MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. What are the distinguishing physical properties of the carbonate of lead, acetate of lead, nitrate of potash, chlorate of potash, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of magnesia? To what classes of remedies do they severally belong?

2. Name the fluid officinal preparations of opium, and give their deges (adult)? What drugs and strength of menstruum are used in the formula of each? In what cases, and under what circumstances is opium uncertain or

capricious in its action and effects?

3. From what source is iodine largely obtained? Name its chief officinal preparations and compounds, and give a short statement of their therapeutic

4. Write a prescription for a case of Anemia.

5. What are cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics? Give an example of each -simple or compound, with dose and mode of administration.

W. W. DICKSON, M.D., Examiner.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. The lungs of a child, after respiration is established, though specifically lighter, are absolutely heavier than before. Explain the fact.

2. A body not having undergone decomposition is found in a river. How would you determine whether death took place antecedent or subsequent to the body being in the water?

3. (a) Define hanging, strangulation, and suffocation. (b) How would you determine whether a case of hanging had been homicidal or suicidal?

4. (a) Describe the ante-mortem and post-mortem indications of poisoning from arsenic. (b) Give Marsh's test for its presence.

5. (a) What signs would indicate recent delivery in the living? (b) What are the signs of delivery in the dead?

6. If in conducting a post-mortem examination effusion is found to have taken place on the brain, how would you determine whether it was caused by disease or by violence ?

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TOXICOLOGY.

1. What are the physical characteristics of strychnine? Give the physiological test of Dr. Marshall Hall for the detection of strychnine, and mention the most prominent symptoms of poisoning by strychnine.