

2. In a solution suspected, from circumstantial evidence, to contain hydrocyanic acid, how would you proceed in order to obtain the blood red colour which it yields with a certain re-agent ?

3. When phosphorus is undergoing slow oxidation, how may its presence be ascertained with certainty, and by what means may this slow oxidation be brought about ?

4. How can an arsenical mirror be distinguished from an antimony mirror ?

5. What characteristic re-action will morphine give with concentrated nitric acid, and how may the pure alkaloid be known from its salts ?

6. When, on post-mortem examination, the coats of the stomach are found softened and easily broken down under slight pressure, what further evidence will be required in order to show that this condition is the result of a poison possessing corrosive properties, and is not due to the solvent action of the gastric juice after death.

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