

double \$80. The fee for the L.R.C.P., London, is \$75, and the subjects of examination are the same as for the double, Edinburgh. Of all the degrees, however, Canadians usually prefer the M.R.C.S., England. The fee is \$110, and the examination is divided into two parts; the first, or Primary, on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, or Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy, Pathology, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

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. Canadian graduates are exempt from examination in medicine. The following is a sketch of the examination, and the questions given at one of the sittings:

*Primary Examination—1 to 4 o'clock, P.M.*

Candidates must answer four (including one of the first two) out of the six questions. Answers to less than six questions will not be received before half-past 3 o'clock.

1. What evidence exists of the influence of the Nervous System on the functions of Secretion and Excretion? Explain how such influence may be exerted; and illustrate the subject by examples.

2. How much Oxygen is consumed by a healthy adult person, under ordinary circumstances, daily? What are its principal purposes in the system? and in what forms is it chiefly eliminated?

3. Describe the Diaphragm, its attachments, relations and action.

4. Describe the Thyroid and Cricoid Cartilages. Enumerate the muscles connected with them; and state the exact attachment of each.

5. Mention in order, from before, backwards, the several structures which are in contact with the first rib.

6. Mention the structures exposed on removal of the Palmar Fascia; and describe their relative position.

At the close of the written examination, intimation of the day and the hour for attending the "oral," is given, and it usually takes place two or three days subsequently to the former. In the room where the oral examination is held, four tables are arranged, and two examiners stand at each table. Four students are called in at a time, and are distributed one to each table. On each table are a series of recent dissections and anatomical preparations under spirit in flat glass receptacles, showing the regional and visceral anatomy of the body. The student is first required to look through a microscope, and tell what he sees, and perhaps give a description of the object. He is then asked to name various anatomical structures, as the examiner points them out, and sometimes to describe them. The structures shown are vertical and transverse sections of the

head; preparations of the ligaments; sections of the brain, chest, pelvis, heart, the triangles of the neck; upper extremity, &c. As each student has to appear at two tables, his examination lasts twenty minutes, but in that time a very considerable amount of anatomy may be gone over, as well as physiology.

*Pass Examination.—1 to 4 o'clock, P.M.*

1. Enumerate in their order, from the skin inwards, the parts which are divided in the operation of Lateral Lithotomy; point out any arterial anomalies which may give rise to unexpected or unavoidable hæmorrhage. State what vessels or vascular tissues may be wounded in the operation apart from any anomalies; and point out how best to avoid such hæmorrhage, and how to act when it occurs.

2. Describe the nature of the injury which the parts sustain in a Compound Dislocation of the foot outwards. State the occasional obstacles to the reduction, how they are to be overcome, and how the foot should be kept in position.

3. Describe the operation for the removal of the entire Superior Maxillary bone; and name the parts divided.

4. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of complete subcutaneous rupture of the popliteal artery.

5. Describe the causes and kinds of Fistula in Ano, and the various modes of operation employed for their cure.

6. Describe the treatment of a penetrating wound of the cornea.

The character of the oral examination on surgery, like that on anatomy, is thoroughly practical. Here also there are four tables, and ten minutes are allowed to each. In both examinations, while one examiner puts the student through his exercises, the other makes notes of the questions with remarks, and at the end of ten minutes, announced by a gong, the student takes this paper to the second table, where the examiner can see what questions have been asked, and avoid repetition. The following questions illustrate the nature of the examination:—

On the first table, a man is lying nude. Mark out with red chalk the course of the deep epigastric artery. Place your finger on the internal abdominal ring. What structures would you divide in cutting down upon the inguinal region, from integument to peritoneum? What are the coverings of a bubonocoele? Apply Dupuytren's splint to fracture of the fibula. Lay hold of the foot and mark the line of incision for Chopart's amputation; between what lines of the tarsus do you disarticulate? Mark the course of the femoral artery; compass it with your finger; apply a tourniquet. Place the head as for tracheotomy; mark the incision; where should the trachea be opened, and how would you proceed? What structures would be in danger? Bandage the leg. Select the instruments for