

III. Describe tracheotomy in a child.

IV. A man inflicts with an adze a transverse incised wound three inches long in front of, and extending into the ankle joint. What are the structures injured and how would you treat the case for the first few days?

V. State the symptoms and treatment of strangulated femoral hernia.

I. State the pathological condition of carious bone.

II. State varying amount of injury in a case of colles' fracture.

III. In suppuration whence do the pus corpuscles come?

IV. In what ways may death in a part be produced without external injury?

V. By what channel or channels can injury or disease of one part of the body produce inflammation or functional disturbance in another and perhaps distant part?

VI. State what you know about the process of ulceration.

MEDICINE & MEDICAL PATHOLOGY—DR. DEWAR.

I. In a case of Pneumonia describe the various stages of the disease. Enumerate in order the different changes that take place during each stage in the order affected, and give an outline of the treatment in each stage.

II. In what diseases would you expect to find an excess of uric acid, and in what diseases an excess of phosphates in the urine?

III. Give the pathology and treatment of pertussis and laryngismus stridulus.

IV. Give the history, symptoms and treatment of cirrhosis of the liver.

V. What is the medical nomenclature for salt-rheum, and name the diseases it may be confounded with.

VI. In a case of thoracic aneurism—state physical symptoms that would lead you to suspect its existence, and corroborate your opinion by stethoscopic and percussive examination.

MIDWIFERY, &C.—DR. LAVELL.

I. Give the treatment of preventable and unpreventable abortion.

II. Describe the mechanism of natural labor in the first position of vertex presentation—giving

reasons for each movement and the means by which these movements are effected.

III. Give the stages and management of natural labor.

IV. Give the causes and treatment of retained placenta.

V. Describe the forceps, and state how you would apply and use them in a given position.

VI. State immediate cause of *post partem* hemorrhage—give treatment, and state how prevented in anticipated cases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY—DR. McDONALD.

I. At what time after death does cadaveric rigidity commonly set in and how long before it is completed?

II. In a body much decomposed death is suspected to have resulted from strangulation. How would you prove or disprove the suspicion?

III. How would you distinguish ecchymosis produced during life from a bruise inflicted a short time after death, and from post mortem stains?

IV. How would you distinguish between homicidal, suicidal and accidental hanging?

V. How would you distinguish between homicidal and suicidal wounds of the throat?

VI. What is the medico-legal meaning of the term viability in new-born children?

VII. In the case of an infant being found dead how are we to infer the crime infanticide?

I. In what class of persons is poisoning by concentrated sulphuric acid likely to be met with, and what are the marks of poisoning with it?

II. Mention the tests by which sulphuric acid may be detected in organic liquids, and the modes of using these tests.

III. Give the symptoms of poisoning by belladonna.

IV. What are the signs of poisoning by aconite. What time may symptoms be expected to appear in a fatal case, and what time may elapse before death?

V. Contrast the symptoms of tetanus from disease or injury, with those arising from strychnia poisoning.

VI. What are the most useful tests of strychnia, and prove its presence in organic mixtures.