

8. Mention briefly the characteristics of (1) Hepatogenic Icterus ; (2) Haemo-hepatogenic Icterus ; (3) Hepatisation of the lung ; (4) Splenisation of the lung ; (5) Interstitial emphysema of the lung ; also the characters of the blood in (6) pernicious anaemia ; (7) chlorosis ; (8) anaemia following upon haemorrhage.
9. Describe the changes that may occur in a region in which blood has become extravascular.

PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Examiners { Prof. A. D. BLACKADER, M.D., etc.
Dr. N. D. GUNN.

1. (a) State briefly the advantages and disadvantages of opium as a somnifacient. What are the chief contra-indications to its employment ? (b) Mention four official preparations of it, and state the dose of each necessary to induce sleep in an adult.
2. (a) Mention four official preparations of arsenic, with their several doses. (b) State the indications for the use of the drug, and give exact instructions as to its employment.
3. (a) Describe the following drugs :—rhubarb, senna, jalap, sulphate of magnesia ; compare briefly their action. (b) Mention two official preparations of each with the dose.
4. (a) Compare briefly the action on the heart of alcohol, strychnine, and digitalis. (b) State the conditions under which you would employ one in preference to the others.
5. (a) State briefly the physiological action of pilocarpin. (b) Mention the principal methods by which free diaphoresis may be induced in a patient.

MENTAL DISEASES.

Examiner T. J. W. BURGESS, M.D.

1. What faculties are necessary to the proper upbuilding of the intellect ?
2. Define insanity.
3. Define illusions, hallucinations and delusions, and give an illustration of each.
4. Given the following symptoms, what form of insanity is most probably indicated ? Patient sits inactive in one position ; vacant look upon face ; unobservant of surroundings ; speechless ; refuses food or takes it unwillingly ; slightly resistant ; extremities blue, cold and swollen ; uncleanly in habits ; memory and consciousness not wholly obliterated.
5. Diagnose between acute mania and acute delirious mania.
6. What are the chief points to be observed in the examination of a person supposed to be insane ?
7. What are the legal tests of insanity in criminal cases, in testamentary cases, and in cases of interdiction ?
8. A medical man is called to examine into the testamentary capacity of a patient. What precautions should he take to assure himself whether he is in a fit mental state to execute a valid will ?