

ease can be developed, giving examples; also the modes of cure of disease by means of "bacteriotherapy."

3. Describe the specific micro-organism of Diphtheria, and state what is known as the causation of the symptoms of this disease.

4. What microbes are to be found causing the following conditions: Acute Pneumonia, Cholera, Erysipelas, the Bubonic Plague, Enteric Fever.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiners, { Prof. G. WILKINS.
WYATT JOHNSTON, M.D.

1. Mention the characteristic differences, for the purpose of identification, between the male and female skeleton.

2. How may burns cause death: immediately and remotely? How would you distinguish on the dead body burns inflicted during life from those made after death?

3. What are the signs of maturity of foetus? How would you prove *post mortem* that it had breathed?

4. What are the symptoms of Carbolic Acid poisoning? How would you treat such a case?

PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Examiners, { Prof. A. D. BLACKADAR.
Dr. F. M. FREY.

1. Compare the action of opium, chloral hydrate, sulphonal, and potassium bromide in producing sleep. State their several disadvantages, and write prescriptions for their administration.

2. Compare the action of digitalis, potassium citrate, benzoic acid, and buchu upon the urinary secretion.

3. Describe briefly the various methods in which mercury may be employed in the treatment of syphilis, and write suitable prescriptions. State the official preparations of metallic mercury.

4. State the physiological action on the nervous system of strychnine, atropine, camphor, acetanilid; and on the circulatory system of strophanthus, squills, acornite and nitro-glycerine.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

Examiners, { Prof. J. G. ADAMI, M.A., M.D.
C. F. MARTIN, M.D.

(The first two and four other questions to be attempted.)

1. Describe the conditions that you would expect to find in the body of a man of sixty-five years of age, who had manifested during life the symptoms associated with general arterio-sclerosis?