anatomical points which may be of value in this operation.

3. Nephro-lithotomy, Lumbar operation. Describe the site of the incision; the fascia, muscles, arteries and nerves met with, the perirenal fat, exposure of the kidney, the structures to be avoided.

4. The knee joint:

Describe (1) the ligaments, (2) cartilages, (3) synovial membrane, (4) nerve supply, (5) bursæ that may be connected with the joint. Name the ligaments which check—extension, flexion, prenation, supination, sliding movements.

5. (a) Describe the male urethra, (b) explain the cause of the direction of the urine which has leaked from behind a tight structure, situated one inch forward in the bulbous portion of the urethra.

6. Discuss the disposition of the peritoneum in the right upper half of the abdomen, and its possible value in the surgery of the gall ducts.

7. The lower deep cervical lymphatic glands on the left side are enlarged (hazel nut in size) and matted to adjoining tissues. Name the structures incised and the structures to be avoided.

8. Amputation of the breast. Structures divided.

9. The right arm is slightly abducted and the head of the humerus is rotated outwards. An incision just external to the coracoid process cutting down on the humerus for four inches, the incision with a slight curve is carried outwards to the posterior border of the axilla, after the humerus is disarticulated the head is projected above the glenoid cavity and the remaining tissues are divided.

Name the structures divided, and especially locating the arteries and where cut.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Enumerate the symptoms and signs of pregnancy—which of these are positive?

2. What different presentations of the fœtus may we have? Which is the most common and what renders it so? How would you diagnose it?

3. How would you treat each of the following: Nausea during pregnancy, pruritis vulva of pregnancy; after pains; albuminuria: fissured nipples, post-partum hæmorrhage.

4. Mechanism of labor.

(a) Describe the mechanism of labor in right occiput posterior position.

(1) When the occiput rotates to the front.

(2) " " into the hollow of the sacrum.

(b) If necessary to apply forceps what would be your direction of traction in each case and why?

5. Eclampsia

(a) Definition.

(b) Premonitory symptoms.

(c) Etiology.

(d) Treatment.

6. Give explicit directions for performing podalic version.

7. Give explicit directions for preparing food for an infant a week old, with reasons for each step. How often should it be fed, and how much each time?

GYNÆCOLOGY.

1. Amenorrhœa—Enumerate causes and outline the treatment according to these.

2. Chronic Endometritis—Varieties, causes, physical signs and treatment.

3. The Bladder—(a) Mention affections of the genital organs most liable to cause disturbance of its functions.

(b) Give indications for and describe the "button hole" operation.

4. Pelvic Hæmatocele—Give differential diagnosis and treatment.

5. Describe:

Tait's perineorraphy Alexander's operation. Martin's colporraphy

6. Give in detail (a) the after treatment in a typical case of ovariotomy, (b) evidence of post-operative peritonitis, and the measures you would adopt to prevent or combat it.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. Give a classification of antipyritics. Name the principal drugs of this class, with the dose of each, and describe the physiological action of Quinine.

2. What are tonics? Describe their action. Give fully the physiological action of iron, and name some of the principal drugs of this class, giving dose of each.

3. What are the chief Alkalies? When should they be administered? Give the physiological action of Sodium Bicarbonate.

4. Give the mercurial treatment of the different stages of syphilis, stating what preparations of the drug you would use. Give the various preparations of mercury, with dose of each.

5. Describe the physiological action of Volatile Oils. Name the drugs of this class, with dose of each.

6. Give the physiological action of Saline Purgatives. Name the principal drugs of this class, with dose of each.

7. Give physiological action of Cocaine.

8. Give dose of the following:

Pulv. Jalapa Co.	Caffein Citrate.
Aloes.	Atropine Sulph.
Liq. strychnie.	Easton's Syrup.
Ext. Belladonæ	Salol
Acid Hydrocyanic. dilute.	Cantharadies.
Amyl Nitrite.	Anti-toxine.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

1. Give best means for lessening the unhealthy effects of summer heat.

2. Give best method and material for filtering air and give requirements of flues and air conduits.

3. Give the best diet for girls attending school from 14 to 18 years of age.

4. Describe Pasteurization of milk and sterilized milk. Name which is to be preferred; and why.

5. Give simple tests for organic matter in *air* and *water*.

6. Traps lose their water seals from several causes. Name some of the most frequent.

7. Give possible sequelæ of scarlatina, diphtheria, mumps, and how best to avoid.

NAMES OF GENTLEMEN WHO OBTAINED THEIR DEGREES AT RECENT PASS EXAMINATION UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

M. D.—50 per cent.

MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Andrew Boak Alexander.
Andrew Thomas Argue.
William Thomas Barrett.
Olafur Bjornson.
William Wesley Bride
William Harry Brothers.
William R. Bunn.
Arthur James Burridge.
Vestes Ernest Daniel Casselman
James William Cross.
Alexander Joseph Douglas.
Robert D Ferguson.
John Albert Graham.
Harvey Elgin Hicks.
James W. McCulloch.
Morton Dykes McEwen.
Robert Sidney McMunn.
Thomas Andrew Morrison.
William Morrison.
Murrough Charles O'Brien
Cecil Albert Parr.
James Pullar.
Robert George Stevenson.
Joseph Wilkinson.
Thomas Wilson.

C.M., 75 per cent.

Olafur Bjornson.
Alexander Joseph Douglas
Cecil Albert Parr.

Silver Medal, A. J. Douglas, B. A
Bronze Medal, H. A. Hicks.