

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Second Year.

EXAMINER—W. E. SAUNDERS.

- (1) In a mixture of Salicin with Quinidia, how would you (a) detect the Salicin? (b) Determine the presence of Quinidia (distinguishing it from Quinia).
- (2) An unknown solution gives a white precipitate with Hydric Chloride, insoluble in Ammonia, soluble in hot water. It also gives, when mixed with Hydrate Sulphur and Copper, red fumes. What salt is contained in the solution?
- (3) Give two methods for the detection of sugar in Urine. What chemical difference is there in the precipitate?
- (4) What is the theoretical difference between Ferrous and Ferric Salts? Give three tests for distinguishing them, with reactions.
- (5) In preparing Ferric Hydrate as an antidote to Arsenic, if Tincture of Iron contain 10% of Ferric Chloride, and Liquor Potassa 1-16th of Potassium Hydrate, how much of the Liquor would it be necessary to add to one ounce of the Tincture to produce complete precipitation?
- (6) Determine the base and acidulous radical in the samples A and B.

THERAPEUTICS.

Third Year.

EXAMINER—H. MEEK, M.D.

- (1) OPIUM.—(a) Its physiological effects in full medicinal doses. (b) Difference in effect on circulation of full and small doses. (c) Action in acute Peritonitis.
- (2) ARSENIC.—(a) Physiological effect in small medicinal doses. (b) In what diseases of gastro-intestinal tract is it indicated, and how would you administer it in such?
- (3) CEREBRAL AFFECTIONS.—Indications for Bromides? Also for applying cold to head?
- (4) PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.—Mention most important remedies useful for the convulsions, and *modus operandi* of each.
- (5) TYPHOID FEVER.—Indications for Alcoholic Stimulants, and how should they be administered in this disease?

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

EXAMINER—DR. WISHART.

- (1) Give the injury to surrounding parts common to all dislocations of the hip.
- (2) Explain how the deformity is produced or maintained in fracture of the surgical neck of the Humerus.
- (3) Name in order the structures found behind the first portion of the Sternum.