

BOTANY—DR. BOGART.

- I. Of what does vegetable growth consist?
- II. Enumerate and give a brief description of the various kinds of cells and vessels found in plants.
- III. What is the natural figure of a vegetable cell, and how is it altered during growth?
- IV. Describe cell circulation—in what substance does it occur—what plants are suitable for observing it?
- V. Name and describe fully the different parts of a flower. What is the function of the flower, its origin, its essential and accessory parts.
- VI. Define the terms symmetrical, regular, perfect and complete as applied to flowers.
- VII. State the chemical composition of plants; distinguishing between the organic and inorganic constituents.
- VIII. What constitutes the food of plants,—by what means and in what different forms is it introduced into the plants?
- IX. State the chemical composition of cellulose, starch and sugar.
- X. What is the fruit? Name the different kinds.
- XI. Name the different ways in which dehiscence of a plant takes place—the name applied to each with examples of plants in which they occur.
- XII. Define the following botanical terms:—hypogynous, morphology, gynandrous, diadelphous, hilum, plumule, bulb, epiphyte, aestivation, syngenesious, pericarp.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.—DR. WM. CLARK.

- I. Give the symptoms of pleuritis, empyema and hydrothorax by stethoscopic examination.
- II. Give the diagnosis of albuminuria, diabetes and cystitis.
- III. Give the symptoms and distinguishing characteristics of each of the following:—Variola, measles, scarlatina, and erysipelas.

DISLOCATION OF THE FEMUR—REDUCTION BY MANIPULATION—REID'S METHOD.

BY JAMES WIER, M.D., UPPER KENNETCOOK, N. S.

I was called on the 10th of March last to attend a man named Charles Dawson, æt. 28 years, a ship carpenter. While preparing ship timber in

company with two others, at a distance of three miles in the woods, he unfortunately attempted to disengage a lodged tree, which fell sooner than he expected, crushing him to the ground and rendering him utterly helpless.

I saw him an hour and a half after the injury.

He presented the following symptoms: Face and lips pale and exsanguinated; an unnatural prominence on the right dorsum ili; an obvious shortening of the right leg; the foot strongly inverted; the toes pointing to the instep of the left foot; the limb very much adducted, with the knee resting on the inner and under side of the opposite thigh. There was dyspnoea, and the act of respiration caused a good deal of pain. There were also contused wounds on the back of the head, nose, right shoulder and arm. Any movement of the body, or even a jar, caused him considerable amount of pain.

After examining him as minutely as possible under the circumstances, I put him under the influence of opium, had him placed on a bed in a steel-sprung waggon, and removed home, where I placed him on the floor, and put him under the influence of chloroform. On removing his clothes I could diagnose with certainty a luxation of the head of the femur, upwards and backwards, on the dorsum of the ilium, the head of the femur resting just behind the anterior inferior spinous process. I immediately proceeded to reduce the luxation, adopting Reid's plan: *solely by manipulation.*

The patient laying on his back on the house floor, I took my stand on the injured side, and seized the ankle with one hand and the knee with the other. I then flexed the leg on the thigh; and strongly adducting it, I carried it over the sound one, and at the same time upward over the pelvis by a semicircular sweep as high as the umbilicus. Then, abducting the knee gently, turning the toes outward, the heel inward, and the foot across the opposite limb, making *gentle oscillations of the thigh*, the head of the bone slipped into its socket with an audible snap, and the whole limb slid easily down into its natural position beside the sound one. These manipulations were performed in a much less time than I have been describing them. After the operation I tied the legs together, placed a firm bandage round the chest, so as in a measure to restrain its movements,