

From *La France Médicale*.

DEGREE IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

Decree issued by the President of the French Republic on 20th June, 1878, relative to the conditions to be fulfilled in order to obtain the diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

Art. 1. The studies to obtain the diploma of Doctor of Medicine shall last four years; they may be followed during the first three years either in the *Facultés*, or in the *Ecoles de plain exercice*, or in preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. The studies of the fourth year can be followed in a *Faculté* or an *Ecole de plain exercice*.

Art. 2. Candidates must produce, at the time of making their first inscription, the diploma of Bachelor of Letters and the diploma of Bachelor of Sciences, limited as to the mathematical part. They shall undergo five examinations and sustain a thesis. The 2nd, 3rd, and 5th examinations are divided into two parts. The examinations at the end of the year are suppressed.

Art. 3. The five examinations shall be in the following subjects:—

1st Examination.—Physics, Chemistry, Natural History (medical).

2nd Examination.—1st Part, Anatomy and Histology; 2nd Part, Physiology.

3rd Examination.—1st Part, External Pathology, Accouchments, Operative Medicine; 2nd Part, Internal Pathology, General Pathology.

4th Examination.—Hygiene, Forensic Medicine, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacology.

5th Examination.—1st Part, External and Obstetrical Clinics; 2nd Part, Intern Clinic, Practical Proof of Pathological Anatomy.

Thesis.—The candidates sustain this trial upon a subject of their own choice.

Art. 4. The first examination shall be undergone after the fourth (quarterly) inscription and before the fifth, the first part of the second examination after the tenth inscription and before the twelfth, and the second part of this examination after the twelfth and before the fourteenth inscription.

The third examination can only be passed after the expiration of the sixteenth quarter of studies.

Every candidate who shall not have successfully passed the first examination in November, at the latest, shall be thrown over to the end of the academic year and shall not be permitted to take any inscription during that year.

Art. 7. The practical laboratory work, dissection, and hospital attendance are obligatory. Each yearly period of laboratory work and dissection shall extend over six months.

The period of hospital attendance shall not be less than two years.

Art. 11. The present decree shall come into force on 1st November, 1879.

From *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ADENITIS BY CAUTERIZATION WITH NITRATE OF SILVER.

M. Casson adopts this treatment not only in suppurating chronic adenitis, but also in these tumours as soon as they are the seat of fluctuation, however vague and little manifest it may be. This treatment consists in opening the tumour at its centre with a narrow bistoury, followed by cauterization of the interior with a pencil of nitrate of silver. This cauterization should be the rule at every opening of a chronic ganglion whether with thin or thick walls, and especially in cervical adenitis.—*Pau Médical*.

From *L'Union Médical*.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ROLE OF THE HYPHOSPHITES.

At the *Académie des Sciences* M. Ch. Robin presented a note from MM. Paquelin and Joly in the following words: "The pyrophosphates and the hypophosphites have been for a long time employed in therapeutics as reconstituents. We have shown that the pyrophosphates leave the economy as they entered it, without having undergone any transformation; that the whole amount is found again in the urine in the shape of pyrophosphates; that the ingestion of these products only increases the expenditure of the economy on account of the labour of elimination which their presence necessitates; that the pyrophosphates, in fine, very far from being reconstituents, as has been for nearly thirty years supposed, are found to be merely diuretics. Our researches upon the physiological action of the hypophosphites have led us to entirely analogous conclusions.