

# **Examinations for the degree of bachelor of medicine in the year 1841 / University of London.**

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE

IN THE YEAR 1841.

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LONDON:

SOLD BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR,

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1841.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE

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LONDON

SOLD BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR

RESIDENTS TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

AND THE DISPENSARY

1811

**FIRST EXAMINATION.**

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**EXAMINERS.**

*Anatomy and Physiology.*

**FRANCIS KIERNAN, F.R.S.**

**Professor SHARPEY, M.D., F.R.S.**

*Chemistry.*

**Professor DANIELL, F.R.S.**

*Botany.*

**Rev. Professor HENSLOW.**

*Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

**JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.**

## EXHIBITIONERS AND MEDALISTS.

---

### *Anatomy and Physiology.*

1839. No Exhibition or Medal awarded.
1840. EDMUND PARKES.—Exhibition and Gold Medal.  
GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY.—Gold Medal.
1841. EDWARD BALLARD.—Exhibition and Gold Medal.  
THOMAS PATRICK MATTHEW.—Gold Medal.

### *Chemistry.*

1839. No Exhibition or Medal awarded.
1840. EDMUND PARKES.—Exhibition and Gold Medal.
1841. EDWARD BALLARD.—Exhibition and Gold Medal.  
JOSEPH JOHN FOX.—Gold Medal.

### *Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

1839. No Exhibition or Medal awarded.
1840. EDMUND PARKES.—Gold Medal.
1841. THOMAS INMAN.—Exhibition and Gold Medal.  
JOHN JONES DAVIES.—Gold Medal.

# FIRST EXAMINATION.

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## PASS EXAMINATION.

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MONDAY, July 5.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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### ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

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1. DESCRIBE briefly the Atlas and Vertebra Dentata, the mode of ossification of these bones, and their articulations with each other and with the skull. State the movements of which the joints in question are susceptible, and the muscles by which they are effected.

2. Describe the dissection required to show the course and distribution of the Axillary Artery; mentioning the parts cut through or exposed in the order they are met with, and describing the artery and its branches with their relations to the adjacent parts.

3. The skin being removed to the extent of four inches above, and to the same extent below the knee, at the posterior surface of the limb, describe the parts brought into view in the order in which they present themselves in proceeding with the dissection from the integuments to the bones.

4. Describe the surfaces of the Cerebellum, Tuber Annulare and Medulla Oblongata, and the cavity of the Fourth Ventricle. (The nerves not required.)



5. Describe the form, situation, connexions and structure of the Pancreas, and state generally the nature of its secretion.

6. Give the structure and chemical composition of the Osseous Tissue.

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MONDAY, July 5.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

---

### ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

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1. The Os Innominatum, and the muscles, nerves, vessels and fasciæ of the same side being removed, describe the pelvic viscera in the male as they are seen *in situ*; and the Bladder and Rectum being turned aside, describe the parts which lie between them and the bones in the order in which they are met with in dissecting from within outwards.

2. Describe the parts successively brought into view in dissecting a portion of the back, limited above and below by the first and eighth pairs of ribs, and laterally by the bases of the Scapulæ. The dissection to be carried as deep as the surface of the ribs and intercostal muscles.

3. Describe the structure of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs. Do these structures take any, and if any, what, share in the production of the respiratory movements? Enumerate the respiratory nerves, mention the muscles to which they are severally distributed, and the effects on the respiratory movements of injuries, whether accidental or experimental, of different parts of the cerebro-spinal axis.

4. Describe the Tympanum as it appears in the skeleton.

5. Describe the intimate structure of a Nerve, a Plexus and a Ganglion.

TUESDAY, July 6.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, Prof. DANIELL.

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1. Two Solutions will be placed before you marked A and B. Describe and explain the changes which take place upon testing one with the other. What do the solutions contain? If any ambiguity should occur with respect to either, select some other test from those before you which will determine the point.

2. What Salt is contained in the solution marked C? The appropriate tests will be placed before you: explain the changes which take place upon their application.

3. What is the Newtonian theory of Colours? What is the experimental evidence upon which it is founded?

4. What distinction may be drawn between the temperature of a body and the heat which it contains? Refer to experiments.

5. Explain the analogy between a flash of lightning and the discharge of a Leyden jar.

6. What is the origin of the force in the Voltaic Battery? How is it accumulated?

7. What are the laws which limit the combinations of chemical affinity? Illustrate them by examples.

8. State the general views which may be taken of the constitution of salts.

9. What are the respective weights at mean pressure and temperature of 100 cubic inches of the following gases and vapours?

Hydrogen.

Carbonic Oxide.

Oxygen.

Carbonic Acid.

Nitrogen.

Ammonia.

Iodine.

Sulphurous Acid.

10. What is the general constitution of the class of bodies denominated *Ethers*? Illustrate the subject with particular examples, both by words and symbols.

TUESDAY, July 6.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.—MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

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STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

*Examiner*, Rev. Prof. HENSLow.

1. Define the terms Cordatus, Obcordatus, Induplicatus, Trijugus.
2. Describe Pyxidium, Vittæ, and distinguish between Cotyledones accumbentes and incumbentes.
3. What are the principal kinds of Nervation in leaves?
4. Explain what are the Lacunæ, and Meatus intercellulares of the cellular tissue.
5. Upon what does the Etiolation, and the Fall of leaves depend?
6. What are the functions of the Root? and the chief phænomena attending the germination of the seed?
7. Describe the structure of the different parts of the specimens marked No. 1, 2, 3.

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MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

*Examiner*, Dr. PEREIRA.

1. Describe the mode of preparing Corrosive Sublimate; and explain the theory of the process. Enumerate the tests for this salt; and state how you would proceed to detect it

when mixed with Calomel. What is the nature of its chemical action on the animal tissues? What are its antidotes?

2. What is the most expeditious mode of preparing Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron for exhibition in cases of poisoning by Arsenious acid? What reaction takes place when the former is mixed with a solution of the latter substance?

3. Give the botanical characters of *Papaver somniferum*. Mention its Linnean class and order, as well as its natural order. Describe the method of procuring Opium. Briefly state the distinguishing characteristics of Meconic Acid, of Morphia, of Narcotina, and of Codeia. Describe the effects of Opium, and point out in what respects they differ from those of other narcotics, especially Hyoscyamus. What is the immediate cause of death in poisoning by Opium? What are the principal therapeutical indications which this substance is calculated to fulfil? Mention some of the principal diseases in which it has been found serviceable, and point out what circumstances permit or forbid its use. What are the doses of solid Opium, and of *Tinctura Opii*, Ph. L.? What quantity of *Tinctura Camphoræ composita*, Ph. L., contains one grain of opium?

4. In what cases would you prefer Emetic Tartar, as a sudorific, to Dover's powder, and *vice versâ*? Under what circumstances would the latter be preferable to the former? What are the respective doses of these substances when employed to produce sweating? What means would you adopt to promote the operation of sudorific medicines?

5. What are the characteristics of good Extract of Sarsaparilla? With what substances is the *Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum*, Ph. L., frequently adulterated? and how would you recognise their presence?

6. What is the class and order, in Cuvier's arrangement, of *Moschus moschiferus*? From what part of the animal is musk procured? What is the dose of this substance?

*FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, July 9th, 10th, and 12th.*

**CHEMISTRY, AND MATERIA MEDICA AND  
PHARMACY.**

By *Vivâ Voce* Interrogation, and Demonstration from Specimens.

*Examiners, Prof. DANIELL and Dr. PEREIRA.*

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*MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 12th and 13th.*

**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**

By *Vivâ Voce* Interrogation, and Demonstration from Preparations and the recent Subject.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

## EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

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THURSDAY, July 15.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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### ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

---

*Candidates may illustrate their answers by sketching the parts they describe.*

1. THE muscles of the back of the neck, the sterno-cleido-mastoidei and the vertebral column being removed from the head, describe the posterior surface of the pharynx, and the parts which lie between the pharynx and the inner surface of the ramus of the jaw, as far as the last molar tooth. The pharynx being opened at its posterior part and in its whole length, describe the parts brought into view; the description to include that of the posterior nares, the soft palate, its arches, muscles, vessels and nerves, the tonsils, the isthmus faucium, the dorsum of the tongue, its glands and papillæ, the epiglottis and its folds, the superior aperture of the larynx and its posterior surface.

2. Give an account of the several structures which enter into the formation of the skin. The answer to include a description of the glands of the skin, but not the hairs or nails.

THURSDAY, July 15.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiners, Mr. KIERNAN and Prof. SHARPEY.*

---

*Candidates may illustrate their answers by sketching the parts they describe.*

1. Commencing the dissection at the integuments and continuing it to the anterior surface of the vertebral column, describe the parts successively met with in a portion of the neck bounded below by the upper part of the sternum and the first pair of ribs, above by a line drawn across the lower part of the cricoid cartilage, and on the sides by lines corresponding to the external margins of the *scaleni antici* muscles.

2. Describe the intimate structure of secreting glands in general, and the varieties in the intimate structure observed in different glands of the human body, giving the evidence on which any opinions you may state are founded.

FRIDAY, July 16.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner, Prof. DANIELL.*

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1. According to the atomic doctrine, is there any, and what, connexion between the atoms of bodies, and the heat and electricity which they contain?

2. Describe and explain the construction and action of Harris's unit-jar.

3. Describe and explain the construction and action of Saxton's magneto-electric machine.

4. Supposing a portion of fused chloride of lead, and an aqueous solution of sulphate of soda, to be exposed to the electrolytic force of the same voltaic current, what would be the products of their decomposition? and what proportions would they bear to each other?

5. Taking the composition of cane-sugar to be  $C_{12} H_{11} O_{11}$ , how must it become modified before it can be susceptible of the vinous fermentation? and what will be the products of such fermentation?

6. I have weighed a tube, containing an organic substance without nitrogen, to be analysed, and found its weight to be 51.610 grs.: having emptied it, I again weighed it, and found the weight of the tube to be 48.400 grs.

The substance thus transferred, was mixed with oxide of copper, exposed to heat, and the products collected in the usual way.

Before the experiment, Liebig's potash-apparatus weighed 453.284 grs.; afterwards, 458.223 grs.

Before the experiment, the chloride of calcium tube weighed 174.000 grs.; afterwards, 175.870 grs.

What were the proportions of the elementary constituents



of the substance analysed? What the number of the equivalents of each? What was the substance analysed?

7. State and illustrate Berzelius's doctrine of ammonium.

8. What is benzule? What is its connexion with the volatile oil of bitter almonds and benzoic acid?

9. Explain the formation of hydrocyanic acid in the bitter almond.

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FRIDAY, July 16.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

## MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, DR. PEREIRA.

1. What is the per-centage strength of the *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*, Ph. L.? What quantity of Cyanide of Silver should 100 grs. of this acid yield on the addition of a solution of Nitrate of Silver? State the characteristics of Cyanide of Silver, and how you would distinguish it from Chloride of Silver. If a sample of Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid yield a red precipitate on the addition of the Iodo-cyanide of Potassium and Mercury, what inference would you draw therefrom? State the composition of this red precipitate, and explain the chemical changes which occur during its formation under the above circumstances.

2. The bottles marked respectively A and B contain adulterated powder of Scammony: you are required to apply the appropriate tests [*which will be furnished*] in order to discover the nature of the adulterating matter in each.

3. Describe the mode of preparing the *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*, Ph. L.; and explain the nature of the principal changes

which occur during the process. What is the composition of this spirit? To what contaminating matter or matters do you ascribe the property usually possessed by the Spirit of Nitric Ether of the shops, of becoming olive-coloured on the addition of Protosulphate of Iron, and blue with Tincture of Guaiacum?

4. State what are the symptoms caused by a poisonous dose of Hydrocyanic Acid, and what remedial means you would have immediate recourse to in order to avert death. Describe the *post-mortem* appearances when this poison proves fatal. How would you proceed to detect its presence in the contents of the alimentary canal? Explain the nature of the chemical changes which occur on the addition of the several tests.

5. By what chemical test is the flour of White Mustard Seed distinguished from that of Black Mustard Seed?

6. Describe the effects, uses, modes of administering, and doses of *Digitalis*.

7. You are required to name the four barks labeled respectively C, D, E, and F.

8. Describe, in botanical language, *Conium maculatum*, pointing out those characters by which it is distinguished from neighbouring species.

# CANDIDATES

WHO PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

[The names are arranged alphabetically.]

## *First Division.*

	Medical Schools.
BALLARD, EDWARD.....	University College.
BEAUMONT, MATTHIAS HENRY.....	University College.
DAVIES, JOHN JONES .....	London Hospital.
DAVIS, JOHN HALL.....	University College.
FEARNSIDE, HENRY.....	University College.
FOX, JOSEPH JOHN .....	University College.
FRANCIS, DAYRELL JOSEPH THACKWELL	Guy's Hospital.
GARROD, ALFRED BARING.....	University College.
GULL, WILLIAM WITHEY .....	Guy's Hospital.
HADWEN, ARTHUR .....	University College.
HUDSON, JOHN.....	Leeds, and University College.
HUMBLE, WILLIAM EDWARD.....	University College.
JACOB, HENRY LONG ... ..	University College.
JENNER, WILLIAM .....	University College.
INMAN, THOMAS .....	King's College.
JOHNSON, GEORGE .....	King's College.
LEONARD, THOMAS.....	University College.
LETHEBY, HENRY .....	Aldersgate.
MATTHEW, THOMAS PATRICK .....	University College.
PARKER, NICHOLAS .....	London Hospital.
RAPER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.....	University College.
SAVAGE, HENRY .....	University College.
STEDMAN, SILAS STILWELL .....	University College.
SWAYNE, JOSEPH GRIFFITHS .....	Bristol Medical School.
TAPSON, ALFRED JOSEPH .....	University College.
TOPHAM, JOHN.....	University College.

## *Second Division.*

BLAKE, JAMES .....	University College.
BLOMFIELD, THOMAS ALFRED .....	University College.
BUNCE, RICHARD.....	Bristol Medical School.
EVANS, JOHN .....	University College.
FRANCIS, CHARLES RICHARD.....	Middlesex Hospital.
GRAHAM, THOMAS .....	Middlesex Hospital.
HEARNE, EDWIN .....	University College.
HEATH, GEORGE YEOMAN .....	University College.
JONES, EVAN BURNELL .....	Webb Street.
JONES, THOMAS LLOYD .....	University College.
LANGMORE, JOHN CHARLES .....	London Hospital.
MARTIN, JOSEPH TELFORD .....	R <sup>1</sup> Coll. of Surgeons in Ireland.
MAYNARD, THOMAS BROOKE ELLIOTT ...	Bristol Medical School.
MERYON, EDWARD .....	University College.
MOTT, CHARLES .....	Webb St., and Guy's Hospital.
NOYES, HENRY GEORGE .....	Guy's Hospital.
PADLEY, GEORGE.....	Guy's Hospital.
PALEY, WILLIAM.....	London Hospital.
RANDALL, JOHN .....	Aldersgate.
SMITH, HENRY.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
STAPLES, CHARLES THEODORE .....	Mil <sup>y</sup> Hosp <sup>1</sup> at Ceylon; and Univ. Coll.
STIFF, WILLIAM PHILLIMORE .....	University College.
WAYTE, CHARLES MATTHEW.....	Bristol Medical School.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY.....	University College.

# EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

[The names are arranged in the order of proficiency.]

## *Anatomy and Physiology.*

BALLARD, EDWARD...	{ <i>Exhibition and</i> <i>Gold Medal</i> }	... University College.
MATTHEW, THOMAS PATRICK	( <i>Gold Medal</i> )	University College.
TAPSON, ALFRED JOSEPH	.....	University College.
STEDMAN, SILAS STILWELL	.....	University College.
INMAN, THOMAS	.....	King's College.
DAVIES, JOHN JONES	.....	London Hospital.
FOX, JOSEPH JOHN	.....	University College.
SWAYNE, JOSEPH GRIFFITHS	.....	Bristol Medical School.

## *Chemistry.*

BALLARD, EDWARD...	{ <i>Exhibition and</i> <i>Gold Medal</i> }	... University College.
FOX, JOSEPH JOHN...	( <i>Gold Medal</i> ).....	University College.
INMAN, THOMAS	.....	King's College.
HUMBLE, WILLIAM EDWARD	.....	University College.

## *Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.*

INMAN, THOMAS	( <i>Exhibition and Gold Medal</i> )	King's College.
DAVIES, JOHN JONES...	( <i>Gold Medal</i> ).....	London Hospital.
TAPSON, ALFRED JOSEPH	.....	University College.
HUMBLE, WILLIAM EDWARD	.....	University College.

# EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS

[The following are the subjects for examination]

## Classical and Modern Languages

Latin: Translation and Composition (1st Year) ...  
Greek: Translation and Composition (1st Year) ...  
Latin: Translation and Composition (2nd Year) ...  
Greek: Translation and Composition (2nd Year) ...  
Latin: Translation and Composition (3rd Year) ...  
Greek: Translation and Composition (3rd Year) ...  
Latin: Translation and Composition (4th Year) ...  
Greek: Translation and Composition (4th Year) ...

## Mathematics

Algebra (1st Year) ...  
Algebra (2nd Year) ...  
Algebra (3rd Year) ...  
Algebra (4th Year) ...  
Calculus (1st Year) ...  
Calculus (2nd Year) ...  
Calculus (3rd Year) ...  
Calculus (4th Year) ...

## Natural and Physical Sciences

Physics (1st Year) ...  
Physics (2nd Year) ...  
Physics (3rd Year) ...  
Physics (4th Year) ...  
Chemistry (1st Year) ...  
Chemistry (2nd Year) ...  
Chemistry (3rd Year) ...  
Chemistry (4th Year) ...

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SECOND EXAMINATION.

SECOND EXAMINATION

## EXAMINERS.

---

### *Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.*

P. M. ROGET, M.D., Sec. R.S.

### *Surgery.*

JOHN BACOT, Esq.

SIR STEPHEN LOVE HAMMICK, Bart.

### *Medicine.*

ARCHIBALD BILLING, M.D.

ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, M.D., F.R.S.

### *Midwifery.*

EDWARD RIGBY, M.D.

### *Forensic Medicine.*

EDWARD RIGBY, M.D.

PROFESSOR DANIELL, F.R.S.

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

### *Structural and Physiological Botany.*

REV. PROFESSOR HENSLOW.



UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOLARS, AND  
MEDALLISTS.

*Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.*

1840. RICHARD QUAIN.—Scholarship and Gold Medal.  
JOHN PADDON.—Gold Medal.  
1841. JOHN PHILIPS POTTER.—Scholarship and Gold Medal.  
EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES.—Gold Medal.

*Surgery.*

1840. JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL.—Gold Medal.  
1841. JOHN PHILIPS POTTER.—Scholarship and Gold Medal.

*Medicine.*

1840. THOMAS O'MEARA.—Scholarship and Gold Medal.  
JOHN DOUGLAS STRANG.—Gold Medal.  
1841. CHAS. BRODIE SEWELL.—Scholarship & Gold Medal.  
DAYRELL JOS. THACKWELL FRANCIS.—Gold Medal.

*Midwifery.*

1840. JOHN DOUGLAS STRANG.—Gold Medal.  
1841. WILLIAM WAY.—Gold Medal.

*Structural and Physiological Botany.*

1840. No Medal awarded.  
1841. JOHN DEAKIN HEATON.—Gold Medal.

## SECOND EXAMINATION.

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### PASS EXAMINATION.

---

MONDAY, November 1.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

---

#### PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

*Examiner, Dr. ROGET.*

---

1. DESCRIBE the structure, and specify the functions of the Skin.
2. What are the functions of the Large Intestines; what general differences are observable in those of carnivorous, and of herbivorous animals; and what peculiarities of structure exist in those of the Horse, the Hare, the Crocodile, and the Shark?
3. What are the resistances opposed to the motion of the blood in the course of its circulation through the arterial and venous systems? What constitutes the Pulse; and why is there no pulsation in the veins?
4. Give a detailed account of the mode in which images of external objects are formed on the Retina; and point out the uses of the Iris, and of the Pigmentum Nigrum.
5. What constitutes the essential difference between the mode of circulation in the Mollusca, and that in Fishes; and what are the structures peculiar to the circulating system of the Cephalopoda?
6. Give a general account of Vibrating Cilia, of their form, magnitude and functions, and of the situations in which they are met with in different tribes of Animals.

*MONDAY, November 1.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

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*CELSUS DE RE MEDICA.*

*Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. TWEEDIE.*

---

Et februm quidem ratio maxime talis est. Curationum vero diversa genera sunt, prout auctores aliquos habent. Asclepiades officium esse medici dicit, ut tuto, ut celeriter, ut jucunde curet. Id votum est: sed fere periculosa esse nimia et festinatio et voluptas solet. Qua vero moderatione utendum sit, ut, quantum fieri potest, omnia ista contingant, prima semper habita salute, in ipsis partibus curationum considerandum erit. Et ante omnia quæritur, primis diebus æger qua ratione continendus sit. Antiqui, medicamentis quibusdam datis, concoctionem moliebantur; eo quod cruditatem maxime horrebant: deinde eam materiam, quæ lædere videbatur, ducendo sæpius alvum subtrahebant. Asclepiades medicamenta sustulit; alvum non toties, sed fere tamen in omni morbo, subduxit; febre vero ipsa præcipue se ad remedium uti professus est. Convellendas enim vires ægri putavit, luce, vigilia, siti ingenti, sic, ut ne os quidem primis diebus elui sineret. Quo magis falluntur, qui per omnia jucundam ejus disciplinam esse concipiunt. Is enim ulterioribus quidem diebus cubantis etiam luxuriæ subscripsit; primis vero tortoris vicem exhibuit. Ego autem, medicamentorum dari potiones, et alvum duci non nisi raro debere, concedo: et id non ideo tamen agendum, ut ægri vires convellantur, existimo; quoniam ex imbecillitate summum periculum est. Minui ergo tantum materiam superantem oportet, quæ naturaliter digeritur, ubi nihil novi accedit. Itaque abstinendus a cibo primis diebus est, in luce habendus æger, nisi in-

firmus, interdium est, quoniam corpus ista quoque digerit; isque cubare quam maximo conclavi debet. Quod ad sitim vero somnumque pertinet, moderandum est, ut interdium vigilet; noctu, si fieri potest, conquiescat: ac neque potet, neque nimium siti crucietur. Os etiam ejus elui potest, ubi et siccum est, et ipsi fœtet; quamvis id tempus aptum potioni non est. Commodèque Erasistratus dixit, sæpe, interiore parte humorem non requirente, os et fauces requirere; neque ad rem, male haberi ægrum, pertinere. Ac primo quidem sic tenendus est. (Lib. III. cap. iv.)

Ignotus autem pæne in Italia, frequentissimus in quibusdam regionibus is morbus est, quem *ἐλεφαντίασις* Græci vocant: isque longis adnumeratur. Totum corpus afficitur ita, ut ossa quoque vitiari dicantur. Summa pars corporis crebras maculas crebrosque tumores habet: rubor earum paulatim in atrum colorem convertitur; summa cutis inæqualiter crassa, tenuis, dura, mollisque, quasi squamis quibusdam exasperatur; corpus emacrescit, os, suræ, pedes intumescunt: ubi vetus morbus est, digiti in manibus pedibusque sub tumore conduntur, febricula oritur, quæ facile tot malis obrutum hominem consumit. Protinus ergo inter initia sanguis per biduum mitti debet, aut nigro veratro venter solvi: adhibenda tum, quanta sustineri potest, inedia est: paulum deinde vires reficiendæ, et ducenda alvus: post hæc, ubi corpus levatum est, utendum est exercitatione, præcipueque cursu: sudor primum labore ipsius corporis, deinde etiam siccis sudationibus evocandus: frictio adhibenda: moderandumque inter hæc, ut vires conserventur. Balneum rarum esse debet; cibus sine pinguibus, sine glutinosis, sine inflantibus: vinum, præter quam primis diebus, recte datur. Corpus contrita plantago et illita optime tueri videtur. (Lib. III. cap. xxv.)

Ex quocunque autem morbo quis convalescit, si tarde confirmatur, vigilare prima luce debet; nihilominus in lecto conquiescere: circa tertiam horam leniter unctis manibus corpus permulcere: deinde delectationis causa, quantum juvat, ambulare, circumcisa omni negotiosa actione: tum gestari diu: multa frictione uti: loca, cælum, cibos sæpe mutare: ubi

triduo quatrduove vinum bibit, uno aut etiam altero die interponere aquam. Per hæc enim fiet, ne in vitia tabem inferentia incidat, et ut mature vires suas recipiat. Cum vero ex toto convaluerit, periculose vitæ genus subito mutabit, et inordinate aget. Paulatim ergo debebit, omissis his legibus, eo transire, ut arbitrio suo vivat. (Lib. IV. cap. xxv.)

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TUESDAY, November 2.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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### SURGERY.

*Examiners, Mr. BACOT and Sir STEPHEN HAMMICK.*

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1. What are the appearances and symptoms, which would make you decide, whether the inflammation attendant on a recent wound, be of the common acute, or erysipelalous kind? Enumerate those wounds caused by external violence, in which Erysipelas is likely to come on.

2. Give the mode of treatment, both local and general, of a recent incised wound, two inches in length, a little to the right side of, and parallel to the umbilicus, opening into the cavity of the abdomen, with a portion of the omentum and small intestines protruding.

3. Describe the different dislocations of the ankle-joint,—how they are detected, the appearances of the limb, and the mode of reduction of each respectively.

4. Enumerate the different methods of amputating a thigh at its middle third: state which you would prefer, with your reasons: give the subsequent treatment, including the mode of dressing, the method of bandaging, the position of the stump, and the management of the ligatures, especially where they are retained beyond the usual time.

TUESDAY, November 2.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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MEDICINE.

*Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. TWEEDIE.*

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1. Describe the anatomical characters, and the effects of inflammation in mucous membranes.
2. What is the nature of the affection called Laryngismus Stridulus? How is it distinguished from Croup? At what period of life does it occur? Describe a paroxysm, and give an outline of the treatment.
3. Detail the symptoms and physical signs of the first or early stage of tuberculous disease of the lung: describe its anatomical characters: and state the changes which take place in the pulmonary tissue in the progress of phthisis.
4. Describe the lesion in the alimentary canal most frequently observed in continued fever. Mention its pathognomonic symptoms and terminations.
5. To what order in the classification of cutaneous diseases does Eczema belong? Enumerate its varieties. Sketch the characters and treatment of Eczema Rubrum.
6. Describe the anatomical characters of Endo-carditis. How is it recognised? What are its more common effects?

WEDNESDAY, November 3.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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MIDWIFERY.

*Examiner, Dr. RIGBY.*

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1. Enumerate those signs of Pregnancy which are considered as *certain* indications of this condition.
2. What are the symptoms which indicate the death of the child before and during Labour?
3. Enumerate the symptoms of commencing Labour.
4. What are the indications for applying the forceps?
5. What are the causes of Hæmorrhage before and after Labour?
6. Enumerate the various means for stopping Hæmorrhage from uncontracted uterus after the birth of the child.
7. What are the circumstances disclosed by vaginal examination during Labour where the promontory of the sacrum projects too much?
8. What are the symptoms and causes of Prolapsus Uteri?

WEDNESDAY, November 3.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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## FORENSIC MEDICINE.

Examiners, Prof. DANIELL, Dr. PEREIRA, and Dr. RIGBY.

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1. In a suspected case of poisoning, a witness gives evidence that he has examined the contents of the stomach of the deceased person, and that he has detected small quantities of arsenic by the tests of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Copper, and Nitrate of Silver; and that he has applied no other tests: What objections would the counsel for the accused person probably make to such evidence?
2. What are the sources from which the atmosphere might probably become contaminated by Sulphuretted Hydrogen? How might its existence be determined? and what would be the best method of counteracting its injurious effects?
3. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Cantharides? With what diseases might this accident be confounded, and by what circumstances would you distinguish it? How would you proceed to discover whether Porter had been impregnated with these insects?
4. In the case of a body found in the water, by what circumstances would you determine whether death had occurred antecedent to, or had been produced by, submersion?
5. What are the symptoms of poisoning by *Digitalis*? What remedial means would you resort to in an accident of this kind?
6. What will be the diagnosis afforded by vaginal examination of a patient, not pregnant, as to whether she has pre-



viously borne children or not; and what will it be in the case of one who is pregnant?

7. What are the signs of recent delivery as elicited by examination during life, and by dissection after death; and on what grounds would you form your opinion as to the duration of time which has elapsed since delivery?

8. A new-born child is found dead with suspicious marks round its neck, which the mother attributes to the cord having been twisted round the neck and drawn tight at the moment of birth. State your plan of investigation, and the circumstances which would lead you to decide for or against the mother being guilty of child-murder.

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*MONDAY, November 8.—MORNING, at 10.*

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**EXAMINATION IN ALL THE PRECEDING  
SUBJECTS.**

By Vivâ Voce Interrogation.

*By all the Examiners.*

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## EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.



TUESDAY, November 16.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

*Examiner, Dr. ROGET.*

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1. POINT out the characters by which Muscular Irritability is distinguished from the Contractility of Cellular and Membranous tissues.
2. What purposes are answered by the partial decussation of the Optic Nerves?
3. Describe generally the situation and structure of the Organs of Smell in Fishes.
4. Specify the peculiarities observable in the skeleton of the Ostrich, when compared with that of Birds in general.
5. Give a general account of the organs and the course of circulation in the Annelida; and describe particularly those of the *Lumbricus terrestris*.

TUESDAY, November 16.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

*Examiner, Dr. ROGET.*

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1. Do the Arteries exert a muscular power? State the arguments on both sides of this question.
2. Describe and explain the phenomena of Ocular Spectra.
3. Give a general account of the anatomy of Ascidia, both simple and aggregated; and state the peculiar circumstances which have been observed in the circulation and respiration of this tribe of animals.
4. Describe the spinal column of the Myxine; and point out the particulars in which its structure differs from that of other Fishes.
5. Explain the changes of colour observable in the skin of the Chameleon.

WEDNESDAY, November 17.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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SURGERY.

*Examiners, Mr. BACOT and Sir STEPHEN HAMMICK.*

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State the condition of the Artery, in a case of Popliteal Aneurism, in its incipient and advanced stages ; and enter fully into the comparative merits of the old and new method of operating ; mention the symptoms favorable or unfavorable to an operation ; describe at length the course of the circulation after the femoral artery has been tied : supposing the case will admit of delay, is it desirable to wait any, and what time, after the discovery of the disease, or to proceed at once to the operation ? Give the grounds for your opinion ; enumerate the various ways in which an operation may fail ; and describe more particularly the method of contending with hæmorrhage in consequence of the artery giving way at the place of the ligature ; or where gangrene has come on in the lower limb ; or where the aneurismal Tumour has become considerably enlarged and diseased, subsequent to the operation : illustrate your observations, with the detail, treatment, and termination of any cases of Popliteal Aneurism which you may have seen.

WEDNESDAY, November 17.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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## SURGERY.

*Examiners, Mr. BACOT and Sir STEPHEN HAMMICK.*

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Let the space, from the Chin to the Sternum, be divided into three portions, viz. the upper or muscular; the middle or cartilaginous; and the lower or tracheal: describe minutely the various injuries, which may be inflicted, on each of these divisions, by persons attempting self-destruction, either by sharp-cutting, lacerating or puncturing instruments: enumerate the parts, which may be divided, either anteriorly or laterally: give the treatment to be pursued, in restraining the Hæmorrhage, the methods of closing and dressing, together with the position of the wounds; with the general management of the patient, following up each case from stage to stage, either to a successful or fatal termination, with the reasons for the different steps of your practice: detail the appearances, symptoms, treatment and result of any wounds on the throat or neck, which may have fallen within your observation.

*THURSDAY, November 18.—MORNING, 10 to 1.*

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MEDICINE.

*Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. TWEEDIE.*

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1. Explain the pathology of spontaneous Hæmorrhages; mentioning, 1. the conditions of the system under which hæmorrhages occur; 2. the modes by which the blood escapes from the vessels; 3. the effects of hæmorrhage, local and constitutional.

2. Detail the anatomical characters of Inflammation of the Substance of the Brain, including a description of its terminations or effects on the cerebral structure.

3. Describe the structural diseases of the Bronchial Tubes: give the causes and physical signs of each lesion.

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*THURSDAY, November 18.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.*

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MEDICINE.

*Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. TWEEDIE.*

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1. Enumerate the morbid conditions of the Urine, and the signs, physical or chemical, by which they are recognised. Explain their pathology, specifying the diseases, primary or secondary, on which they depend.

2. Describe the principal forms of morbid structure generally included under the term *Dropsy of the Ovary*. Detail the constitutional and local symptoms, more especially with reference to diagnosis.

3. Describe the anatomical characters of granular degeneration of the Liver, or Cirrhosis. State the opinions entertained of the nature of this lesion. What are its consequences?

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FRIDAY, November 19.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

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MIDWIFERY.

*Examiner, Dr. RIGBY.*

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1. Describe the points of difference between the gravid and unimpregnated Uterus as ascertained by vaginal examination, and how we are to distinguish between the uterus pregnant for the first time and that which is not.

2. Enumerate the causes, symptoms and varieties of Rupture of the Uterus.

3. Describe the different Sounds as elicited by auscultation during pregnancy.

4. Enumerate the different species and causes of deformed Pelvis.

5. Enumerate the causes of Inertia Uteri after the expulsion of the child.

6. What are the causes and treatment of Puerperal Convulsions?

7. In cases of Placenta prævia, where the hæmorrhage is very profuse, and where the os uteri is but little dilated, what treatment would you adopt?

8. What is the diagnosis between Prolapsus and Inversion of the uterus?

FRIDAY, November 19.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

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STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL  
BOTANY.

*Examiner, Rev. Prof. HENSLOW.*

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1. Sketch the principal forms of *Æstivation*, and describe them.
2. Define the three modifications in the structure of ovules, termed *Orthotropous*, *Campulitropous*, *Anatropous*.
3. Explain the difference between a *Centrifugal* and *Centripetal* Inflorescence.
4. What are the principal modifications in the Flowers of *Leguminosæ*; and those which are characteristic of the four Suborders of this family?
5. Describe the more general and important characters of the Fruit of *Umbelliferæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ* and *Liliaceæ*.
6. What peculiarity is observable in the structure of *Coniferous* wood?
7. From what source do plants obtain their Carbon, and how is it assimilated?
8. What essential purpose does *Liebig* suppose the absorption of alkaline materials to serve in vegetation?
9. Explain the modes in which such parasites as the *Mistletoe* (*Viscum album*) and *Broom-rape* (*Orobanche major*) are respectively nourished.



## CANDIDATES.

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The following is a list of the Candidates who passed the  
SECOND EXAMINATION, and consequently received the De-  
gree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

*The names are arranged alphabetically.*

### *First Division.*

	Medical Schools, &c.
BLAKE, JAMES .....	University College.
CARLILL, JOHN BURFORD .....	University College.
FRANCIS, DAYRELL JOSEPH THACKWELL...	Guy's Hospital.
GULL, WILLIAM WITHEY .....	Guy's Hospital.
HEATON, JOHN DEAKIN.....	Leeds, and Univ. Coll.
MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN .....	King's College.
NEVINS, JOHN BIRKBECK .....	Leeds, Guy's, and C <sup>o</sup> Dublin Hosp <sup>ls</sup> .
NOYES, HENRY GEORGE.....	Guy's Hospital.
PALEY, WILLIAM .....	London Hospital.
PARKES, EDMUND ALEXANDER.....	University College.
POTTER, JOHN PHILIPS .....	University College.
SAVAGE, HENRY.....	University College.
SEWELL, CHARLES BRODIE .....	University College.
SMITH, EDWARD.....	Birmingham, and Paris.
WAY, WILLIAM .....	University College.

### *Second Division.*

BATESON, HENRY .....	Guy's Hospital.
MERYON, EDWARD .....	University College.
POWELL, JAMES .....	University College.

## EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

*The names are arranged in the order of proficiency.*

## PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

	Medical Schools, &c.
POTTER, JOHN PHILIPS ( <i>Scholarship &amp; Gold Medal</i> )	University College.
PARKES, EDMUND ALEXANDER... ( <i>Gold Medal</i> )...	University College.
CARLILL, JOHN BURFORD .....	University College.
HEATON, JOHN DEAKIN .....	Leeds, & Univ. Coll.
{ GULL, WILLIAM WITHEY .....	Guy's Hospital.
{ WAY, WILLIAM .....	University College.

## SURGERY.

POTTER, JOHN PHILIPS ( <i>Scholarship &amp; Gold Medal</i> )	University College.
CARLILL, JOHN BURFORD .....	University College.
{ GULL, WILLIAM WITHEY .....	Guy's Hospital.
{ WAY, WILLIAM .....	University College.
NOYES, HENRY GEORGE ...	Guy's Hospital.

## MEDICINE.

SEWELL, CHARLES BRODIE... { ( <i>Scholarship and</i> )	. University College.
{ ( <i>Gold Medal</i> ) }	
FRANCIS, DAYRELL JOSEPH THACKWELL ( <i>Gold Medal</i> )	Guy's Hospital.
PARKES, EDMUND ALEXANDER .....	University College.
GULL, WILLIAM WITHEY .....	Guy's Hospital.
HEATON, JOHN DEAKIN .....	University College.

## MIDWIFERY.

WAY, WILLIAM .....	( <i>Gold Medal</i> ).....	University College.
NOYES, HENRY GEORGE .....		Guy's Hospital.

## STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

HEATON, JOHN DEAKIN .....	( <i>Gold Medal</i> ) .....	University College.
CARLILL, JOHN BURFORD .....		University College.

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