

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. What are the structural properties of the flat bones of the head, which enable them to perform the office of protecting organs to the brain?
2. Which is the best mode of depriving bone of its animal ingredients, so as to leave the earthy particles, the bone still preserving its form and integrity?
3. What is the chemical principle which enters most largely into the constitution of the animal ingredients of *fully developed* bone?
4. What is the chemical ingredient principally found in the animal ingredient of bone during the *cartilaginous* stage of its development?
5. In what respects do these principles resemble each other, in what do they differ from each other, and by what tests can you recognize them respectively?
6. In what class of animals do you find the first indication of an internal skeleton, and what is the indication you allude to?
7. What are the general elements of a vertebra?
8. Describe a vertebra of the human spinal column, and mention the elements entering into its constitution.
9. To what class of joints does the tempero-maxillary articulation belong?
10. What motions does this joint enjoy?
11. To what class of membranes is the synovial membrane most nearly allied?
12. In what respects do these membranes resemble each other?
13. Enumerate the muscles which depress the lower jaw.
14. Describe the origin, insertion and action of the genio-hyo-glossus muscle.
15. What was Prevos' and Dumas' theory respecting muscular contraction?
16. What was the term used by Haller to designate the property of contractility in a muscle?
17. In which of the component tissues of a muscle did he suppose this contractile property to reside?
18. What other tissues of the body possess the property of contractility?