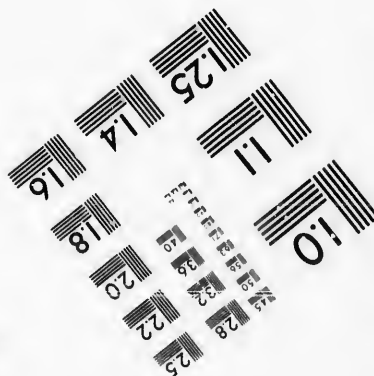
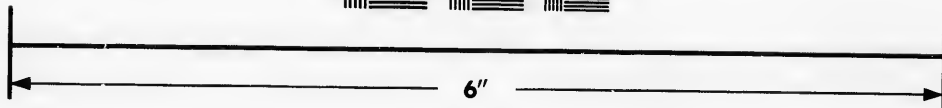
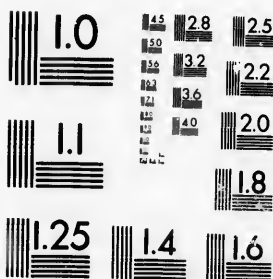


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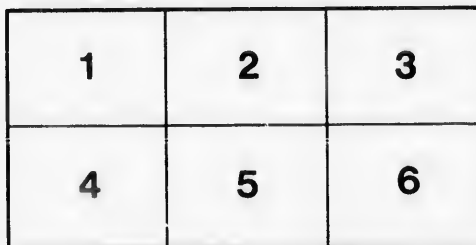
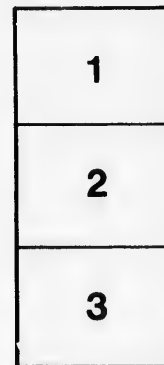
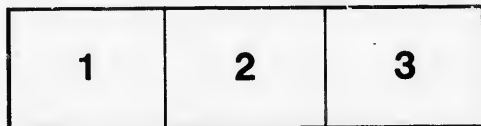
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EXAMINATION

UNDERGONE BY

ROBERT GRAIK.

A Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery

BEFORE THE

MEDICAL FACULTY OF M^CGILL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1853-54.



MONTREAL :

PRINTED BY OWLER & STEVENSON, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

1855.

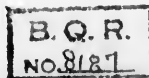
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The accompanying questions were given *viva voce* in the usual period of two hours, and were afterwards written down in the order in which they had been received, within a few days after the examination, and while they were still fresh in the memory.

R. C.

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EXAMINATION FOR M.D. MCGILL COLLEGE, SESSION 1853-54.

Materia Medica—Examiner, Dr. HALL.

1. What are the different varieties of camphor?
2. Where is it obtained?
3. From what is it obtained?
4. In what condition does it exist in the tree?
5. How is it separated?
6. In which of the varieties does it exist in solid masses?
7. How are these sought for, and separated?
8. What is camphor?
9. What is its action on the system?
10. What is its dose?
11. In what proportion is it soluble in water?
12. What is its aqueous solution called?
13. Is it soluble in alcohol?
14. What is this solution called?
15. What is the strength of camphorated spirit?
16. How may artificial camphor be made?
17. What volatile oils are used in medicine?
18. For what purposes are they generally used?
19. What are the characters of volatile oils?
20. Are fixed oils soluble in alcohol?
21. What are the exceptions to this rule?
22. What natural family of plants is remarkable for containing a large quantity of volatile oil?
23. Mention some of the plants belonging to the family Labiatae?
24. Are cloves derived from this family?
25. From what are they obtained?
26. From what part of the world are they brought?
27. What part of the plant is the clove?
28. How can good cloves be distinguished?
29. What effects would be produced by swallowing two ounces of oil of cloves?
30. What treatment would be required in such a case?
31. Would you think purgatives beneficial?
32. Why not?
33. Of what officinal preparation does oil of cloves form an essential ingredient?
34. What is its use in that preparation?
35. What are the other ingredients of the compound colocynth pill?
36. What is colocynth?
37. To what natural family does the plant belong?
38. What is the action of colocynth on the system?
39. To what class of cathartics does it belong?
40. What is its dose?
41. What is its active principle?
42. On which of the coats of the intestine does it act?
43. What are the preparations of colocynth?
44. What is scammony?
45. Is it a gum, a resin, or a gum resin?
46. How may good scammony be known?
47. What is its dose?
48. How many kinds of aloes are there?
49. Which of these is the best?
50. Whence is socotrine aloes obtained?
51. How can it be distinguished from the other varieties?
52. What is the colour of its powder?
53. What are the preparations of aloes?
54. On what part of the alimentary canal does aloes act?

- 55 On what does this peculiarity depend?
 56 By what means can aloes be rendered more soluble?
 57 Would you give aloes in a case of hæmorrhoids?
 58 Why not?
 59 What are hæmorrhoids?
 60 What would be produced by the action of nitric acid on aloes?
 61 How were purgatives formerly divided?
- 62 What was a purgative called which operated upon the whole length of the alimentary canal?
 63 Of what general plan of treatment does purgation form an important part?
 64 In what diseases, then, will purgatives be particularly useful?
 65 In what way do purgatives prove useful in inflammation?

Institutes of Medicine—Examiner, Dr. FRASER.

- 1 What is Cuvier's division of the animal kingdom?
 2 Describe the nervous system of the Radiata.
 3 Point out the analogy between this and the nervous system of man.
 4 Describe the nervous system of the Mollusca.
 5 Point out the analogy as before.
 6 Describe the nervous system of the Articulata, and also point out the analogy.
 7 If the nervous systems of the Mollusca and the Articulata were conjoined, what would still be wanting to make up the nervous system of man?
 8 What is meant by a nervous centre?
 9 What are the nervous centres in man?
 10 What are the functions of nervous centres?
 11 Describe the anatomy of the spinal cord.
 12 How do its nerves arise?
 13 Which of the roots is continuous with the grey matter of the cord?
 14 What other peculiarity has the posterior root?
 15 How many spinal nerves are there?
 16 What are the theories regarding the central terminations of the spinal nerves?
- 17 Which of these theories is supposed to be the correct one?
 18 What is the proof that some of the nerves terminate in the cord?
 19 What is the proof that some are continued on to the brain?
 20 What, then, are the functions of the spinal cord?
 21 What is the usual stimulus by which the muscles are called into action?
 22 What functions are especially under the control of the spinal system?
 23 What is the structure of a nervous centre?
 24 What is the shape of the nerve vesicles?
 25 How many kinds of nerve fibres are there?
 26 Describe each variety.
 27 In what do they essentially differ?
 28 Of what is the axis cylinder supposed to consist?
 29 Of what, the white substance of Schwann?
 30 What is the use of the latter?
 31 Do bloodvessels enter the neurilemma?
 32 Describe the different central terminations of nerves.
 33 Describe their peripheral terminations.

Anatomy—Examiner, Dr. BRUNEAU.

- 1 What are the different tunics of the eye-ball?
- 2 What is the structure of the Sclerotic?
- 3 Of the Choroid?
- 4 Of the Retina?
- 5 What is the shape of the Cornea?
- 6 What are its layers?
- 7 What are the humours of the eye?
- 8 What are the limits of the aqueous humour?
- 9 How is it divided?
- 10 What is the origin of the optic nerve?
- 11 What name is given to the junction of the two nerves?
- 12 What is that portion called which is situated between the origin of the nerve and the commissure?
- 13 How are the fibres distributed within the commissure?
- 14 How do the optic nerves pass into the orbit?
- 15 Is there anything peculiar about the sheath of dura mater which surrounds the optic nerves?
- 16 Does the nerve enter the central axis of the globe of the eye?
- 17 How does it pierce the sclerotic?
- 18 Describe the superior oblique muscle of the eye.
- 19 Describe the inferior oblique.
- 20 What muscles are supplied by the third nerve?
- 21 What nerve supplies the external rectus?
- 22 What nerve supplies the superior oblique?
- 23 Where does the fourth nerve arise?
- 24 What is peculiar about it?
- 25 Where does the fifth nerve arise?
- 26 How far can this tract be traced?
- 27 What is peculiar about the posterior root?
- 28 Describe the course of the nerve.
- 29 What is the shape of the Casserian ganglion?
- 30 How does it divide?
- 31 What course does the ophthalmic take?
- 32 Which of the branches passes between the heads of the external rectus?
- 33 Describe the lachrymal branch.
- 34 With what nerves do the terminal filaments communicate?
- 35 Describe the course of the superior maxillary nerve.
- 36 What are its branches in the sphenomaxillary fossa?
- 37 In the infra-orbital canal?
- 38 On the face?
- 39 With what branches do they communicate?
- 40 Describe the femoral artery.
- 41 By what is it covered superiorly?
- 42 By what inferiorly?
- 43 What branches does it give off at its upper part?
- 44 Of what artery is the deep epigastric a branch?
- 45 Describe its course.
- 46 What is its relation to the internal abdominal ring?
- 48 Where is the profunda given off?
- 48 What are its branches?
- 49 What muscles form the fibrous sheath for the femoral artery?
- 50 What branch is given off in this sheath?
- 51 Describe the rectus femoris muscle.
- 52 What other muscles are inserted into the patella?
- 53 What kind of a bone is the patella?
- 54 Where are those muscles inserted in the fœtus?

Surgery—Examiner, Dr. CAMPBELL.

- 1 What kind of an articulation is the knee joint?
- 2 Is it frequently dislocated?
- 3 What are its dislocations?
- 4 Are they generally complete or partial?
- 5 To what does this joint owe its great strength?
- 6 Which of its ligaments are most powerful in preventing dislocation?
- 7 What kind of an articulation is the hip joint?
- 8 Describe its ligaments.
- 9 What are its dislocations?
- 10 What are the symptoms of dislocation upon the dorsum ilii?
- 11 How do these differ from those of fracture of the neck of the femur?
- 12 How would you examine for crepitus in a case of suspected fracture?
- 13 What are symptoms of dislocation into the obturator foramen?
- 14 What is the essential difference between the symptoms of this dislocation and those of the former.
- 15 What causes the bending forwards of the body?
- 16 What is hernia?
- 17 What is commonly meant by hernia?
- 18 How is hernia divided?
- 19 What are the symptoms of reducible inguinal hernia?
- 20 What is the character of the tumor when it contains omentum?
- 21 What, when it contains intestine?
- 22 How could you distinguish each when returning it?
- 23 What are the symptoms of strangulated hernia?
- 24 What name is given to the process of reducing a hernia?
- 25 What is the common termination of strangulated hernia if unreduced?
- 26 What is the result when the tumor sloughs?
- 27 What means should be employed for reducing a strangulated hernia before having recourse to the operation?
- 28 What are the boundaries of the femoral ring?
- 29 Where is the stricture situated in femoral hernia?
- 30 In what direction would you cut in operating?
- 31 What artery may sometimes come in the way of the knife?
- 32 From what artery is the obturator generally given off?
- 33 What other artery frequently gives off the obturator?
- 34 What courses may it take to reach the obturator foramen?
- 35 Which of these exposes it to the knife of the operator?
- 36 How would you avoid wounding it in such a case?
- 37 What is meant by concussion of the brain?
- 38 Describe a case of concussion.
- 39 What should be done in the first stage?
- 40 Why should the head be shaved?
- 41 What is to be feared in the second stage?
- 42 What symptoms would indicate excessive reaction or incipient inflammation?
- 43 What is an ulcer?
- 44 By what is it caused?
- 45 What always precedes or accompanies it?
- 46 What is the general division of ulcers?
- 47 How are those not tending to heal, subdivided?
- 48 What are the characters of an indolent ulcer?
- 49 In whom are they generally found?
- 50 What treatment do they require?
- 51 Is it absolutely necessary that rest be maintained after the

- ulcer has been properly strapped?
- 52 What should be the constitutional treatment?
- 53 What diet would you recommend?
- 54 What are the characters of an irritable ulcer?
- 55 Where are they most frequently situated?
- 56 Is the pain of these ulcers uniform and constant?
- 57 How must these ulcers be treated?
- 58 What lotions may be used to relieve the pain?

Chemistry—Examiner, Dr. SUTHERLAND.

- 1 What is volatile oil of bitter almonds?
- 2 By what process is it obtained?
- 3 Does it exist already formed in the almond kernels?
- 4 How, then, is it formed?
- 5 Is it pure when first obtained?
- 6 What substances does it contain?
- 7 Does it contain nitrogen?
- 8 What other proximate principle allied to this, is obtained from the organic kingdom?
- 9 Does Benzoic acid also contain the radical Benzole?
- 10 What are the characters of Benzoic acid?
- 11 From what is it obtained?
- 12 By what process?
- 13 In what chemical preparation is it used?
- 14 From what is benzoic acid derived?
- 15 In what compound is deposited in the wine?
- 16 What is this deposit called?
- 17 In what condition does it exist in the grape?
- 18 Is it deposited from new wine?
- 19 Why is it deposited after fermentation?
- 20 Describe the process by which the acid is isolated.
- 21 What are the products of the destructive distillation of wood?
- 22 Mention the liquid products.
- 23 What is pyroligneous acid?
- 24 For what is it employed?
- 25 What are the other names for Methylic alcohol?
- 26 What radical does it contain?
- 27 Is it susceptible of the same transformations as ordinary alcohol?
- 28 Mention all that series of radicals.
- 29 In what does Acetyl differ from Ethyl?
- 30 Is it a derivative of Ethyl?
- 31 By what means is it derived?
- 32 How is alcohol converted into acetic acid?
- 33 Does the action take place spontaneously?
- 34 How is it induced?
- 35 How many equivalents of oxygen, then, does acetic acid contain?
- 36 How many are contained in alcohol?
- 37 What is Ethal?
- 38 From what is it obtained?
- 39 What radical is contained in it?
- 40 What is Glycerine?
- 41 With what is it combined?
- 42 What are the relative proportions of acid and base.
- 43 What names are given to these compounds respectively?
- 44 How may glycerine be separated from the acids?
- 45 What is this process called?
- 46 Describe the process for isolating glycerine.
- 47 What are the elements of fats?
- 48 Are fats nutritious?
- 49 Are they sufficient alone to support life?
- 50 What else is necessary?
- 51 Is azotized food alone, sufficient to support life?

- 52 What kind of food contains the largest amount of nitrogen ?
- 53 How comes it that animals can live on vegetables alone ?
- 54 What are the nutritious azotized substances found in vegetables ?
- 55 What is Lactin ?
- 56 What are the other constituents of milk ?
- 57 What causes it to coagulate ?
- 58 Is the lactic acid formed spontaneously ?
- 59 What is this ferment ?
- 60 Describe the process by which lactic acid may be isolated.
- 61 Is butter similar to the other fats ?
- 62 What are its constituents ?
- 63 What acids does it contain ?
- 64 With what substance are they united as a base ?
- 65 What are the chief salts formed in milk ?
- 66 Does milk contain all the elements necessary for the growth and nutrition of the body ?
- 67 How is this proved ?
- 68 What purposes do the phosphates in milk serve to fulfil ?
- 69 For the nourishment of what tissues are they more particularly essential ?
- 70 In what condition does the phosphorus exist in the tissues ?
- 71 Does it exist in the brain in any other condition than as a constituent of albumen ?
- 72 What are the fatty acids of the brain ?
- 73 From what is strychnia obtained ?
- 74 How is it separated ?
- 75 Do you remember any other process ?
- 76 With what acid is it combined ?
- 77 From what is quinine obtained ?
- 78 With what acids is it combined ?
- 79 What other alkaloids are associated with it in Cinchona ?
- 80 What effect has creosote on albumen ?
- 81 In virtue of this property for what purpose is it employed in surgery ?
- 82 What other substances are used as hemostatics ?
- 83 What is tannin ?
- 84 From what is it obtained ?
- 85 What special character do plants which contain tannin possess ?
- 86 What other substance closely allied to tannin is found in plants ?
- 87 How does Gallic acid differ from tannin ?
- 88 Is tannin soluble in water ?
- 89 What is the action of tannin in the process of tanning leather ?
- 90 How is Gallic acid produced from tannin ?
- 91 What other acid is at the same time produced ?
- 92 If a heat of 160° be applied to albumen, what is the result ?
- 93 When albumen has been coagulated, how may it be redissolved ?
- 94 What organic substance has this power ?

Medical Jurisprudence—Examiner, Dr. WRIGHT.

- 1 What are the first symptoms of insanity ?
- 2 Are the habits of the individual always radically changed ?
- 3 Are the moral and intellectual faculties always equally and simultaneously affected ?
- 4 How is intellectual insanity divided ?
- 5 What are the signs of partial intellectual insanity ?
- 6 Is the existence of a delusion always apparent ?
- 7 What are the varieties of partial moral insanity ?
- 8 In which sex is pyromania most frequently found ?
- 9 At what period of life ?

- 10 Are homicidal impulses of frequent occurrence among the insane ?
- 11 What is the proportion ?
- 12 In whom is this impulse most often found ?
- 13 What ratio does the frequency of suicidal impulses bear to this ?
- 14 What circumstances would lead you to infer that a murder was the result of a homicidal impulse ?
- 15 In such cases is there generally only one wound, or are there many ?
- 16 Is the impulse preceded or not by premonitory symptoms ?
- 17 What is the condition of the system at the time of the impulse ?
- 18 What disease of the nervous system is frequently co-existent ?
- 19 What is the legal test by which insanity is judged to be present or absent ?
- 20 If it can be proved that the person is aware of the distinction between right and wrong, does it follow that he is not insane ?
- 21 What may constitute the insanity in such a case ?
- 22 What is generally the condition of the will in insane persons ?
- 23 Is the inability to distinguish between right and wrong, proof positive of insanity ?
- 24 On what may this inability depend ?
- 25 How would you distinguish a case of real, from one of feigned insanity ?
- 26 Do insane persons sleep much ?
- 27 Are they readily fatigued ?
- 28 How is this power of endurance accounted for ?
- 29 For what purposes might pregnancy be concealed ?
- 30 For what purposes might it be feigned ?
- 31 What are means of calculating the duration of pregnancy ?
- 32 What is commonly considered as the duration of pregnancy ?
- 33 Are nine solar months equal to ten lunar months ?
- 34 By how many days may they differ ?
- 35 Is the period of pregnancy ever prolonged ?
- 36 What was the duration of the longest incontrovertible case on record ?
- 37 What is the earliest period at which a child is supposed to be viable ?
- 38 What is meant by a child's being viable ?
- 39 Is the fetus supposed to be alive from the time of conception ?
- 40 Does the law make any distinction between procuring abortion before, and after quickening ?
- 41 To constitute the crime of infanticide, is it necessary that the whole of the child be expelled ?
- 42 Is it necessary that it be separated from the mother ?
- 43 How are the signs divided by which we infer that a child has been born alive ?
- 44 What are the signs derivable from the circulatory system ?
- 45 What are the negative signs of the child's having been born alive ?
- 46 What are the signs of intra-uterine maceration ?
- 47 In what does it differ from putrefaction ?
- 48 What are the post mortem proofs of pregnancy ?
- 49 At what period of pregnancy are the characters of the *corpus luteum* most strongly marked ?
- 50 At what period does the corpus luteum cease to afford any indication ?
- 51 What appearance is then found on the surface of the ovarium ?

- 52 Where is the *middle point* situated in the fœtus of six months
 53 Where, in the adult?
 54 How could you distinguish between death caused by the pressure of the umbilical cord round the child's neck, and strangulation by some other means?
 55 What would be the condition of the deep structures of the neck in each case?
 56 What circumstances independent of pregnancy, may cause enlargement of the uterus?
 57 What name is given to a collection of gas in the cavity of the uterus?

Obstetrics—Examiner, Dr. McCULLOCH.

- 1 What are the displacements to which the uterus is liable?
 2 What treatment is required in a case of relaxation?
 3 What, in a case of procidentia?
 4 What are the symptoms of retroversion?
 5 If retention of urine is complete in a case of retroversion, what treatment must be had recourse to?
 6 How would you reduce this displacement?
 7 If it cannot be reduced without violence what must be done?
 8 At what period of pregnancy does retroversion most frequently occur?
 9 At what period can the uterus be felt above the pubes?
 10 Where is the fundus uteri situated at the end of the sixth month?
 11 In what cases would you think it necessary to use the forceps?
 12 If the woman had been long in labour, and the forceps could not be applied, while urgent symptoms were at the same time setting in, what would require to be done?
 13 How would you perform craniotomy?
 14 What bad effects are to be feared after severe and protracted labours?
 15 How are fistulae after such labours to be treated?
 16 How may inversion of the uterus be caused?
 17 What would you do in a recent case?
 18 If the inversion had remained for several hours, is it probable that reduction would be practicable?
 19 What are some of the most fatal puerperal diseases?
 20 At what period does puerperal fever usually set in?
 21 What are the symptoms of puerperal fever?
 22 What is the character of the pain?
 23 Is it a contagious disease?

Practice of Physic—Examiner, Dr. HOLMES.

- 1 How are fevers divided?
 2 What are the divisions of continued fever?
 3 Describe a case of common continued fever?
 4 In what parts is pain most particularly complained of?
 5 How is such a case to be treated?
 6 What is the usual duration of continued fever?
 7 What division of fevers has lately been made, based on certain post mortem appearances found in many cases?
 8 What lesions are found after death from typhoid fever?
 9 What prominent symptom during life do these lesions give rise to?
 10 What is the diagnosis between typhus and typhoid fevers?
 11 What is generally the appear-

- ance of the abdomen in typhoid fever?
- 12 What is *the cause* of typhus?
 - 13 How is *this* supported to originate?
 - 14 How do bad ventilation and impure air, promote the accession of typhus?
 - 15 In what way do they prevent the elimination of the waste materials from the system?
 - 16 Is typhoid fever a contagious disease?
 - 17 Describe that condition of the system usually designated typhoid.
 - 18 What is the usual condition of the tongue?
 - 19 What is the treatment necessary in such a state?
 - 20 What complications are apt to arise in a case of fever?
 - 21 How must bronchitis be treated when it occurs in the course of fever?
 - 22 Is general bleeding applicable in such cases?
 - 23 How is affection of the brain indicated?
 - 24 How must it be treated?
 - 25 How is the nervous system frequently affected in severe cases?
 - 26 What remedies are required?
 - 27 What anti-spasmodics would you use?
 - 28 In what doses would you give assafœtida?
 - 29 What remedies could you use which would combine stimulus with an anti-spasmodic action?
 - 30 How is the heart apt to become affected in severe cases of fever?
 - 31 How is softening of the heart known?
 - 32 What indication for treatment does softening afford?
 - 33 How does pericarditis generally come on?
 - 34 What is the character of the pain?
 - 35 What is the condition of the membrane in the first stage?
 - 36 What sound does this give rise to?
 - 37 Is the same sound heard in the next stage?
 - 38 What is then the condition of the membrane?
 - 39 What is the cause of the dyspnoea?
 - 40 What effect does the roughness in the first stage produce upon the heart?
 - 41 What is increased action called?
 - 42 What effect does the effusion produce?



