each full Course of Lectures, Fifty Dollars; Demonstrator's Ticket, Ten Dollars; Graduation Fee, Thirty Dollars. Certificates of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a student in the College for ten years from the date, 500 Dollars; Perpetual Scholarship, 1000 Dollars.

V.—NEW YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Was organised in 1871. Instruction is given by fourteen Professors and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Hospitals of the City are all open to the students of this College. The only Fees are:—Matriculation, Five Dollars; Graduation, Fifteen Dollars. Two full Courses at the School must be attended before the Examination for the Degree can be passed.

VI.—NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1859. The following is extracted, word for word, from the annual announcement for 1879:

"As has been repeatedly explained in previous announcements, the regular Curriculum of Instruction in this College extends over three entire years, including three full but distinct Courses of Lectures, Clinics, and Demonstrations, arranged as far as possible in accordance with the natural and progressive order of topics.

"As in the case of the graded Course of study, already referred to, this experiment of requiring a more prolonged Term of Collegiate attendance was originally adopted from a conviction of its great importance, but also with no little anxiety as to the extent to which it would be accepted by students and sustained by the profession. In these respects also the authorities of the College feel justified in their action by the results.

"Not to make the reform too abruptly, the acceptance of the three years' Course, though strongly recommended, has been until now left optional with the students, and the order of Lectures, &c., has been so arranged as to make it possible for those who so elected, to complete the Curriculum in two years.

"Each year since the new arrangement went into effect, the proportion of students who have entered for three years has steadily increased, until now they constitute the larger part of every class, and the profession and the public, with one voice approve.

"Encouraged by these facts, and after due consideration, the Faculty of this College last year decided to adopt for the future the rule of the three years' Course *exclusively*, with such modifications as are herein noted.

"Hereafter there will be three classes of Undergraduate students in College, to be called the Junior, the Middle, and the Senior Class. The Course of Instruction for each class shall occupy a year, and the entire Course three years; but students may be admitted to either of the advanced classes upon a satisfactory Examination in the studies that have been already pursued by the class for which he applies, and in any case of application for admission to the Senior Class, the applicant must give evidence of his having complied with the legal requirements of this State.

"Each class will pursue its own designated Course of Lectures and study, but advanced students may attend any of the Lectures or Demonstrations of the Junior and Middle Classes which they desire to review.

"In assigning students who have attended a partial Course, due allowance is made for previous attendance.

"It is intended that the instruction in each of these departments shall be so thorough as to satisfy the requirements of the Censors, and render a repetition of the same teaching in most cases unnecessary.

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW STRICTLY ADHERED TO

"The key-note of Therapeutic teaching here propounded and illustrated will, of course, continue to be the Hahnemannian formula, *Similia similibus curantur*; but this College does not set itself up as the exclusive advocate of any School or phase of Homœopathy. Among its Professors are men holding various opinions on those

questions of Therapeutics that are still unsettled in our School, and there is no restriction upon the temperate promulgation and advocacy of their views. In the course of their pupilage students will thus have the advantage of hearing discussed the principal points of theory and practice upon which opinions are divided, under conditions the best calculated to enable them to form a sound judgment.

"EXAMINATIONS

"Examinations are held towards the end of each term.

"Members of the Junior and Middle Classes may be examined on the branches they have pursued. That Examination, if satisfactory, will be considered final as to those studies, and a certificate will be given to that effect. If found deficient in any department a student of the graded Course may apply for a Second Examination at the beginning of the next term, and must, in any case, pass a satisfactory Examination in that branch before receiving his Diploma.

"Another feature in the Curriculum is the strictness of the Final Examinations. The Members of the Faculty wish it to be expressly understood that their constant aim will be to Graduate none but thoroughly-qualified Physicians, and they, therefore, take especial pride in the impartial and scrutinising manner in which the Final Examinations of the candidates for Graduation are conducted. Every applicant for the Degree of the College must answer satisfactorily three distinct series of questions:—1st. Those propounded in writing, to which written answers are required. 2nd. Those given orally. 3rd. Those of the Censors. The Physicians composing the Board of Censors are not Members of the Faculty, and are thus enabled to form a more impartial idea of the proficiency of the student.

"Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must, in accordance with the law of the State of New York, be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, must have studied Medicine three years with a qualified Physician in regular standing, must present a certificate of at least one Course of Practical Anatomy, also an acceptable Thesis in their own handwriting, and must sustain such an Examination in each department of the Course as shall be satisfactory to the Faculty and the Censors. The Thesis may be in Latin, German, French, or English."

FEES

	Dollars.
Fees for one Course of Lectures .	125
Fee for Graded Course, including Lectures for the entire term of three years or longer, issued only to students who agree to attend three Courses of Lectures, invariably in advance .	200
Matriculation Fee	5
Practical Anatomy	10
Graduation Fee	30
Graduates of other Medical Colleges	50
Fee for Spring Course	25

VII.—NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

Is a Homœopathic Institution, and was organised in 1863. Instruction is given by eleven Professors, two Lecturers, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. Clinical instruction is given at the College Hospital. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, Seventy Dollars; Demonstrator's Ticket, Five Dollars; Graduation, Ten Dollars. Fee for the whole three years' Course, 150 Dollars. No candidate can be admitted to Examination for the Degree unless she prove by certificate that she has attended three full Courses at this School.

VIII.—WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK INFIRMARY

Was organised in 1868, and has nine Professors, two Lecturers, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, 115 Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars. Candidates for Examination for the Degree must have attended two full Courses of Lectures at the School.

SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was organised in 1872.

"In June, 1875, it formally adopted a systematised Course of instruction three years in length, extended the College year from five to nine months, and made such other changes in its Curriculum as should ensure in all its Graduates a thorough preparation for Medical practice.

"This radical departure from the methods of instruction followed in most American Schools has proved so satisfac-

tory in its results, that it is determined to adhere to it.

"The change from the old to the new was not made without some sacrifices; and it is hoped that the time is at hand when the profession will recognise the honest endeavour of the Faculty to effect that reform in Medical teaching which has long been demanded."

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the Degree must be twenty-one years of age, and of good character. They must present evidence of having studied at a recognised Medical School three full years, the last of which, at least, must have been spent in this School. They must also pass satisfactory Final Examinations before the Board of Censors, who are not Members of the Faculty, but are appointed by the State Medical Society, the Central New York Medical Association, and the County Medical Society.

FEES AND EXPENSES

	Dollars.
For Matriculation	5 00
Tuition for the year	100 00
For either term alone	65 00
For Graduation	25 00

The Fee for the third year to students who have fully paid for the first and second years will be Fifty Dollars.

Students in the Chemical Laboratory will be charged Five Dollars per term for Chemicals used.

Students not in the regular Course, receiving instruction in one or two branches, are charged, after Matriculation, Eighteen Dollars per term for a single study.

NORTH CAROLINA

The population of this State is nearly 2,000,000, and there are about 1200 Medical men. There is free trade in Medicine here. The following is the only Medical College in the State:

WILMINGTON

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Was organised in 1871. Clinical instruction is given at the Wilmington Dispensary, the County Almshouse, and the City and Marine Hospitals. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, 120 Dollars; Single Tickets, Twenty Dollars each; Demonstrator's

Ticket, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars. The requirements for Graduation are: twenty-one years of age; three years' study of Medicine with a Practitioner; two Courses at a Medical School, the last at this College; an Examination on all the seven principal branches.

OHIO

This State has a population of over 3,000,000, and there are about 5500 Medical men. Any person who has attended two full Courses of instruction, and graduated from some School of Medicine either in the United States or a foreign country, or who can produce a certificate of qualification from some State or county Medical society, and is of good moral character, may practise Medicine, and charge and receive compensation for his services. Any one who has been in practice for ten years continuously, before the passing of the Act, is considered to have complied with these conditions; or, if he has been in continuous practice for five years, he has two years in which to comply with these conditions. Any one who lives in, or comes into this State, and practises Medicine in any of its departments, or performs any Surgical operation upon any person in this State, in violation of the foregoing requirements, will be punished, for the first offence, by fine of from Fifty Dollars to 100 Dollars, and for the second, in addition to the fine, by imprisonment in the jail of the county where the offence was committed, for thirty days, and he will receive no compensation for his services.

The following are the Medical institutions of the State:

CINCINNATI

I.—CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Is one of the oldest Medical Colleges in the West, and was organised in 1840.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine must have attended two full Courses of Lectures—the last one in this College.

2. They must have studied Medicine for three years under the direction of a regular Physician or Surgeon, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character.

3. Full certificates attesting these facts must be furnished.

The phrase "regular physician or surgeon" is used in the sense commonly understood in the Medical profession. Certificates of preceptorship from Eclectic, Homœopathic, or other so-called "irregular" practitioners, will not be received.

4. Each candidate is required to deposit with the Secretary of the Faculty, six weeks prior to his Examination, a Thesis on some Medical subject written on Thesis paper in his own handwriting.

5. At the close of the session each candidate must pass a satisfactory Examination before the Faculty.

6. A certificate from the Demonstrator that the candidate has been engaged in the study of Practical Anatomy will be required. He must have attended Hospital Clinics at least one session.

7. The Degree will not be conferred on any candidate for Graduation who absents himself from the commencement exercises unless by *special permission* of the Faculty.

The Faculty will publicly revoke the Diploma of any Graduate of this College who shall at any time engage in the practice of any irregular system of Medicine.

FEES

	Dollars.
General Ticket	75 00
Matriculation Ticket	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00
Hospital Ticket	5 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

II.—ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

The following is extracted, word for word, from the Annual Announcement for 1879—80.

"The Eclectic Medical Institute, organised in 1843, chartered by the Ohio Legislature in 1845, was the outgrowth of the popular dissatisfaction with regular, or Old-School Medicine. The antiphlogistic practice of the early part of the century had grown to such proportions that many people would not endure it, and they gladly accepted anything that promised relief. From the botanic practice of an earlier day the Eclectic system of Medicine was gradually developed by Drs. Beach, Morrow, Jones, and others, and its success made a demand for Physicians of this School, which was met at first by the organisation of the Worthington Medical College in 1832, the Eclectic Medical Institute being its successor. It was a vig-

orous protest against the practice of the day, and there was no uncertainty in the issues made. It was asserted on the one hand that disease must be crushed out by the use of the lancet, mercurials, antimony, harsh purgation, blisters, and similar means, and on the other, that disease was an impairment of life, and that all remedial means should be directed to the conservation of this life. On the one side blood-letting, calomel, antimony, opium, and blisters, were the principal agencies employed, and the treatment was called antiphlogistic. On the other, the remedies were principally from the indigenous *Materia Medica*, and the treatment was to a considerable extent restorative.

"The new practice was vigorously opposed, its supporters called quacks, and charlatans, and every means, creditable or discreditable, were made use of to crush it out. In so far as the Government, state and national, could be influenced, it was influenced against us. Popular prejudices were excited at Worthington with reference to subjects for dissection (supposed grave-yard robberies), until it culminated in mob violence, and the College was forced to remove. The charter of the Eclectic Medical Institute was obtained with the greatest difficulty on account of this opposition, the most unscrupulous means being employed to defeat it. But step by step the battle was fought and won, until this School of Medicine has become a power in the land, and even its opponents respect it.

"The Eclectic Medical Institute has fought this battle with but a moderate amount of assistance from the Colleges at Worcester, Syracuse, and other places. The men are yet living who have suffered from the persecution of the past, and they are not likely to forget the differences between Old-School and Eclectic Medicine, and it will be a long time before they will affiliate with their opponents. We wish it distinctly understood that the system of medicine that we designate as *Eclecticism* is distinctly and radically different from the practice of other Schools, and if we did not believe it superior we would not teach it.

"Whilst thus emphatic in the expression of our belief, we do not wish to be understood as denying a like liberty of opinion and action to others. Let every man examine the teachings and the practice of the three Schools of Medicine, and select that which is most reasonable, and that which gives the greatest success. Always

willing to accept the good from any source, and to give proper credit for it, it would be nothing more than fair to ask that others should test what we offer, and give us credit when it is found good.

"The Eclectic practice of Medicine, as taught in this College, has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the country, and its success has proven its superiority. Students going out from its halls have been able to do a successful and lucrative practice from the first, and have not been obliged to wait years for recognition. This depends as much on the methods of teaching, as upon the remedies used, the object being to point out the relation between the symptoms of disease and the action of remedies so that the merest tyro in the profession may know it.

"We teach *Specific Medication*, and we propose to present it in such form that the student can make use of it. The remedies are to be pleasant in form, small in dose, certain in action, relieving the unpleasantness of disease, shortening its duration, and saving life. If a student of ordinary ability will give due diligence to study and attendance upon Lectures the required time, we will promise him a successful practice of Medicine, and as it is free from the uncertainties of the ordinary practice, he will be free from many of the anxieties of professional life.

"Let every man be guided by his convictions. If he believes the Eclectic system of Medicine the best, let him by all means attend an Eclectic College. 'No man can serve two masters,' and the man of strong convictions, earnest resolves and perseverance, will be the successful man. It should be widely known that old-school colleges will not recognise the time of reading under an Eclectic Physician. They are always ready to take the money of our Eclectic students, but they will not treat them with fairness, and are prohibited from Graduating them. A considerable number of cases have come under our observation where students have been refused Examination, though they have complied with all the requirements of the Colleges."

GRADUATION

Students applying for Graduation must have read Medicine for three years and attended two full Courses of Lectures, in different years, the last of which has been in this Institution; or have read two years and attended three Courses of Lectures; or have attended four Courses of Lectures

without previous reading. Practitioners of Medicine may obtain their Degrees by attending the consecutive Winter and Spring Sessions.

Examinations for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held at the close of both Winter and Spring Sessions, but there will be but one public Commencement yearly—at the close of the Spring Session, and all Diplomas will bear date of the first Tuesday in June.

No Diplomas will be issued except on actual attendance and Examination; the Corporation grants no Degrees *in honorarium* or *ad eundem*.

EXPENSES

The Fees, including Matriculation, Tuition, and Demonstrator's Ticket, will be Seventy-five Dollars; Graduation, Twenty-five Dollars. *The Fees are cash in all cases.* Board can be had at from Three Dollars Fifty Cents to Five Dollars per week.

III.—MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO

Was organised in 1819. The Faculty recommend a three years' Course, with the pursuit of special studies for each year. At the Examination for the Degree the questions and answers are in writing. The presentation of a Thesis is left optional with the student. The Fees are—Matriculation, five Dollars; Professors' Tickets, seventy-five Dollars; Dissecting Tickets, five Dollars; Practical Chemistry, five Dollars; Hospital Tickets, five Dollars each; Graduation, twenty-five Dollars. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Schools, and grants Degrees according to the Articles of Confederation.

IV.—MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1852. There is a fine Museum here.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The candidate for the Degree of M.D.

1. Must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

2. He must produce a satisfactory certificate of having studied Medicine at least three years, under a regular Graduate, or Licentiate, or Practitioner of Medicine of good standing.

3. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, of which the first one may have been in some other recognised Medical College, and the last in this Insti-

tution. The lectures of the spring term cannot be counted as a regular Course.

4. He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy under the direction of the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

5. He must have taken one Course of Practical Chemistry, under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, or his Assistant.

6. He must have attended the Clinical Course of the City Hospital.

7. He must notify the Secretary of the Faculty of his intention of becoming a candidate, depositing the Graduation Fee on or before January 15th.

8. Every candidate must undergo a full and satisfactory Examination on each branch taught at the College.

9. Students may become candidates after attending two full Courses of Lectures at any accredited Dental College, where full Courses are given on Anatomy, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Chemistry, after attending one full Course at this College, and two Courses on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics.

Students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica at any recognised College of Pharmacy, will be admitted to the Examinations for the Degree of M.D., after attending one full Course of Lectures in this College, with two Courses on Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Physiology, and Obstetrics.

PRIZE

A prize of One Hundred Dollars in Gold will be presented at the close of the Session to the student who, on Examination, exhibits the greatest proficiency in *each* of the branches taught in the College. All Members of the Graduating Class may compete for this prize.

FEES AND EXPENSES

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee (annually)	5 00
Regular Lecture Term	75 00
Graduation Fee	25 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00
Hospital Ticket	5 00

Graduates of other Schools, of not less than three years' standing, who attend this College with the expectation of Graduating, will pay fifty Dollars and the Matriculation Fee.

Alumni of this Institution, students who have paid for two full Courses, and Graduates of three years' standing in other accredited Colleges, are entitled to attend

free of all charges. Students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in any accredited Medical College, will be admitted to all the Lectures of one regular Course in the Miami Medical College, on payment of Forty Dollars. Graduates of other Colleges, of less than three years' standing, will pay a Fee of Fifty Dollars. To Graduates of accepted Dental Colleges and Colleges of Pharmacy, the full Fee for a General Ticket will be charged. This College is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

V.—PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Requires for Graduation: 1. Attendance on two terms of Lectures. 2. The pursuit of private Anatomical instruction during at least one of the Lecture terms, and during both terms if the progress of the student in the first term be not satisfactory. 3. Attendance in Hospital during both terms. 4. A satisfactory written Examination at the end of the second term. The Fees are: Matriculation (annually), five Dollars; Professors' Tickets, seventy-five Dollars; Graduation, twenty-five Dollars.

VI.—PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE (HOMŒOPATHIC)

The Fees at this College are: One term, seventy-five Dollars; Graduation, thirty Dollars. The candidates for the Degree must produce evidence of three years' study with a regular Graduate; of two Courses of Lectures at a Medical School, the last of which Courses must have been at this School; and must pass an Examination before the Faculty.

CLEVELAND

I.—HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE

REGISTRATION

The beginning of each student's Course of Lectures shall date from the time of his registration. In order, therefore, to be accredited with a full Course each student shall, before attendance on the Lectures, register his name and residence, together with the name and residence of his Preceptor, in the presence of the Registrar or his Deputy, at his Office, 385, Euclid Avenue. Each student, before attendance upon Lectures, shall obtain the required tickets, and be admitted to full Matriculation.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Students often enter Medical Colleges who are deficient even in English scholar-

ship. This is greatly to be regretted. Physicians ought not to receive as students those who are not well fitted by previous training to enter upon the study of Medicine.

This College requires every student, before Matriculating, to pass a satisfactory Examination in English scholarship. It is not intended to make this a critical Examination. What is required and insisted upon is, that every student shall be able to speak and write the English language correctly. Graduates from Literary, Scientific, and High Schools will be exempt from this Preliminary Examination.

GRADUATION

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must be twenty-one years of age, and must have attended two full Courses of Lectures—the latter in this College. They must have studied Medicine three years, including Lecture Sessions, under the immediate instruction of some reputable Physician, and present a certificate of the same. They must approve themselves to the Faculty and Board of Censors, as possessing a good moral character, a good English scholarship, and a satisfactory knowledge of Medicine and Surgery, by well-sustained Examinations. These Examinations will be conducted by written answers to printed questions.

II.—THE WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise known as the Cleveland Medical College, was organised in 1843.

MATRICULATION

The candidate must be at least eighteen years old, and must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

He will be Examined in writing to test his educational fitness for the proper and advantageous study of the profession, and will not be received unless he gives satisfactory evidences of a fair English Education.

Graduates and Matriculates of Literary and Scientific Colleges, and Graduated or advanced Members of High Schools and Academies, will be Matriculated without this Examination.

The candidate will also be required to sign a certificate, pledging himself to irreproachable conduct, in all respects, not alone while in attendance upon College duties, but at all times while resident in the City holding collegiate relations.

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

As this Institution is a Member of the American Medical College Association, the requisites for Graduation are those required by the Association.

The candidate for Graduation must have studied Medicine under a regular Physician for three years, and have attended two full Courses of study in Schools of good standing. The last of these Courses must have been at this School.

The candidate for Examination is required, four weeks before the close of the Session, to deposit with the Dean a satisfactory Thesis upon some Medical subject, and certificate of time and study, and of good moral character, and to place in the hands of the Treasurer a Graduation Fee of Thirty Dollars.

MUSEUM

The Museum of Natural History occupies a large and conveniently-arranged room in the College building, and embraces a collection of Natural History unsurpassed in variety and extent by any similar collection in the West.

The Anatomical and Pathological Museum contains Preparations, Models, and Drawings, the result of thirty years' industrious collection, to all of which the students have free access.

EXPENSES

Students who have attended two full Courses at this College will be admitted to subsequent Courses on payment of the Matriculation Fee of Five Dollars.

Graduates of other Medical Colleges in good standing will be admitted on payment of Five Dollars.

Graduates of this College are admitted free of charge.

	Dollars.
Fee for all the Tickets	50 00
Charity Hospital Ticket (optional)	5 00
Graduation Fee	30 00
Summer Session (to be credited on Winter Fees)	25 00
Applied Chemistry (op- tional)	15 00

Ticket Fees to be paid at the beginning of the Session.

III.—UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER
MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised at Cleveland in 1870. There are sixteen Professors in the Faculty. The expenses of this School are covered by payment of Eighty Dollars. This College is a Member of the Association of Ameri-

can Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in conformity with the Articles of Confederation.

COLUMBUS

I.—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS

Is a Member of the American Medical College Association.

Candidates for Graduation must be of a good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age. They must have attended two full Courses of Lectures in some regular and organised Medical School, one of which shall be in this College, and must exhibit their tickets, or other sufficient evidence thereto, to the Dean of the Faculty. They must have studied Medicine for not less than three years, and have attended at least one course of Practical Anatomy. The aggregate Fees for Lectures and instruction for regular term are 130 Dollars, or, separately, Matriculation, Five Dollars; Graduation Fee, Forty Dollars; Dissecting Fee, Ten Dollars.

II.—STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1847. It has a good Museum of Comparative Anatomy.

FEES

	Dollars.
Matriculation	5 00
Professors' Tickets	40 00
Graduation Fee	25 00
Demonstrator's Ticket	5 00

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION

The candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one years; devoted three full years of study with some reputable Practitioner of Medicine, including Lecture terms; attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures, one of which shall be at this institution, or have attended the full three years' Graded Course, which is much the better plan.

At least one Course of Practical Dissections will be required, and a successful Examination passed before the Faculty and Officers of the College. Certificates of time of study will be necessary.

The presentation of a Thesis is optional.

For Rules concerning Graduates of other Colleges and all other matters in this connection, see the Rules of the American Medical College Association, to which this College conforms in all particulars, being a Member.

Two Clinical prizes are offered, namely, by the Professor of Surgery, for the best

report of the Surgical Clinics, a Pocket-case of Surgical Instruments; by the Professor of Theory and Practice, for the best report of his Clinics, Twenty-five Dollars, which are open to competition by the whole class.

OREGON

Population of State, 100,000. Number of Medical men about 250. There is free trade in Medicine. The following is the only Medical College in the State:

PORTLAND

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

Is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Students will be examined by the Dean as to their literary and educational qualifications before Matriculating.

All Matriculates, in becoming such, are understood as pledging themselves to a life-long fidelity to the code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, and present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

He must furnish suitable evidence of his having studied Medicine three years (inclusive of his attendance on Lectures) with some regular Practitioner of Medicine.

He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures in some regular and recognised Medical College, the last of which shall have been in this Institution; and he must exhibit his Tickets, or present other sufficient evidence of his having attended Lectures as herein required.

He must have attended at least one thorough Course of Practical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room.

He must submit to the Faculty a Thesis upon some Medical subject, in his own handwriting, and of his own composition.

He must exhibit to the Faculty, at his Final Examination, satisfactory evidence of suitable Professional attainments.

The Degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself from the Public Commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

For an *ad eundem* Degree a Diploma from a regular Medical College, and a satisfactory Examination in the Practical Branches, with the usual Fee, will be required.

TERMS

Dollars.

Fee for a full Course of	
Lectures	120 00
Matriculation (paid but	
once)	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket .	10 00
Graduation	30 00

Tickets for one or any of the departments may be had separately.

PENNSYLVANIA

The population of this State is more than 4,000,000, and there are about 6,000 Medical men. No person is allowed to commence or continue the practice of Medicine or Surgery in the counties of Indiana, Perry, Juniata, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Elk (except Ridgway and its township), Cumberland, Cameron, Clearfield, Montour, and Fulton, who has not Graduated with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and received a Diploma from a chartered Medical College, or other institution authorised to grant Diplomas. But these provisions do not apply to persons who have been in continuous practice for eight years prior to the passing of this Act, nor to persons who have read Medicine under the instruction of a Physician or Surgeon qualified to practise under this Act, when such persons have the assent of their Preceptor to practise. Any person who shall practise or attempt to practise Medicine or Surgery, or shall prescribe for any sick person, or perform any surgical operation for Fee or reward, in violation of the preceding section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and fined from One to 500 Dollars. The same provisions and qualifications as are contained above apply to the counties of Dauphin, Chester, Carbon, Luzerne, Mercer, Erie, Blair, Bradford, Sullivan, Crawford, Beaver, Monroe, Washington, Venango, Lycoming, Huntington, Schuylkill, Lawrence, Somerset, Philadelphia, York, Union, and Adams. But persons who have been in continuous practice for ten years prior to the passing of this Act, and Medical students whose Preceptors are qualified under this Act to practise, provided such students do not locate offices (Surgeries), or places of business outside the office of their Preceptors respectively, are not prohibited by these provisions from practising. Any person who attempts to practise Medicine or Surgery, by opening a temporary office in any of the aforesaid counties, or who, by handbill or other form of written or

printed advertisements, assigns any place to meet persons seeking Medical or Surgical advice or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practise, appear before the clerk of the courts of the county, and furnish satisfactory evidence to him that the provisions of the foregoing Acts have been complied with, and shall also take out a licence for one year by payment of a licence Fee of 200 Dollars. These provisions do not apply to druggists, nor dentists, nor to Physicians or Surgeons who commence practice in any of the aforesaid counties with the intention of remaining permanently. Any one who violates any of these provisions will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and punished by fine of from 200 Dollars to 500 Dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court. Such is the Medical law of one of the foremost States!

Fortunately for the Pennsylvanians, the Regular Medical Institutions, granting Degrees in Medicine, are now as respectable as the law is bad. The following are the chartered Medical Colleges:

PHILADELPHIA

I.—HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE

Is a Homœopathic Institution, and was organised in 1848. The Fees are: Matriculation, Fifty Dollars (paid once only); one full Session of Lectures (two years' Course), 100 Dollars; one full Session of Lectures (three years' Course), Seventy Dollars; one full Session for students who have attended two full Sessions in other accredited Medical Colleges, Fifty Dollars; one full Session for students who have attended one full Session in another accredited Medical College, 100 Dollars; one full Session for Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges, Thirty Dollars; Practical Anatomy and Surgery, each Ten Dollars; Practical Obstetrics and Chemistry (optional), each Ten Dollars; Spring Course, Fifteen Dollars; and Graduation, Thirty Dollars.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE

Each student will be required to present to the Dean at the time of Matriculating, a certificate signed by his Preceptor, as evidence of his qualification for the study of Medicine. Blank forms may be obtained by addressing the Dean or Registrar.

Students may become candidates for Graduation who have attended two full Sessions of Instruction in this Institution; or one full Session only, in case they have

attended one or more regular Sessions in another accredited Medical College.

The candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, have applied himself to the study of Medicine for three years, have been a private pupil for two years of a respectable Practitioner of Medicine, and must have attended at least one Course each of Practical Anatomy and Practical Surgery.

When applying for Examination, he must exhibit his tickets to the Dean of the Faculty, or give other satisfactory evidence of having complied with the regulations.

He must, by the 1st of February, deliver to the Dean of the Faculty an Essay or Thesis on some Medical subject, in his own handwriting, composed by himself, correctly written, and must be able to defend it during the Examination. On the presentation of his Thesis, the Graduation Fee must be paid; if he is rejected, said Fee will be refunded.

The Thesis may be written in English, Latin, German, French, or Spanish, at the option of the candidate, and must be written on Thesis paper, on one side of the sheet only.

The Examination for Graduation will begin immediately after the close of the Course, and the Commencement for conferring the Degree of the College will be held as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

If it be found that any student has not attended a majority of the Lectures, he may, if he has otherwise complied with the regulations, present himself for Examination; but said Examination shall be conducted in writing, preserved, and subject to the critical inspection of the Faculty. The true criterion of a student's ability to practise Medicine is his knowledge. If he frequently absents himself from Lectures, it is presumable that he feels himself fully qualified. In no other way can the Faculty test this than by an especially searching Examination.

A student who has attended one or more Courses in a Medical College in which homœopathy is not taught, must attend one full Session of Instruction in this Institution, and, in addition to the general average required for Graduation, he must obtain a two-thirds average in the following departments:—Homœopathic Institutes and Materia Medica; Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges, desiring to take the Diploma of this, may enter the Post-Graduate Course,

and attend Lectures on the practical branches only, on the following conditions:

At the opening of the Session, applicants for admission to the Post-Graduate Course must appear before the Professors of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Obstetrics and Operative Surgery, and be examined upon these subjects, and such as in the judgment of said Professors are found qualified, may devote themselves exclusively to the Lectures of the third year of the graded Course. The final Examination will be upon the branches of this Course only. Students of this Course cannot become contestants for the College prizes.

The final Examination will be conducted in private by each Professor, and the voting, in each case, shall be by ballot.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may, with the consent of the Faculty, avail himself of a second Examination before the Faculty or the Board of Curators.

Formal notice of each satisfactory Examination shall be given by the Registrar to the successful candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his Thesis.

The names of the successful candidates shall be reported by the Registrar to the Board of Corporation Trustees for concurrence, in order that the Degree may be conferred.

A successful candidate shall not absent himself from the public Commencement without permission of the Faculty.

A Thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

II.—JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was organised in 1826, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The new Hospital adjoining the College has 100 beds, and a large amphitheatre for 600 students. The College possesses a fine Museum. A number of prizes are offered to students.

REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

1. The candidate for the Degree of M.D. must be of good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age. He must have attended at least two full Winter Sessions of Lectures, one of which, the last, shall have been in this College; and must exhibit his tickets, or other adequate evidence of attendance, to the Dean of the Faculty.

He must have studied Medicine for not

less than three years, and have attended at least one Course of Practical Anatomy and of Clinical instruction. He must present to the Dean of the Faculty a Thesis of his own composition, correctly written and in his own handwriting, on some Medical subject; and exhibit to the Faculty, at his Examination, satisfactory evidence of his Professional attainments.

2. Students who have attended one complete Course in a respectable Medical School, where attendance on two complete Courses is necessary to a Degree, and where the same branches are taught as in this, are permitted to become candidates by an attendance here on one full Course; the rules of Graduation being in other respects observed. They are also exempted from the payment of Fees upon attending a second term at this School.

Students of Dental Colleges, where a five months' Winter Session is held, and where full Courses are given on Anatomy, Materia Medica, Physiology, and Chemistry, may become candidates, after attendance on two Courses at such Colleges, and one full Course at the Jefferson Medical College, with two Courses on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Obstetrics.

Students of Colleges of Pharmacy, where full Courses are given on Materia Medica and Chemistry, may become candidates, after attendance on two Courses at such Colleges, and one full Course at the Jefferson Medical College, with two Courses on Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Physiology, and Obstetrics.

3. Students who have attended two full Courses on Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, or Institutes, may be examined on any of these branches at the end of their second Course. They are thus enabled to devote their last (3rd) course to the Didactic Lectures on the remaining branches, and to Clinical study. The Faculty record with satisfaction the large and increasing number of students who now avail themselves of these Examinations, and who attend three Courses of Lectures before presenting themselves as candidates for Graduation. The attendance upon the Summer Course of Lectures has also greatly increased in numbers; and the Faculty earnestly recommend all who have it in their power to use these improved facilities for a complete Medical education.

No honorary Degrees in Medicine are granted.

4. The Degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself

from the public Commencement without the special permission of the Faculty.

Fee to each Professor, Twenty Dollars, in all, 140 Dollars; Matriculation Fee, Five Dollars, to be paid once only; Graduation Fee, Thirty Dollars. Students who have paid for two full Courses are entitled thereafter to attend free of all charge.

5. Students who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in other accredited Medical Colleges are entitled to the tickets of a full Course in the Jefferson Medical College for seventy Dollars. Graduates of three years' standing, of other accredited Medical Colleges are required to pay the Matriculation Fee only; to Graduates of less than three years' standing, the Fee for a General Ticket, is Fifty Dollars. To Graduates of accredited Dental Colleges and Colleges of Pharmacy, the Fee for a General Ticket is 100 Dollars

EXPENSES

First Session :

	Dollars.
Matriculation	5
Full Course of Lectures	140
Dissection	10
	— 155

Second Session :

Matriculation	0
Full Course of Lectures	140
Graduation Fee	30
	— 170
	— 325

III.—LINCOLN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Was established to supply the want felt of an institution for the highest education of men of colour. The University itself is situated in Chester county, but the facilities for pursuing the study of Medicine being so great in Philadelphia, that city was chosen for the site of its Medical department. The Course of instruction occupies three years, and has a graded Course. Every candidate for the Medical Degree must be a Graduate of the Faculty of Arts, or else pass a satisfactory Examination before the Faculties of Arts and Medicine. He must also pass an Examination on all Medical subjects, and show satisfactorily that he has undergone the usual Medical studies. The Fees are: Matriculation, five Dollars; Tuition Fee, 140 Dollars; Graduation, twenty-five Dollars.

IV.—PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Was organised in 1749, and received its present Charter in 1766. The trustees have erected a hall of very large dimensions, which is arranged for the convenient accommodation and instruction of students, and which is supplied with all the approved means of research and investigation. The Medical Faculty have charge of a large Hospital.

Rules and requirements for admission to Graduation:

1. All candidates for entrance, who have not previously obtained an University Degree in Arts, must pass the Matriculation Examination in Latin prose translation, English, and elementary Physics.

2. Students who have attended one Course in a regular* Medical School shall be admitted as students of the second Course in the University of Pennsylvania, after having satisfactorily passed an Examination in General Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Students who have attended two Courses in a regular Medical School shall be admitted as students of the third Course of this Institution, after having satisfactorily passed an Examination in General and Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Anatomy and Physiology.

Graduates of other regular Medical Schools in good standing shall be admitted as students of the third Course in this Institution without an Examination.

Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy and Dental Colleges in good standing are admitted to the second Course of this Institution without an Examination.

3. The candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character. He must have applied himself to the study of Medicine for three years, and have attended at least his last Course of instruction in this School; have prepared a satisfactory Thesis,† and have passed the required Examination.

* Homœopathic and Eclectic Schools are not recognised as being in this category.

† The Thesis must be in the candidate's own handwriting, and should be written on Thesis paper, the alternate pages being left blank. It is recommended that the candidate prepare his Essay before the commencement of the last Course of Lectures. It should also be bound.

A Thesis may be published by the candidate if he desires it, the permission of the Professor by whom he was examined thereon having been first obtained; but no alteration shall be made in such Thesis without the consent of the said Professor.

4. When a candidate applies to the Secretary of the Faculty for Examination, he must give satisfactory evidence that the above rules have been complied with.

5. Candidates who have not been successful upon a first Examination will be permitted to have a second before the June Commencement.

6. The candidate shall pay the Graduation Fee on the presentation of his Thesis, or before receiving notice of having successfully passed his final Examination. Upon receiving such notice he will enter his name on the register for the purpose of being reported to the Board of Trustees.

7. Candidates who have passed their Examination, and in other respects complied with the regulations, are reported by the Secretary of the Faculty to the Provost of the University, who communicates such report to the Board of Trustees, in order that, if approved of by them, their mandamus may be issued for conferring the Degree.

8. The Commencement for conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine is held on the 15th of March, unless that day shall fall on a Saturday or Sunday, when it will be held the preceding Friday.

9. The Degree will not be conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the public Commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

ARRANGEMENT OF SESSIONS

The Winter Session, upon which alone attendance is obligatory, begins on the first day of October, and ends on the last week-day of February ensuing.

The Preliminary Session begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the Saturday preceding the first day of October.

The Spring Session begins on the first Monday in April, and ends about the middle of June.

PRELIMINARY SESSION

This Session, beginning the second Monday in September and continuing until the commencement of the Winter Term, although not obligatory upon students, is strongly recommended to those who can attend it. It includes Lectures, Didactic and Clinical, by Members of the Faculty, together with selected Lectures on the more important subjects taught by the Lecturers in the Spring Session.

No Fee is charged for this Session.

The Lectures of the Winter Session will begin on October 1st.

EXPENSES.—WINTER TERM

First year :

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee	5
For General Ticket, admitting to all the Lectures and Laboratory work assigned to this year	140
Dissecting Ticket (required, and good for the academic year)	10
Dissecting material	1 Dollar a part.

Second year :

For General Ticket, admitting to all the Lectures and Laboratory work assigned to this year	140
Dissecting Ticket (required)	10
Dissecting material	1 Dollar a part.

Third year :

General Ticket, admitting to all the Lectures and practical work assigned to this year	100
Operating and Bandaging Ticket (required)	10
Material for operating	1 Dollar a part.
Graduation Fee	30

Spring Session :

Matriculation Fee (paid once only)	5
To old Matriculates a Registration Fee of	5
To new Matriculates, in addition to the Matriculation Fee	35
Thirty Dollars of which will be credited on account of the Fee for the ensuing Winter Term.	

FEES FOR SPECIAL COURSES

(Gentlemen taking special or partial Courses, if not Graduates of the school, are required to pay the Matriculation Fee, in addition to the Fees named below.)

	Dollars.
Fee for the full Third Course to Graduates of this School	50
Fee for the full Third Course to Graduates of other Schools	100
Fee for a single Course of Lectures, except Materia Medica and General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	20
Fee for a Course on Materia Medica	10
Fee for a Course on General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	15

	Dollars.
Fee for a Practical Course in the Chemical Laboratory	25
Fee for a Practical Physiology Course, Five Dollars per month	
Fee for a Course in Practical Gynecology	25
Fee for a Course in Practical Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Otology and Neurology	10
Fee for any one of the remaining practical Courses	15

Graduates of the School are admitted to the Lectures free of charge, but the above Fees are charged to all for the practical Courses.

At the beginning of the first Course, students will be required to make a deposit of Five Dollars with the Professor of Chemistry to cover "breakage" in the Chemical Laboratories. Any balance remaining will be returned.

All Fees, including those for dissecting, bandaging, and operating, are payable in advance to the Secretary of the Faculty, who will issue a General Ticket of admission to all the Lectures.

No promissory notes will be received or reductions made.

Board can be obtained in Philadelphia for Four Dollars per week and upwards.

V.—WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Was organised in 1850

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for final Examination must have reached the age of twenty-one years.

They must have been engaged in the study of Medicine for three calendar years, the year commencing in March, and during two years of that time must have been private pupils of a respectable Practitioner of Medicine or special students of the College.

The candidate must have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures on the following subjects:—Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. At least one full Course must have been attended in this College.

The candidate must have taken two Courses in Practical Anatomy, having made at least one creditable dissection of each of the usual divisions of the cadaver;

one Course in the Chemical and one in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, and one in Microscopy, including the Winter Lectures on Histology, and the practical work of the spring in the use of the Microscope.

The application for the Degree must be made six weeks before the close of the Session. The candidate, at the time of application, must exhibit to the Dean evidence of having complied with the above requirements; she must also present the Graduation Fee, and a Thesis of her own composition and penmanship, on some subject which has direct application to Medicine. Clinical reports in some one department of Medicine will be accepted in lieu of a Thesis.

Graduates of other Medical Schools approved by this, will be admitted to the Lectures free of expense, except the cost of the Matriculation Ticket, unless they should desire to Graduate; in which case they will be expected to comply with the terms required of Second Course students.

The Faculty reserve the right to refuse Examination to any applicant on the ground of what they may deem moral or mental unfitness for the profession.

TERMS

The Fees are as follows:

	Dollars.
Matriculation Ticket, paid but once	5
Professors' Tickets, each Fifteen Dollars	105
Practical Anatomy Ticket	10
Graduation Fee	30

Two tickets only required in each branch

Whole cost for two or more Courses of Lectures and Graduation 265

No charge for Spring Course or Winter Quizzes.

Each student must exhibit her tickets to the Dean within the six weeks following the opening of the Session.

For the encouragement of capable and well-educated women, whose means will not allow of the usual expenditure, a limited number of students will be admitted annually on the payment of Twenty Dollars for the Session—exclusive of Matriculation, the Demonstrator's and Graduation Fees. Such arrangements will be strictly confidential.

Ladies wishing to be received on this basis must forward to the Executive Committee of the Board of Corporators, in care of the Dean of the Faculty, on or

before the first of August, previous to the opening of the Session, application in their own hand-writing, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to character, age, educational qualifications, and want of means. The applicant must be not less than twenty, nor more than thirty years of age. The successful candidates will be duly notified.

The increasing demand for Medical women as missionaries, has led the College to make the following provisions in favour of societies under whose auspices they may study. Students having the official recommendation of benevolent institutions or organisations for the purpose of being educated as missionaries, will be admitted for half-price of all fees.

All applicants for admission to the College as beneficiaries or upon any scholarships of the College, must undergo a preliminary Examination to determine their fitness for entering upon the study of Medicine.

This Examination will include the elements of a fair English education.

A Diploma from any literary College of good standing, or from any advanced School in which Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry constitute a part of the Curriculum, will be accepted in lieu of this Examination.

The following are the Philadelphian Medical Schools not chartered to grant Degrees:

I.—“DUNGLISON QUIZ”

Which prepares students for Jefferson Medical College.

II.—JAYNE STREET MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Which prepares students for the University. Fees:—Winter or Summer Course, Thirty Dollars; office students, 100 Dollars.

III.—NINTH STREET MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Which prepares students for the University. Fees:—Winter or Summer Course, Thirty Dollars; office students, 100 Dollars; Course of Regional Surgery, Ten Dollars; Venereal Diseases, Ten Dollars.

IV.—PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF ANATOMY

Which prepares students for the various Colleges. A Fee of Ten Dollars is charged for a ticket for any of the following branches—Anatomy, Operative Surgery,

and Bandaging, and Auscultation and Percussion.

V.—WEST PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Which prepares students for the University. Fee for either Summer or Winter Course, Thirty Dollars; Office students (one year), 100 Dollars; Practical Chemistry, Fifteen Dollars; Preparation of candidates for the Army and Navy (six months), 100 Dollars.

RHODE ISLAND

The population of this State is about 300,000, and there are about 300 Medical men. There is no law to prevent qualified or unqualified Practitioners practising; neither are there any Medical Institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The population of this State is about 750,000, and there are about 820 Medical men. It is unlawful for any person who has not attended a full Course of instruction, and Graduated at some School of Medicine situated either in the United States or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some State Medical Society, and who is not a person of good moral character, to practise or prescribe Medicine for reward or compensation for any sick person in this State. But any one who has been engaged in the practice of Medicine for ten or more years continuously, and can produce a certificate to that effect, signed either by some Physician of good standing, or by three citizens, one of whom is authorised to administer an oath according to law, shall be considered to have complied with the requirements of this law. The following are the Medical Colleges:

CHARLESTON

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Received its Charter in 1832, and is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, according to whose Articles of Confederation it grants Medical Degrees. The Fee for one Course of Lectures is Thirty Dollars, and this amount is only charged to cover the expenses.

COLUMBIA

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised in 1866. Instruction is

given by four Professors. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Professors' Tickets, Fifty Dollars; Graduation, Fifteen Dollars.

Two full Courses of Lectures are required to be attended at the School before admission is granted to Examination for the Degree.

TENNESSEE

This State has a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, including 2500 Medical men. There is no law for the suppression of unqualified practitioners. The following are the Medical Colleges:

KNOXVILLE

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Has a full corps of Professors, and grants Degrees, after Examination, to all who have attended two full Courses at a School of Medicine, one of which Courses was attended at this School.

MEMPHIS

I.—CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Otherwise called Memphis Medical College, was organised in 1872. There are ten Professors in the Faculty. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, Sixty Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars. The Course of Study extends over two years, and admission is not granted to the Examination for the Degree until after the completion of the second year.

II.—SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY

Otherwise called Memphis Hospital Medical College, was organised in 1879.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two Courses of Lectures—the latter in this College; must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and must be of good moral character. Each candidate must deposit, on or before the 15th day of February of the year of Graduation, with the Dean of the Faculty, an original Thesis upon some Medical subject, and the Graduation Fee, the latter of which will be returned in case of rejection. And, finally, he must pass a satisfactory Examination upon all the branches taught in this College.

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee . . .	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket . .	10 00
Professor's Ticket (full Course)	50 00
Graduation Fee)	30 00

Students may, after Matriculating, attend any one or more of the Courses of Lectures by paying Ten Dollars for each Ticket.

NASHVILLE

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY

Was organised in 1850, and possesses a fine Museum. It is a Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and grants Degrees in conformity with the Articles of Confederation. The Fees are: Matriculation and General Ticket, Fifty-five Dollars; Dissecting Ticket, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars.

TEXAS

The population of this State is about 900,000, and there are about 2000 Medical men. There are no laws to prevent persons practising without a Diploma. The following is the only Medical College:

GALVESTON

THE TEXAS MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Formerly known as the Galveston Medical College and Hospital, was organised in 1873, and is a Member of the American Medical College Association, in conformity with whose Articles of Confederation it grants Degrees. The Fees are: Matriculation, Five Dollars; Lecture Tickets, 140 Dollars; Demonstrator's Ticket, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars.

UTAH

This country has a population of about 100,000, and about sixty Medical men. There are no Medical laws and no Institutions for study.

VERMONT

Population about 400,000. Number of Medical men in the State about 650. There is no law for the prevention of quackery. The following is the only Medical Institution:

BURLINGTON

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT FACULTY OF
MEDICINE

Was organised in 1817.

A large Museum, containing a great number of Osteological and Vascular preparations, both wet and dry, is open to the students during the Session.

Clinical instruction is given at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, which has a Pathological room capable of seating about 100 students.

FEES FOR THE REGULAR SESSION

	Dollars.
Matriculation Fee, payable each	
Term	5 00
Fees for the Full Course of Lec-	
tures by all the Professors	70 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

Students who have already attended two full Courses of Lectures in other regular Schools, are admitted on paying the Matriculation Fee and Twenty-five Dollars.

Students who have attended two full Courses in this College, or who, having attended one full Course in some regularly established Medical School, and one full Course in this College, are admitted to a third Course on paying the Matriculation Fee only.

Graduates of this School are admitted without Fee. Graduates of other regular Schools, and theological students, are admitted on General Ticket, by paying the Matriculation Fee.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, before presenting themselves for Examination, must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, the latter in this College. They must have studied Medicine three years, under the direction of a regular Physician or Surgeon, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Each candidate is required to write a Thesis on some subject connected with Medicine, and to deposit it, together with his Graduation Fee, with the Secretary of the Faculty, one month before the close of the Session. Full certificates of the time of study, of age, and of moral character, must also be furnished. They must also pass a satisfactory Examination before the Medical Faculty and Board of Medical Examiners appointed by the State Medical Society.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE ELE-
MENTARY DEPARTMENTS

Students who have attended two full

Courses of Lectures in all the departments taught in the College, may be examined upon Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry, at the end of the second Course, and, if they be successful in these Examinations, will be examined at the end of the third Course upon Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics only. Candidates for the primary Examination will be required to pay one-half of the Graduation Fee. The Primary Examinations are held at the close of the regular Session only. The Thesis, certificates, and the remainder of the Graduation Fee, are to be handed in to the Secretary at the regular time before the Final Examination.

Students who have passed the Primary Examinations are required to attend another full Course of Lectures before they can be admitted to their Final Examinations. Students who desire to Graduate by passing the Primary Examination, and afterwards the Final Examination upon the three practical departments, must attend three full Courses of Lectures.

Two full Courses of Lectures are absolutely required, and no period of practice will be taken as an equivalent for one Course.

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to the requirements for Graduation, the Faculty desire to state that the only Courses of Lectures recognised, are those taken at Medical Colleges recognised by the American Medical Association. The Tickets and Diplomas of Eclectic, Homœopathic, or Botanic Colleges, or of Colleges devoted to any special system of Medicine, are considered irregular, and will not be recognised under any circumstances. Certificates from Preceptors who practise any peculiar system of Medicine, or who advertise, or violate in any way the Code of Ethics adopted by the Profession, will not be received, under any circumstances, even if the Preceptors be regular Graduates in Medicine.

Graduates of other regular Colleges, who desire a Degree from this Institution, must pass a satisfactory Examination in the branches of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics; and if they be Graduates of more than three years' standing, they must exhibit a certificate of Membership in some Medical Society entitled to representation in the American Medical Association. They will be required to pay the Matriculation and the Graduation Fee. No Thesis is required.

This College is a Member of the American Medical College Association.

VIRGINIA

This State has a population of 1,500,000, and about 2500 Medical men. Every Medical man in the State must be licensed. A licence authorises the Medical man who receives it to practise where he likes in the State. Any Medical man who neglects to obtain a licence is liable to a penalty of not less than Thirty Dollars, or more than 100 Dollars. There is, however, no mention made in the Act as to what manner of persons may obtain the licence; probably all who bear a "good moral character."

The following are the Medical Colleges :

CHARLOTTESVILLE

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA MEDICAL FACULTY

Was organised in 1819. It is situated a mile from Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, and possesses a collection of paintings for the illustration of the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, several hundred in number, which is unequalled in the United States or abroad.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon such students as prove their fitness for the same by rigid and searching Examinations. According to this policy the Degree is often conferred on First-Course students if found worthy of it.

The majority of students who attend Medical Lectures here do not Graduate at this College, but spend one Session in reaping its well-known advantages, and subsequently resort to the City Schools to secure their Degrees and obtain Clinical knowledge. It is said that the Examination test for the Degree is one of unusual severity. The following are the terms: Matriculation and Library Fee, Thirty Dollars; Tuition Fees, 100 Dollars; Demonstrator's Fee and Dissecting-room Charges, Ten Dollars; Contingent Deposit, Ten Dollars; Infirmary Fee, Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents; Diploma, Fifteen Dollars.

RICHMOND

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

Was incorporated in 1854. It has eight Professors and a complete Course of study. Clinical Instruction is given at the City Hospital, the College Hospital, and the

College Dispensary. The Fees are: Lecture Tickets (including Matriculation Fee), 125 Dollars; Demonstrator's Fee, Ten Dollars; Graduation, Thirty Dollars. The conditions for Graduation are: 1. Three years' study with a regular Graduate. 2. Two Courses at a Medical School, the last being at this one. 3. An Examination on all seven branches of Medicine. 4. Payment of Fees.

WASHINGTON

This country has a population of only about 40,000 inhabitants, including forty-five Medical men. There are no Medical Institutions, or laws to prevent quackery.

WEST VIRGINIA

Population, 500,000. Number of Medical men, about 650. There are no Medical Colleges in this State, and any one may practise who likes.

WISCONSIN

The population of this State is about one million and a quarter, and the number of Medical men about 1000. All Medical men, in any county in this State, who have received Diplomas from incorporated Medical Colleges or Societies in the United States or any foreign country, are authorised to practise their profession. It is the duty of the Censors of any Medical Society in the State to examine any students who may present themselves, who are twenty-one years of age, have received a good English Education, have studied three years with respectable Practitioners of Medicine, and can produce evidence of good moral characters, and to grant Diplomas to the successful ones. No person, unless he holds a Diploma from an Incorporated Medical College, or is a Member of a Medical Society, has a right to recover by action at law compensation for Medical services, or to testify as a Medical man. There are no Medical Colleges in the State.

WYOMING

This Territory has a population of 9500, including twenty-six Medical men. There are no Medical laws or institutions.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

This country offers great advantages to European Medical men, especially British, who care to commence practice in any of the large towns. Although the University of Buenos Aires is conducted on sound principles, and imparts an excellent education, yet the natives and residents prefer studying in Vienna and Paris, where they generally Graduate. They, however, all have to Graduate again at their native University, or pass the State Examination before commencing practice. The Medical laws vary considerably in different parts of the republic. In the cities of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, no one may practise as a Medical man unless he first obtain the State licence, or the M.D. of Buenos Aires, after Examination, which is made exceedingly rigid for Europeans, and especially the British, on account of the success usually attending their practice. Beyond the precincts of the larger cities there are really no obstacles to Medical practice, which, however, is exceedingly hard, and necessitates a great deal of laborious riding on horseback. In the great cities a British Physician, after passing the State Board, or obtaining the M.D. at the University, may commence practice and make a fortune in a very short time, provided he can manage to pick up the language, which is a Spanish patois. For the first year or two he is pretty well employed looking after the health of the rich citizens, who invariably employ the latest arrival from a European, and especially a British or French School. This is the time to make money, as cases are plentiful and Fees cheerfully paid. This excitement lasts until a fresh arrival from Europe, from which epoch the late favourite settles down to a steady but less remunerative practice. There is a British Hospital at Buenos Aires. The climate is excellent, and the people are extremely agreeable. The following are the University regulations:

BUENOS AIRES

The Medical Faculty of this University grants a Degree in Medicine on compliance with the following conditions:

1. An Examination must be passed in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, History, Geography, &c.

2. Certificates must be produced showing that the candidate has pursued his studies at some recognised University or Medical College for six years, or else that he has obtained a Degree or Diploma in Medicine from some recognised University or Medical College.

3. An Examination must be passed before the Faculty upon all Medical subjects in the Spanish language.

Students who intend to study at this University must submit to all the Examinations held during the six years' Course besides passing the final Examination.

The candidates for a licence to practise in Buenos Aires, who do not wish to Graduate at the University, must present themselves before a Commission of Physicians, formed from among those practising in the City, and undergo an Examination of a practical nature, which embraces all branches of Medicine, and is conducted in the Spanish language. This Examination is said to be an extremely difficult one to pass, on account of the feeling of jealousy that exists among the Examiners towards foreign Graduates, more especially British or French, who wish to practise in that City.

BOLIVIA

This large Republic is perhaps the most unsettled country in America, having bad laws, frequent insurrections and disturbances, and a reckless and adventurous population. The study of Medicine is, like all the other sciences, entirely neglected, and free trade is allowed in almost everything. Imposters, quacks, vagabonds, and cut-throats swarm the country, and honest men can be counted with ease. Under these circumstances one can hardly realise the fact that there are not a few European Physicians in practice in the country, who appear to have been to some extent successful. In spite of this, however, European Physicians are recommended to try all other parts of the earth

before deciding to commence practice in any of the Bolivian cities.

BRAZIL

No one may practise in this large Empire unless he first pass the Examinations for the M.D. at one of the Universities. No exception to this rule is made in the case of already qualified Medical men. The large cities on the coast present many advantages to European Medical men, who have only to pass the University Medical Board, and put up their door plates to be inundated with calls to the rich people of the place, who always prefer a late arrival from Europe to the old-established practitioners. British physicians have not the same advantage here as in the Argentine Republic, the Portuguese and French being the favourites. The Fees are large and always quickly paid. The climate is not so good as in the Argentine Republic. The following are the Universities :

BAHIA

In order to matriculate at this University Medical Faculty, the applicant must pass a Preliminary Examination in Latin, French, English, Philosophy, History, Geography, and Mathematics. The Course of Medical study extends over six years, arranged as follows :

First year.—Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Anatomy.

Second year.—Botany, Zoology, Organic Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology.

Third year.—Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology.

Fourth year.—Medical and Surgical Pathology, Obstetrics.

Fifth year.—Medical and Surgical Pathology, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.

Sixth year.—Hygiene, History of Medicine, Jurisprudence, Pharmacy.

Ample clinical and practical instruction in the Hospital and Laboratories is provided. Examinations are held at the end of each year upon the subjects of the year. Upon passing the final Examination, which embraces all the subjects named above, and upon presentation of a Thesis, the candidate receives the Degree of Doctor with the right to practise. The Fees are about Forty Milreis (£4 4s.) per annum. The Professors receive a fixed salary from the Government, and are independent of the size of their classes. Foreign qualified Medical men or foreign students are admitted to the final Examination for the

Degree upon producing satisfactory evidence of sufficient preliminary education, and of full Courses of study at some recognised Medical school.

RIO DE JANEIRO

The regulations for the Degree of M.D. at the Faculty of Medicine of this University are exactly the same as at Bahia.

BRITISH GUIANA

In order to obtain the licence to Practise in British Guiana the candidate on his arrival must send his qualifications to the Surgeon-General of the Public Hospital at Georgetown,* who examines them to see if they are Diplomas from recognised Universities obtained after proper Examination. If satisfied, he reports to the Governor to that effect, who forthwith gives orders for the candidate's name and qualifications to be published in the official Gazette as a Colonial Practitioner. Unqualified and unlicensed practitioners often practise in British Guiana, but they cannot legally recover any debt. The Governor has power to grant licences to practise to unqualified men, but he has never yet exercised this privilege. This colony principally produces sugar, and has a large number of native labourers on the plantations, as well as Indian immigrants, for whom Medical aid is provided by the Government, which has divided the colony into districts, for each of which is provided a Medical Practitioner, at a salary varying from £500 to £1000 per annum, who becomes an official with the right to pension. There is good private practice attached to each of these appointments. There is no Medical School in the colony.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Any one wishing to practise as a Medical man in this colony must produce a respectable British or Foreign Diploma, which must be examined by the Lieutenant-Governor, and, if satisfactory, endorsed by him. There is no scope for practice here, not even at Belize, the capital; neither is there any Medical School.

CHILI

No one may practise in this Republic without having obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University.

* The present Surgeon-General is Dr. Mangel (M.D., Paris).

British Medical men make good practices in this country, which is the model Republic of South America. The large towns are well built, the people rich and thrifty, education compulsory, and general prosperity the rule. The capital town, Santiago, is called the "Paris of South America," owing to its beauty and gaiety. It is not at the capital, however, that the best European practices are to be made, but at Valparaiso, a beautiful sea-port town of 120,000 inhabitants, composed of natives, French, British, and Americans, where the great commerce of the Republic is carried on. This handsome city is built under the cliffs along the shore, and resembles Hastings and St. Leonard's, in England, except that its appearance from the sea is more imposing. The following are the University regulations:

SANTIAGO

In order to Matriculate at the Medical Faculty of this University the applicant must have a Diploma of a Collegiate Institution, or else undergo a Preliminary Examination in English, French, Latin, and Mathematics. The Course of Medical study extends over six years, and is as follows:

First year.—Inorganic Chemistry, Anatomy, Botany.

Second year.—Anatomy, Physiology, Organic Chemistry.

Third year.—General Pathology, Surgical Pathology, Pharmacy.

Fourth year.—Surgical Pathology, Medical Pathology.

Fifth year.—Medical and Surgical Clinics, Practical Classes, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Hygiene.

Sixth year.—General Clinics, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Legal Medicine, Toxicology, Mental Diseases.

Upon passing an Examination in the above subjects, the candidate receives the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the right to practise. Foreigners may be examined in the same subjects, and obtain the Degree, provided they can show certificates of sufficient preliminary education, and of full Courses of Medical studies. The Professors receive a salary of 1000 Pesos (£200) annually. Those who are engaged at the Hospital receive 1200 Pesos annually.

COLOMBIA

In the United States of Colombia it is lawful for any one, be he qualified or not,

to practise as a Medical man. There is no immediate prospect of any improvement in the Medical laws of the Republic, nor, indeed, in any of the laws, for the whole time and energy of the Legislature are taken up and absorbed in keeping social order and quelling rebellion. Education is not neglected altogether, for the constitution provides for the support of public schools, but the special branches are almost entirely neglected.

There are several universities in the Republic, which are in a wretched plight, the students having no facilities or inducements for study. All the best-class medical men study and qualify in Paris or Vienna, and few think of completing their Medical studies at a Colombian University, not even excepting that of Bogotá. It is only fair, however, to state that the University of Bogotá possesses a really good Chemical and Mineralogical School, and also a good Botanical Institute.

Most of the Professors in the University and Colleges of Bogotá, and all those in the other Colombian Universities and Colleges are either monks or priests; hence their lamentable condition.

COSTA RICA

This Republic is the most liberal in Central America, and offers many advantages to European Physicians. Any one may practise in any part of the Republic providing that he pass the Examination before the Faculty of Medicine at San José. He must, through his Consul, send in his certificates of study and other testimonials, and then pass the Examination, which is a practical one, and conducted in Spanish, after which he receives a certificate which places him on the State register. There is no Medical School in the country.

DUTCH GUIANA

This colony has a large European population, and exports a great quantity of sugar. The native and Dutch merchants and labourers are supplied with Dutch Medical men, who receive salaries from Government in most cases. The regulations for Medical practice are under the control of the Governor.

ECUADOR

This Republic offers few inducements to European or other respectably qualified Physicians, who are in search of suitable

places to commence practice. Education is neglected, and general disorder and ignorance prevails. Free trade exists in Medicine, and Medical men have frequently to resort to harsh measures before their patients will pay their Fees. It is no uncommon occurrence for a doctor and his patient to be found engaged in a free fight, resulting from the patient's refusal to pay the Doctor's bill.

FRENCH GUIANA

In order to practise as a Medical man in this colony the applicant must deliver up for the inspection of the Governor, at Cayenne, his Diploma, which will, if satisfactory, be endorsed with the licence to practise. There is a brisk trade carried on at Cayenne, and the colony contains a great number of Europeans, principally French and British.

GUATEMALA

This Republic has a population of about 1,000,000, characterised by all the vices that distinguish the general population of Central America; indolence, gross immorality, and an utter absence of all principle. The capital city, New Guatemala, is the only place where there is any chance of success as a Physician. In this city there are the University of San Carlos, the Hospital of San Juan, and other educational establishments, which are supposed to confer educational advantages on such as are willing to avail themselves of them. There are few, however, who care to waste their time and money in attending Colleges where the study of Medicine is imperfectly conducted, and when those who do pursue it have no real advantage over the uneducated. The consequence is that the most ignorant and unscrupulous Physicians frequently command the largest and most lucrative practices. Any foreign Physician may practise upon paying about £10 (English money) and passing a nominal Examination before the Faculty of Medicine.

HONDURAS

Free trade in Medicine exists in this Republic, and Medical education is totally neglected. The climate is very salubrious, although hot. There are few British in the country.

NICARAGUA

The same conditions in respect to Medical education and practice exist here as in Honduras.

PERU

No one may practise Medicine or Surgery in this Republic who has not obtained the licence from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of San Marcos at Lima, except he be already a Graduate or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of some Foreign University or Medical Faculty, properly organised, in which case he must submit his Diplomas to the Minister or Consul who represents his own country, who will present them to the Faculty, and, if satisfactory, obtain for the candidate the licence to practise. The Dean of the Faculty is obliged, if it be necessary, to report any case of illegal Medical practice to the proper authorities, who in their turn punish the offender by fine or imprisonment. There is a British Hospital at Callao.

The following is the only University granting Medical Degrees:

LIMA

The University of San Marcos grants two Diplomas, viz. the licence to practise as a Physician and Surgeon, and the Doctorate of Medicine.

In order to obtain from this Faculty the title of Physician and Surgeon, it is necessary—

1st. To undergo the five "exámenes de recepcion" instituted by the Faculty (purely practical).

2nd. To subscribe to Article 34 of the Regulations, which contains the usual oath of fidelity, &c.

3rd. To present the following certificates: (1) Of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University. (2) Of having undergone the University Course of Medical study (six years), and passed the "exámenes de fin de año" at the end of each year. (3) Of having obtained the M.B. at the University.

The Five Examinations for the Diploma are as follows:

1. Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, and Dissections.
2. Operations on the Cadaver, General Pathology.
3. Physics, Natural History, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.
4. Hygiene, Toxicology, Legal Medicine, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

5. Midwifery and Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

The Examinations last one hour and a half each, are conducted in Spanish, and when passed successfully, entitle the candidate to the licence to practise in any part of the Republic.

The certificate of Bachelor is merely given to show that the student has undergone five years of the course of study required for admission to the Final Examinations.

The Degree of M.D. is an honorary title, which may be obtained by any Licentiate.

The Fee for the licence is 125 Soles.

SAN SALVADOR

There is free trade in Medicine in this Republic. At the capital town, San Salvador, there exists a University, which, however, is in a miserable plight, and confers few educational advantages upon the students. The teaching of Medicine is shamefully neglected.

URUGUAY

In this Republic any one may practise Medicine or Surgery who passes the Examination at the Faculty of Medicine at Monte Video. Foreign qualified Medical men have to submit to this test as well as students. Sometimes foreign Physicians are allowed to practise in the country districts without Examination, but this is never the case with respect to the large cities. The following is the only University:

MONTE VIDEO

The Medical Faculty at this University grants Medical Degrees, which confer the licence to practise upon somewhat similar terms as are in force for the Medical Degrees at the Brazilian Universities. The Examinations take place in the Spanish language.

VENEZUELA

In order to obtain the licence to practise in this Republic, the Diploma of "Physician" from one of the two Universities in the country must be obtained. There are very few Europeans here, owing to the climate being so unhealthy and unsuitable

to their habits. The following are the Universities:

CARACAS

In order to Matriculate at the Medical Faculty of this University, the applicant must possess the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in order to obtain which he must have spent five years in the study of Latin, Philosophy, Logic, Ideology, Psychology, Ethics, History, Mathematics, and the Physical Sciences. Although the student may have taken this Course at any University, the Degree of Ph.B. can only be obtained by passing an Examination at one of the Official Institutions.

The Course of Medical study extends over six years. Examinations are held at definite intervals during the Course upon the previous studies, and the successful students receive the titles successively of Bachelor of Medicine and Licentiate. During some period of these eleven years he must also have studied and passed a creditable Examination upon at least one Modern Language. The final Examination is strict, and is both theoretical and practical in character. It is conducted in the Spanish language by a Board of Physicians called the Medical Faculty. The candidates who have passed this successfully receive the title of "Licentiate" or "Physician," with the right to practise. The Doctorate is merely an honorary title, no Examination being required to obtain it, and no privilege whatever being attached to it. No one, however, can obtain the M.D. who has not already obtained, after Examination, the M.B., and afterwards the title of "Licentiate." The M.B. merely signifies that a certain portion of the whole is completed, and that the student is about to become a Physician. The Professors receive a salary of 50 Pesos a month. After having served for from fifteen to twenty years, and having published a work approved by the Faculty, they may retire upon full salary, or are retained, if they so desire, at a salary of P. 100 (£20) monthly.

MERIDA

The Faculty of Medicine at this University grants the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Licentiate of Medicine upon the same terms as are required for the Degrees at Caracas.

AUSTRALIA

This large insular continent belongs entirely to the British Government, and has been divided into North, South, and West Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Alexandraland. The last is the only inland colony, and is at present placed under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Government of South Australia. Each of these colonies or divisions has its own Colonial Government, and regulates its internal affairs; but all are subject to the Imperial Government of Great Britain and Ireland. The laws affecting Medical Practitioners are very much alike in all these colonies, the slight difference between them being of no practical moment. In each there is established a Medical Board, whose duty it is to watch over the working of the Medical laws in the colony, and to prosecute illegal Practitioners. Any natural-born or naturalised Briton, possessed of a Colonial Degree or Diploma, or registered in Great Britain, or possessed of a British Diploma entitling him to be registered, may be admitted by the Board, and receive a Diploma to practise. Also any person who can prove to the satisfaction of the Board that he has passed through a regular Course of Medical study, of not less than three years' duration in British or Foreign Schools of Medicine, and received, after proper Examination, from a British or Foreign University, College, or body, duly recognised for that purpose, a Degree, Diploma, or certificate, is entitled to be admitted by the Board, and receive a Diploma to practise. If any one, without the licence of the Board, use any title setting forth that he is a Physician, Surgeon, or Medical Practitioner, he shall pay, upon conviction, a fine of not more than £50. The Board may question any qualified person who attends for registration, should they suspect him of fraud. The penalty for fraud is imprisonment for not more than three years. The Board may erase names from the register for bad conduct. In one or two cases these Boards are also empowered to grant Diplomas or licences to practise to all such as are unqualified by Diploma or certificate from elsewhere, provided that

they show evidence of a three years' Course of Medical study at a recognised Medical School, and successfully pass an Examination on all Medical subjects conducted before the Board.

The following are the Australian Universities:

ADELAIDE

The Medical Faculty of this University has no Medical School at present, but confers the "ad eundem" Degrees of M.B. and M.D. upon such as are already Graduates in Medicine of a University. It is intended shortly to institute a series of Examinations, to be passed by those who aspire to the Degree.

MELBOURNE

The Medical Faculty of the University of Melbourne grants the Degrees of M.B. and M.D. on the following conditions, viz.:

REGULATIONS FOR M.B.

The students must attend the following classes and pass the following Examinations, in the order prescribed by the Faculty, viz.:

First year.—Greek, Latin (or, at the option of the candidate, Natural Philosophy), Chemistry, Practical Chemistry—Lectures, &c.; Examination on each subject at end of year.

Second year.—Structural and Physical Botany, Materia Medica, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Dissections—Lectures, &c.; Examination on each subject at end of year.

Third year.—General Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Surgery—Lectures, &c.; Examination at end of year. Dissections, Surgical Hospital Practice, Practical Pharmacy and Preparation of Medicines, Certificate of ability to perform minor Operations—Lectures, &c.

Fourth year.—Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetric Medicine, General Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology—Lectures, &c.; Examination at end of year.

Dissections, Clinical Surgery, Medical Hospital Practice, Lying-in Hospital Practice—Lectures, &c.

Fifth year.—Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Medical Hospital Practice—Lectures, &c.

Final Examination at end of fifth year.—Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetric Medicine, General Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Anatomy by Dissections, Surgical Operations on Dead Subject, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery.

REGULATIONS FOR M.D.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must be Bachelors of Medicine of at least two years' standing in the University of Melbourne, or in some other University recognised by it.

2. Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence of having, subsequently to taking the Degree of M.B., either attended during two years the Medical Practice of a Hospital or of a Medical Institution, three months of which has been at a Hospital for Lunatics, or been engaged during five years in the practice of the Profession, and attended for three months the Medical practice of a Hospital for Lunatics, after which they will be admitted to the Examination, the subjects of which are as follows:

1. Logic.

2. Principles and Methods of Observation and reasoning in Medical inquiry.

3. Medical Psychology, comprising the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, Mental Pathology, Mental Therapeutics, and Mental Hygiene.

4. Medicine.

Candidates will also be required to write Commentaries on cases in Medicine and Obstetric Medicine and Diseases of Women and Children, and to write reports of such Medical Hospital cases as the Examiners may direct, and to answer, if required, oral interrogations on their commentaries and reports. Every such report must be written immediately after the inspection of the patients, and shall give in detail the history, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of each case.

The Medical School at this University is in every respect equal to the European Schools, and Clinical instruction is given at the Alfred Hospital.

SYDNEY

The regulations for the M.B. and M.D. at the Medical Faculty of Sydney University are the same as those of Melbourne. The Medical School is an excellent one, and Clinical instruction is given at Sydney Infirmary.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN ISLANDS

BAHAMA ISLANDS

These islands are but thinly populated, and offer few temptations to European Medical men. The population is about 40,000, mostly British. The climate is healthy, and there are good schools and a Library and Museum at Nassau, the capital town, but no Medical School. The Medical officers of the garrison, a few British Practitioners, and a number of American quacks form the Medical portion of the community.

BORNEO

This large island is divided into three

unequal portions—Borneo, Dutch Colony, and Sarawak.

Borneo is an independent principality on the north-west of the island, which has a large trade with the Straits Settlements and China. The chief town, Borneo, is a dirty place, which has been given the name of the "Venice of hovels." The Chinese system of Medicine prevails amongst the natives.

The Dutch Colony comprises the greater part of the island, and has a large European population. There is free trade in Medicine, and Chinese Physicians of a low grade swarm the colony. There are a number of Dutch Medical men also in this part of the island.

Sarawak, the smallest portion of the island, is an independent kingdom, ruled over by Rajah Brooke, an Englishman, whose father purchased the district from the Sultan of Borneo, and thereby became its first Rajah. Large mines and other industries are worked here, and there is to be found both comfort and prosperity. A great number of Europeans have settled here, probably attracted by the large trade which is carried on with China and Japan, and the Straits Settlements, and by the good order and general prosperity of the little country. British Medical men may practise here by complying with a few moderate conditions. The climate, in spite of the equatorial situation, is said to be delightful and healthy.

CELEBES

This large island belongs to Holland, and has a large population, including a large number of European traders and settlers. The climate, notwithstanding that the island lies on the equator, is exceedingly healthy; and it is said that Europeans live longer here than anywhere else in the East. The Dutch Medical men at Macassar, the capital, monopolise all the European practice.

CUBA

This large and valuable island belongs to Spain; and no foreigner may land here without procuring from a native of responsibility security for his good behaviour. The consequence of this is that there is very little crime on the island. There is a good University at Havana, and Medical practice is only permitted to those who possess either a Spanish or Cuban Diploma.

HAVANA

To Matriculate as a student of Medicine, the applicant must possess a Degree in Arts from some one of the Government Colleges. During the first year (*ano de ampliacion*) the student attends Lectures upon Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, and the rudiments of Geology and Mineralogy. He then enters upon the study of Medicine proper, the Course extending over six years, with Examinations at the end of each year. The Curriculum is as follows:

First year.—Descriptive Anatomy and Dissections.

Second year.—Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology.

Third year.—Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Art of Prescribing, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, Operations.

Fourth year.—External Pathology, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Fifth year.—Internal Pathology, Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Sixth year.—Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Upon passing a Theoretical and Practical Examination upon all the subjects of the Courses, the candidate receives the right to practise, with the title of Licentiate. To obtain the Doctorate, the Licentiate must spend a year in studying the history of Medicine and Chemical Analysis as applied to Medicine, pass an Examination upon any subject in Medicine, and present and defend a Thesis. Only Doctors can aspire to hold a Professorship, but other than this there are no privileges attaching to it. In the year 1872 the Degree was abandoned, but it has since been reinstituted.

JAMAICA

No one can practise in this island, which is one of the British colonies, without obtaining the licence from the "Board of Medical Examiners," or "Government Medical Council" as it is sometimes called. Any person whose name appears on the British Medical Register, or who holds a Diploma entitling his name to appear there, or who holds a Colonial Degree or licence to practise, may obtain the Jamaica licence by applying to the Board. Other candidates for the licence to practise must undergo an Examination before the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, otherwise called the "Government Medical Council."

The island is divided into Medical districts, and Medical officers are appointed by Government at salaries varying from £200 to £250 per annum with the right to practise. The work is very hard, and only the strongest and most robust can stand it. The climate is in some parts salubrious, and in others highly malarious. It would be foolish for any one to attempt to practise here unless possessed of robust health and a Government appointment, such as a poor-law district. The district Medical officers absorb all the practice worth having.

The following is the only Medical Institution:

KINGSTON

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF JAMAICA

Called also the "Government Medical Council," or "Board of Medical Examiners," does not possess any Medical School, but is merely a Licensing Body.

JAVA

This island is the chief seat of the Dutch power in the east, and is, in the more elevated regions, remarkably healthy. Its capital, Batavia, is a fine, well-built town, with a population of 140,000, and is the depôt for the produce of all the Dutch possessions in the eastern seas. There are numbers of Europeans in the town, which boasts of a fine Hospital, Museum, Reading Room, Theatre, and several good schools. The Dutch Medical men absorb most of the European practice, but a British physician might find a remunerative practice among the British and American population.

LESSER ANTILLES

These islands form part of the West Indian Archipelago, and mostly belong to Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

These are principally small islands, the most important of which are Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, St Lucia, St Vincent, Tobago, and Trinidad. Any British or Colonial Practitioner may practise at any of these places without hindrance; and at Trinidad, foreign Practitioners may also practise, provided that they pass the Examination instituted by the Government specially for them. This Examination is really conducted by the London College of Physicians, which sends out Examination papers to be answered by those Foreign practitioners who wish to practise in the island. These papers are returned to London, and should the answers be deemed satisfactory by the College, the candidates are registered as Colonial practitioners, and become members of the Trinidad Medical Board, which is composed of all the resident Medical Practitioners in the island. There is a small Fee of Six or Eight Dollars for registration and admission to the Board. There is no Medical School in these islands,

but the Arts Examination of Codrington College, Barbadoes, is recognised in Great Britain as a sufficient qualification for registration as a Medical student. Opinions differ considerably concerning the value of these islands as fields for Medical practice, but, as far as my knowledge of the subject extends, Barbadoes is the most attractive and Trinidad the least so of all of them. All, however, are more or less overstocked with Medical practitioners.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS

These consist for the most part of the small islands of Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, and Martinique. Any French Physician may practise at these islands, but those who have done so have not made large fortunes.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS

These consist of the large island of Porto Rico, and a few other very small islands. San Juan is a prosperous town, but Spanish Medical men monopolise all the European practice.

PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA

This large island is inhabited by several races of natives, who, although of a warlike nature, have highly cultivated the land, which produces sugar cane, sago, Indian corn, &c. Although there are a great number of European and American settlers here, there is nothing to tempt a Medical man to commence in practice among the white people at the Dutch colony of Triton's Bay. The climate is wretchedly uncomfortable and damp.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These valuable islands belong to Spain, and have a population of nearly 6,000,000. Few Spaniards, however, reside in the islands, the leading mercantile houses being British and American. There are also an immense number of rich Chinese and Japanese. Next to Cuba this is the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, the annual profits being enormous. The capital town, Manila, has a population of nearly 300,000, of whom a large portion are Chinese, and about 6000 are Europeans.

MANILA

The Royal and Pontifical University of St Thomas is a very old and respectable institution. It has a good school of Phil-

osophy, but until lately paid little attention to Medicine. It has now, or intends very shortly to have, a Faculty of Medicine, the instruction at which includes attendance on the Wards of the Civil Hospital.

SAN DOMINGO OR HAITI

This large island is one of the healthiest of the Antilles, and has a large mixed population. It is divided into two distinct republics, viz. Haiti and San Domingo or Dominica.

The Republic of Haiti carries on a large trade with the surrounding islands, through the medium of its capital town, Port-au-Prince, which has a population of 160,000. The people speak the French language, and are a very immoral community. There is no Medical School in the Republic, and anyone may practise who likes.

The Republic of Dominica, or San Do-

mingo, is the eastern portion of the island, and also has a considerable trade. San Domingo, the capital, has a population of about 16,000, and is the oldest town in the West Indies. There is free trade in Medicine, but neither this country, nor its fellow can be recommended as places for European Medical men.

SUMATRA

This large island, though nominally subject to native sovereigns, is really under the sway of the Dutch, who regard it as a colony of their own. The principal seats of the Dutch possessions are at Bencoolen, Padang, and Palembang, where there are a great number of Europeans. Padang has a population of 13,000. The Dutch Medical men absorb what European practice there is to be obtained, which is not large.

OCEANIA

AZORES

These islands, which belong to Portugal, are thickly populated and covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, vineyards, corn fields, groves of lemon and orange trees, and beautiful woods. The climate, though somewhat humid, is delightful, and very little sickness exists on the islands. The practice of Medicine is regulated by the Portuguese laws. The population of Santo Miguel, the largest island of the group, is 106,300, the others being also well populated. The Portuguese use these islands as health resorts, but they are not so much sought after as Madeira. There are a good number of British residents at S. Miguel.

BERMUDA ISLANDS

These islands, which belong to Great Britain, have a delightful climate, a perpetual spring clothing the fields and trees in perpetual verdure. The air is somewhat humid at times, which does not appear favorable to pulmonary cases. The capital town, Hamilton, is well built

and contains a number of good shops, all the windows of which, and of the houses, are supplied with jalousies, which admit light and air from beneath, and exclude the sun's rays. The climate being so healthy and delightful one would naturally suppose that there would be few of the Medical Faculty in Bermuda; nevertheless, the place is overcrowded with Doctors. The young men find the United States so easy of access, the expenses of travelling and Graduating there so trifling, and the good people of Bermuda so easily satisfied, that they just cross the water, obtain any kind of a Medical Degree, and return to be lauded and made much of by the residents. Anybody may practise in Bermuda, with or without a Diploma. There is no Medical School here.

BOURBON

This island belongs to the French Republic, and has a population of 190,000, mostly French. There are three Ecclesiastical Colleges, and one Lyceum, besides several good Hospitals, but there is no Medical School. Any French Physician

may practise in the island. The climate is exceedingly healthy.

CANARY ISLANDS

These islands form a province of the kingdom of Spain, and the practice of Medicine is regulated by the laws of that country, which allow only Spanish Physicians to practise there, except under special conditions (for which see Spain). The climate is hot, but generally healthy, although there are constantly epidemics occurring. The greatest part of the trade is with England, and there are consequently a large number of British residents at the capital town Palmas (population 60,000). The population of these islands is 280,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

These islands belong to Portugal, and have a population of about 70,000. The climate is decidedly unhealthy and rain seldom falls. Medical practice is regulated by the Portuguese laws. There are few British residents here.

MADAGASCAR

This large island is at last in a fair condition of prosperity, being ruled over by a civilised monarch in the person of Queen Ranavalomanjaka II, who has made the most astonishing advances in modern civilisation, only second to those made by her royal ancestor Radana I. Schools have been opened at the chief town, and Europeans allowed perfect freedom. Antananarivo has a population of 90,000, including a great number of Europeans, who have established factories and carry on a large import and export trade with Mauritius, Bourbon, and India. Education is progressing rapidly, and the science of Medicine is being taught by several European Professors at the Medical School in the centre of the town. Dr Andrew Davidson, one of the Physicians to the Queen, is Professor of Medicine and Physician to the Antananarivo Hospital, and has written several medical works in the native language for the use of the students. Dr George William Parker, another of the Physicians to the Queen, is Professor of Chemistry and Surgery.

MADEIRA

These islands belong to Portugal, and possess a climate celebrated for its salu-

brity and mildness, the mean temperature being 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. It is very doubtful whether the climate of Madeira really deserves all that has been said in its favour, although we have the authority of Mr Wilde, who has written upon the subject, that "independent of its acknowledged efficacy in chronic affections, the climate of Madeira will do more to ward off threatened diseases of the chest, or even to arrest them in their incipient stages, than any I am acquainted with." The islands were known to the Romans under the name of "Purpurariæ Insulæ." Funchal, the capital town, is a delightful place, surrounded by fruits, flowers, vegetables, orange groves, lemon trees, and a mass of luxuriant herbage. The people are industrious, sober, civil, and agreeable. The laws affecting the Medical Profession are the same as in Portugal. There are British, French, Portuguese, and German Physicians in the principal island, and numbers of invalids from those countries, which makes the society very agreeable.

MAURITIUS

This island belongs to Great Britain, and has several British Physicians and Surgeons at Port Louis, the chief town. Any British Medical man may practise there, but the chances of success would be small. The Medical men already there are in the Government or other services, and monopolise all the practice worth having. The people are reported to be anything but agreeable, and the climate is not one of the best. It is, moreover, a most expensive place to live in. The Civil Medical officer is well paid, but the Health officer and Vaccination officer are very badly paid, and the other Medical men, employed chiefly in sugar plantations, earn exceedingly small incomes. The language is French patois. There is no Medical School in the island, but at Port Louis there is a good Hospital.

NEW ZEALAND

These valuable islands belong to Great Britain, and possess a highly salubrious climate. The Imperial Act relating to the practice of Medicine in this Colony permits any duly qualified Medical Practitioner to practise his Profession in New Zealand, but if not registered under the New Zealand Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, he cannot hold a Government Medical appointment, or obtain judgment

in a court of law, if he sue for Fees for Medical or Surgical attendance, or be paid for giving evidence at an inquest. Any person not qualified, and representing himself as duly qualified, is liable to a very heavy penalty. The first step towards obtaining a certificate of Medical registration in New Zealand is to deposit One Pound, together with the Diploma, in the office of the Registrar, and insert a notification of the intention to practise in the 'General Government Gazette,' and in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood. This notification must give the name in full, with the Degree or Diploma, and must appear one month previous to the application for the certificate of registration. The Fee for the certificate is Five Shillings. "Schedule A" of the Imperial Medical Act of 1858, contained a list of those Degrees and Diplomas, one of which it is necessary to possess before registering under the Medical Practitioners' Registration Act of New Zealand. They are as follows:—"A Medical officer duly qualified in Her Majesty's land or sea service. Any person registered under the Medical Practitioners' Act of 1867. Any person who has passed through a regular Course of Medical study of not less than three years' duration in a School of Medicine or Surgery, and has received, after due Examination from some University, College, or other body, a Diploma, Degree, or licence other than those before specified, entitling him to practise Medicine or Surgery whether within Her Majesty's dominions or not. Any person who shall have been registered as a legally qualified Practitioner in England, Scotland, or Ireland, under any Act of the Imperial Parliament." * "The keystone of the educational system is the New Zealand University, constituted by Royal Charter as an Examining Body for the purpose of granting Degrees. It was originally intended that the University of Otago, which was established previously, should merge into the more important character of the New Zealand University, but local jealousy stood somewhat in the way. The University of Otago has power by Provincial Ordinance to grant Degrees." There is no Medical School in New Zealand. The following are the two Universities:

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY

The University of New Zealand has no local habitation, and no Medical School, but grants Medical Degrees to all who

* From Judge Bathgate's 'New Zealand.'

have Matriculated in Arts, and passed through a regular Course of study and graduated at some recognised Medical school, or who satisfy the Board of Examiners that they are fit persons to become Graduates.

DUNEDIN

The University of Otago is located at Dunedin, and grants Medical Degrees upon the same terms as the University of New Zealand. It has an endowment of 210,000 acres of pastoral land. The University buildings are a commodious and effective pile, erected at a cost of £34,000. The Arts Degrees are recognised in Great Britain. Neither the Medical Degrees granted by this University, nor those of New Zealand University, grant the licence to practise, both being merely scientific titles. The licence must be obtained from the "Board of Medical Examiners," which grants the certificate of Registration to qualified practitioners on payment of a fee, and to unqualified candidates upon passing an Examination before the Board.

ST HELENA

At this British Colony there are only four Medical men, and there is no room for a fifth. The Colonial Office in London appoints a Colonial Surgeon to attend permanently to the Seamen's Hospital and the civil servants of the Government, who absorbs all the good practice from calling ships, residents, &c. The War Office in London appoints a Military Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon to attend to the garrison officers and men every five years. The Local Government Board in London appoints the fourth Medical officer to attend to the poor and labouring classes, clubs, &c., at a salary of £350 per annum, which gradually increases to £380. This officer is engaged for a term of three years, and has little chance of obtaining much private practice. The climate is excellent and society very agreeable.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

(Hawaii Isles)

In none of the Pacific groups has civilisation made so decided a progress and produced more abundant fruits. The king is a Christian, and the Government consists of members elected by ballot. The pri-

incipal town (Honolulu) is a large and important trading port, with a population of 30,000. Besides the king's palace there are two cathedrals, Anglican and Roman Catholic, with bishops, a custom-house, Government offices, law courts, a fine Hospital (supported by contributions), a savings' bank, two theatres, several hotels, an effective police, and a fire-brigade with engines and hose. There are also newspapers in English and the native language, and a good public Library. An immense trade is carried on with all parts of the world, and it is said that shortly the town may be expected to have a population quite double its present number. There are special treaties between the Governments of Honolulu and Great Britain, France, and the United States, which provide for the protection of foreign residents, and at the same time guarantee the integrity of the kingdom. After this encouraging description it is unnecessary to say that Honolulu affords a good field for Medical practice. The foreign residents are both numerous and wealthy, and the natives thrifty, honest, and prosperous. There are at present several Physicians from Britain, France, and the States in practice there, but with the expected increase of population there will be room for more. No unqualified Practitioner is allowed to practise, but any properly-qualified Physician or Surgeon may do so upon giving notice to the authorities.

SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS (FIJI)

These islands, which belong to Great Britain, possess a remarkably mild and genial climate, and are likely to become a favourite resort for European and American traders. There are already a great number of white people at the two large towns, including the garrison, and several European Medical men have recently gone out, and are apparently quite satisfied with their choice of country. From the accounts of travellers recently returned from Fiji it is recommended that intending emigrants, professional men and others, should have something definite in view, and not trust to the chance of something turning up after arrival.

TASMANIA (VAN DIEMAN'S LAND)

The law having reference to Medical Practitioners in Tasmania is somewhat similar to that in force in the Australian colonies. The carrying out of the law is entrusted to a committee called the "Tasmanian Court of Medical Examiners," which also examines unqualified candidates for the licence to practise, provided they have attended a sufficiently complete Course of studies at a Medical School. There is no Medical School in the island. The registration fee is Five Shillings. There is a good Hospital at Hobart Town, containing 110 beds, one year's attendance at which is recognised by the British Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

ADDENDUM

Since the completion of the book the following additional information has been received from Dr Parker, of Antananarivo:

MADAGASCAR

The first European Medical man to settle in Madagascar was Dr Davidson, who was sent out by the London Missionary Society about fifteen years since, and who soon after his arrival established a Hospital in the suburb of Anàlakely, about a mile from Antananarivo, the Malagasy Government providing him with about a dozen native students. From the date of establishment of this Hospital the average number of in-door and out-door patients was 18,000 until it was closed owing to the departure from the island of its founder. It is to be reopened almost immediately. Some years after the arrival of Dr Davidson, the Norwegian Mission sent out two Medical men, who were soon followed by a French Medical man, sent out under Roman Catholic auspices, all of

whom are still in the city of Antananarivo. Besides the Anàlakely Hospital, there is the Government Hospital at Antananarivo, which is now about to be replaced by a large new building, containing Operating Theatre, Lecture Rooms, Wards holding thirty beds, each bed separated by cloth seven feet high, Out-patients' Rooms, and other offices, the whole building being 109 feet long and 40 feet wide. There are also Government Dispensaries in Antananarivo, and a town about fifteen miles away, and a Hospital for Women and Children belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The School of Medicine consists of native students taught at the various Hospitals by the European Medical men. There are no Diplomas granted at Antananarivo, but the students are carefully taught, and already there is a native Medical man, who holds a Diploma from Edinburgh, and practises among the natives in the city.

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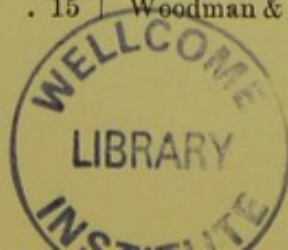
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