

Unibersity Officers.

Rt. Hon. EARL CATHCART, K.C.B., Covernor-General of British Nor America, &c. &c., Chancellor. Hon. & Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tokonyo, President. Rev. John McCAUL, LL.D., Vice-President. Rev. JAMES BRAVEN, D.D., Senior Proctor & Dean. H. H. CROTT, Esq., Junior Proctor. HENET BOTS, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., Registrar & Bursar.

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ute wil Examin ptembe H. H. CROFT, ES W. C. GWITNE, JOHN KING, M.I. WM. BRAUMONT, GBO. HERBICK, W. B. NICOL, EA HENER SULLIVAN LUCIUS O'BRIEN

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I. SESSIONS. The Wi and termin

II. LECTURES.

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Materia I

Practical Anatomy Chemistry Practical Clinical J Theory a Principle Midwifer men a Medical

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III. ATTENDA

by Dr. J IV. EXAMIN In a general session honour

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BLLS AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSORS:

TT CROFT ESO	. Chemistry.
H.H. Chort, M.B.	Anatomy and Physiology.
W. C. GWINNE, DEL	. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN KING, M.D. F.R.C.S.Eng.	Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WM. BEAUMONI, M.D.	. Midwifery& Diseases of Women& Children
GEO. HERRICK, HALL	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
W. B. NICOL, LISC. M. R. C.S. Eng.	Practical Anatomy.
O'Barry M.D.	. Medical Jurisprudence.

I. SESSIONS.

The Winter Session, 1846-7, will commence on October 14th, and terminate on April 12th.

II. LECTURES.

l of British Nor o, President. dent. & Dean. & Bursar.

Courses of Lectures will be delivered during the session, according to the subjoined Table : .

	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	8.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy .	9	9	9	9	9	
Practical Anatomy	10	10	10	10	10	
Anatomy and Physiology	11	11	11	11	11	
Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12	
Practical Chemistry		+	+	+		
Clinical Lectures	1	i	-	1.10	1.00	1
Theory and Practice of Medicine	2	2	2	2	2	
Principles and Practice of Surgery	3	- 3	3	8	3	• 4
men and Children	4	•	4	genter.	4	
Medical Jurisprudence	+		+	N.	+	

III. ATTENDANCE ON HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is visited daily at 1 o'clock. *University Wards*—Medical, J. King, M.D.; Surgical, W. Beau-mont, F.R.C.S.Eng.; Midwifery, G. Herrick, M.D. *General Wards*—W. C. Gwynne, M.B.; W. B. Nicol, Esq.;

H. Sullivan, M.R.C.S.Eng.; Lucius O'Brien, M.D. Clinical Lectures—Twice in the week—Medical, on Saturday,

by Dr. King; Surgical, on Monday, by Mr. Beaumont.

IV. EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to the Examinations of candidates for degrees, a general examination of the students is held at the end of each session, when those, who present themselves as candidates for honours, are classified and arranged according to their proficiency, and prizes of books are given to the most deserving in each department.

* *

V. DEGREES.

The degrees conferred in this University are C.M., Master of Surgery-M.B., Bachelor of Medicine-and M.D., Doctor of Medicine. The requisites for the degree of Master of Surgery are-

1. Having passed the Matriculation Examination in the Greet and Latin Classics, and in Mathematics.

2. Having attained the age of 21 years.

3. Having passed five years in the acquisition of professional knowledge—three of which must have been occupied in attendance on Medical Lectures, in School streognised by the University, and one at least in the Medical School of this University.

4. Having attended the following Courses of Lectures and Hospital Practice :

1 of 6 months—Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Materia Medica and

Pharmacy. 2 of 6 months—Anatomy and Physiology, Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Practical Anatomy with Dissections.

1 of 3 months-Medical Jurisprudence.

18 months' attendance on a Medical and Surgical Hospital containing not less than 80 beds—12 months of which must have been during the winter, when Clinical Lectures are delivered on Medicine and Surgery.

5. Having passed the required Examinations.

6. Having performed the appointed Exercises.

The requisites for the degree of M.B. are-

1. Having kept seven terms and passed the previous Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

2. Having attained the age of 21 years.

8. Having passed five years in the acquisition of medical knowledge, three of which must have been occupied in attendance on Medical Lectures in Schools recognised by the University, and one at least in the Medical School of this University.

4. Having attended the following Courses of Lectures and Hospital Practice-

¹ 1 of 6 months—Chemistry, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

2 of 6 months—Anatomy and Physiology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Practical Amtomy with Dissections.

1 of 3 months-Practical Chemistry, and Medical Juriprudence.

18 months' attendance on a Medical and Surgical Homital containing not less than 80 beds—12 months of which must be during the winter, when Clinical Lectures an delivered on Medicine and Surgery. 6. Having University, and culation in Ar 6. Having I 7. Having I All those the degree

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1. Having 2. Being of degree.

· 3. Having

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Practical Che Medical Juri

> Hospital : Six Mor Twelve

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VII. Those, 'who members of dents, and w attendance They may, h candidates which they 1

KING'S COLLEGE, July, 1840 5. Having kept three Terms as a Medical Student in the University, and being of the standing of sixteen Terms from matri-culation in Arts.

6. Having passed the required Examinations.

Having performed the appointed Exercises.
Having performed the appointed Exercises.
All those qualified for the degree of M.B. are entitled to take the degree of C.M. at the same time.

The requisites for the degree of M.D. are-

I. Having been admitted to the degree of M.B.

2. Being of the standing of nine Terms from admission to that degree.

. 3. Having performed the appointed Exercises.

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· LECTURES.

Chemistry	
Anatomy and Physiology	
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Each £3. 10s. per Course;
Principles and Practice of Surgery	£5. 10s. Perpetual.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	and the second
Practical Anatomy	Audente to the first and the
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and	1
Children	Each £2. 10s. per Course ;
Practical Chemistry	£4. Perpetual.
Medical Jurisprudence	1
	* .

Hospital :

Six Months......£3 0 0 Twelve Months......5 0 0 Including Clinical Lectures.

DEGREES.

Master of Surgery	£7	10	0
Bachelor of Medicine	-5	0	0
Doctor of Medicine	7	10	0

VII. Those, who desire to attend particular Courses-although not members of the University—may be admitted as Occasional Stu-dents, and will not be required to pass any Examination, but such attendance will not be regarded as a qualification for a degree. They may, however, under certain restrictions, offer themselves as candidates for the Prizes and Distinctions, in those departments which they have attended.

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H. BOYS, M.D. Registrar.

KINC'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, July, 1846.

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y, Theory and Principles and Practical Ana-

Medical Juris-





EXAMINERS.

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PROF.	CROFT	Chemistry/	
	GwyNNE	Anatomy and	Physiology.
	King	Theory and	Practice of Medicin
	BEAUMONT	. Surgery.	
	HERRICK	Obstatrics.	-
	NICOL	Materia Me	dica.
	SULLIVAN	Practical A	natomy.

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the systemic circul 3. Describe th foetus.

4. What are the latory apparatus of 5. To what do monds of the hear

6. What effect arterial tubes, wh which the term p

7. What are I what means did h 8. What irregu of the aorta are yo of the inferior an to, constitute the 9. Mention the tary system.

10. How is the 11. Where doe

12. What are its origin ?

13. Is it simila and if not, state additional proper 14. Mention pneumo-gastric its principal func 15. What anat

festation of the re 16. Give an e sympathetic nerv in the production 17. What term

of nerves ?

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. What is the condition of the heart, as regards the number of its cavities, in each of the four great classes of the vertebrated animals ?

2. Describe the circulation of the blood in the Class Pisces, and mention what you conceive to be the efficient cause of the systemic circulation in this class.

3. Describe the circulation of the blood in the human feus.

4. What are the structural peculiarities found in the circulatory apparatus of the human foetus ?

5. To what do you attribute (what are commonly called) the sounds of the heart, in the healthy state of that organ?

6. What effect has the systole of the left ventricle upon the arterial tubes, which causes them to couvey the impression, to which the term *pulse* is applied ?

7. What are Poiseuille's opinions upon this subject, and what means did he take to establish his opinions?

8. What irregularities in the vessels given off from the arch of the aorta are you acquainted with, and can you mention any of the inferior animals in which the irregularities you allude to constitute the normal condition?

9. Mention the nerves included by Mr. Bell in his respiratory system.

10. How is the 8th pair of nerves subdivided ?

11. Where does the pneumo-gastric nerve arise ?

12. What are the functional endowments of this nerve at its origin?

13. Is it similarly endowed throughout its entire course? and if not, state the source from whence it derives any additional properties.

14. Mention the principal branches given off from the preumo-gastric nerve in its course, assigning to each branch is principal function.

15. What anatomical elements are necessary for the manifestation of the reflex function ?

16. Give an example of the reflex function, in which the sympathetic nerve is concerned, and mention the part it takes in the production of the phenomenon.

17. What term did Bichat apply to the sympathetic system of nerves ?

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THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. What are the outlines of the hypothesis of John Browne (the "Brunonian System")?

2. In what country of Europe did the Brunonian docting obtain most adherents ?

3. Name the most celebrated physicians who have adopted and taught the Brunonian doctrine.

4. Give the hypothesis of Cullen with reference to the causes of the different stages in a paroxysm of fever.

5. What is the doctrine of Broussais with respect to fere?
6. Give the symptoms, complications, diagnosis, prognom and treatment of duodenitis.

7. Mention the more recent opinions of different patholgists as to the nature of the organic changes present in the disease "cirrhosis."

8. Parisitic animals are classified "ectozoa" and "entoza," by Rudolphi : explain the terms, and give the varieties whit most frequently occur under each class in the human subject

9. What are the distinctive characters of the tænia solim and tænia lata?

10. Name the several calculous diatheses; give general directions for the proper treatment of each as far as regard diet, regimen, &c.; give also prescriptions in the Lam language.

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2. Name the put the bladder, givin stating how the per 3. How is the contain?

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PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the course of the rectum, and state how it is divided.

2. Name the parts in immediate contact with the base of the bladder, giving their relative position, and especially stating how the peritoneum is circumstanced with respect to it. 3. How is the femoral sheath formed, and what does it contain?

 What are the boundaries of the femoral ring; and what is the position of the deep epigastric artery with respect to it?
Describe the fascia lata of the upper third of the thigh, with the formation and position of the saphenic opening.

6. Describe the inguino femoral, or Scarpa's space. Name the parts found in it, and give their relative position.

7. Give the relations of that part of the popliteal artery which lies on the popliteus muscle; and state what parts you would have to cut through or remove to expose it, proceeding from behind forwards.

8. Describe the posterior mediastinum. Name the parts it contains, and give their relation to each other.

9. What difference is there between the extent, origin and relations of the right and left subclavian arteries ?

-10. What difference is there between the extent, origin and relations of the right and left carotid arteries ?

11. Give the boundaries of the anterior inferior triangle of the neck.

12. Name the parts found in the above-named triangle of the right side.

13. Name the parts found in the corresponding triangle of the left side.

14. Give the relations of the parts found in those triangles; and state the points in which they differ from each other.

15. Describe and give the relations of the parotid gland, with the course of its duct, and the relative position of such parts as are found passing through its substance.

EDICINE

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OBSTETRICS.

1. Enumerate the different methods of operating for the induction of premature labour; and state which of them you prefer.

2. What cases are properly the objects for the operation for the induction of premature labour?

8. Enumerate the class of cases in which the operation of version is applicable, and state the object of it.

 What are the more important precautions to be observed during the performance of the operation of Podalic version?
State the nature of the aid afforded by the vectis.

6. Of cases of difficult parturition from impediments to the birth, enumerate those, if any, to which craniotomy my be applicable.

7. What are the dangers to the mother from the performance of this operation ?

8. Enumerate the class of cases suitable for the operation of Hysterotomy.

9. What are the principal causes of retention of the placenta, and what are the rules of practice to be observed?

10. Enumerate the indications of treatment proper to be observed in hæmorrhage, occurring before labour, during labour, and after the process of delivery.

11. In what points do the two varieties of accidental and unavoidable hæmorrhage differ remarkably?

12. Describe the varieties of puerperal convulsions, and the diagnosis of each.

13. Enumerate the indications of treatment proper to be adopted in each of those varieties. 1. Describe 2. Explain t of zinc.

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1. Describe the process for preparing tartar emetic. 2. Explain the changes which occur in preparing sulphate

of zinc. 3. State the properties and uses of sulphate of zinc.

4. How is bitartrate of potash obtained? What are its medicinal uses?

5. From what plant is scammony obtained? With what substances is it most frequently adulterated? What is the best test of its purity?

6. What are the most frequent adulterations of disulphate of quinine, and what are the tests for detecting them ?

7. How is hydrochloric acid prepared? It often contains sulphuric acid: how is the presence of the latter acid detected?

8. How is the diluted hydrocyanic acid prepared? What are its properties and uses ?

9. With what acid is morphia combined in opium?

10. What are the actions and uses of digitalis?

11. From what drug is strychnia procured? Is the officinal strychnia pure?

12. In what diseases is strychnia given; and what effects follow its administration ?

13. How is sulphuric æther prepared ?

14. What is iodine? What are its properties?

15. Describe the process generally adopted for preparing, iodide of potassium.

16. What are the principal preparations of mercury? 17. Explain the changes that occur when solution of corrosive sublimate is mixed with lime water.

CHEMISTRY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the method of preparing hydrogen; give the theory of the process.

2. Describe the method of preparing chlorine, give the theory of the process, and mention the principal properties of the gas.

How may the presence of sulphuric acid be detected?
What is the composition of the so-called chloride of lime?

5. Give the method of preparing caustic potassa.

6. Give the best method of preparing iodide of potassium.

7. What is the antidote for oxide of lead, and the reason of its efficacy ?

8. What is the antidote for corrosive sublimate?

9. Give the method of preparing white precipitate, and state its composition.

10. Give the different methods of detecting arsenic.

11. Mention the best antidote for white arsenic, and explain its action.

12. How is hydrocyanic acid prepared, how is its strength estimated, and its presence detected, and what is the antidote for it ?

13. How is opium detected?

14. Mention the alkaloids contained in opium, and give the method of preparing morphia ?

15. What alkaloids are contained in cinchona bark, and how are they extracted?

16. Mention the substances usually employed for adulterating the sulphate of quinine, and state how they may be detected.

17. Give the method of preparing and detecting oxalic acid, and mention the best antidote.

18. Mention the principal constituents of urinary calculi.

19. Mention the principal constituents of blood.

20. Of what do biliary concretions consist, and in what other parts of the body is this substance found?

21. What is the composition of gouty concretions, and how may the acid contained in them be detected ?

21. Explain the cause of animal heat.

23. Explain why milk, from its chemical constitution, is so well adapted for nourishment in the first periods of life.

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12. In what other? 13. Enumera 14. Describe

hyo-glossus mu 15. What wa cular contractio 16. What wa property of con 17. In which suppose this co 18. What of contractility ?

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 geniohyo-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 ?

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THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Give a definition of the order phlegmasiæ, according to Cullen.

2. What are the peculiarities of inflammation of serom membrane?

3. There are certain peculiarities which characterise the various degrees of inflammation of mucous membrane; describe some of the more prominent.

4. What do you understand by idiosyncracy?

5. Give examples of idiosyncracies.

6. What do you mean by diathesis?

7. Mention some of the more frequent diatheses.

8. Enumerate the symptoms, causes and consequences of ischuria renalis.

9. What are the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of purpura hæmorrhagica?

10. In the stethoscopic exploration of the chest, when you find the "*tintement métallique*," what alterations of structure does its presence indicate ?

1. Name the for hat sympathetic f in patients who has uppuration after phronic local affect

2. What are the in the skin and su 3. How do you part, from the cor pearance, supposi 4. How do you of an inflamed par

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6. How do you 7. What are th tion?

8. Are some st inflammation that examples.

9. Of which endeavour to ava 10. How does patient's life after plicated with per 11. When acut nate in mortifica 12. Are the te mes by some a designate differe those different co 13. What first mortification; a separated from t 14. How wou incipient mortifie a robust subject 15. What are humid gangrene

SURGERY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Name the form, and describe the leading symptoms of hat sympathetic febrile disturbance which usually supervenes in patients who have suffered from long-continued and profuse uppuration after severe injuries, or from any considerable about local affection with which the constitution sympathizes.

2. What are the physical characters of inflammation seated in the skin and subcutaneous cellular membrane ?

3. How do you account for the swelling of the inflamed part, from the commencement of the tumefaction to its disapperance, supposing the inflammation to end in resolution?

4. How do you account for the suddenly increased redness of an inflamed part, at the very commencement of inflammation?

5. What is the appearance of blood drawn by venesection from patients labouring under acute inflammation and inflammatory fever ?

6. How do you account for the appearance of such blood?

7. What are the several different terminations of inflamma-

8. Are some structures more subject to one termination of inflammation than to other terminations? If so, give some examples.

9. Of which termination of inflammation do we usually endeavour to avail ourselves in the treatment of wounds?

18. How does this termination of inflammation save a patient's life after penetrating wounds of the abdomen, complicated with perforation of the stomach or intestines?

11. When acute inflammation of the skin is about to terminate in mortification, what is the appearance of the skin?

12. Are the terms gangrene and sphacelus used as synonimes by some authors on Surgery, and by others applied to designate different conditions of a part; and, if so, what are those different conditions?

13. What first indicates the cessation of the spreading of mortification; and by what natural process are dead parts separated from the contiguous living parts?

14. How would you treat, both locally and constitutionally, incipient mortification, resulting from acute inflammation, in a robust subject?

15. What are the most marked differences between dry and humid gangrene?

DICINE.

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chest, when you ons of structure 16. What is an abscess? In what tissue are abscess usually seated; and what forms of inflammation are concerns in their production?

17. At what period after formation would you open a abscess seated beneath a fascia or broad muscle? Give de reason for opening it at the period you may mention.

18. What would especially determine you in opening, chronic abscess?

19. What is the appearance of a healthy ulcer when healing

20. How would you treat a case of severe concussion of the brain, both during the state of insensibility and collapse, an also after re-action has taken place? Give your reasons in the treatment; and state what you would further do, if, no withstanding the treatment, the pulse should become quid and hard, and headache or delirium should supervene.

21. What are the symptoms common to most dislocational

22. What most opposes the reduction of dislocations; at at what period after dislocation does this power exert the last opposition ?

23. In dislocation of the ankle joint, the tibia being in placed from the astragalus inwards, what bone is broken; and how do you recognise this form of dislocation?

24. What are the signs of dislocation of the ankle juin when the tibia is thrown forwards?

25. In what position would you place the foot in relation to the tible in these dislocations (after reduction)? How has would you keep the joint motionless; and what treatment would you direct after the removal of the splints or other apparatus?

26. How would you treat fracture of the clavicle?

27. How is transverse fracture of the patella ordinarily caused; and how would you treat it? Give the reasons in the treatment.

28. What are the important anatomical differences between direct and oblique inguinal hernia, both having emerged from the external abdominal ring ?

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PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Name the parts found in the male pelvis, and give their relative position.

2. Trace the peritoneum through the male pelvis, proceeding from behind forwards, and naming the processes which it forms.

3. Give the boundaries of the ischio-rectal fossa, and name the parts found in it, proceeding from behind forwards.

4. Give the relations of that part of the femoral artery which corresponds to the middle third of the thigh.

5. What parts would require to be cut through or removed to expose the above-named portion of artery, proceeding from before backwards?

6. Describe the course and relations of the anterior tibial artery.

7. Describe the anterior mediastinum; and state what is found in it in the adult subject.

8. What openings are found in the diaphraghm; and how are they situated with respect to each other?

9. Describe the aortic opening of the diaphraghm; and name the parts which pass through it, giving their relative position.

10. What parts form the roots of the lungs; and state what difference exists between the relative position of those parts on the right and left sides?

11. How are the roots of the lungs bounded? Give both sides.

12. Describe the arch of the aorta; and state what branches it gives off, and where.

13. Describe the course and relations of the brachial artery.

14. Give the boundaries of the posterior inferior triangle of the neck.

15. Name the parts found in the above triangle, stating their relative position, and what you would have to remove to expose them.



King's College, Toronto.

22

ACULȚÉ OF MEDICINE.

22

PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS: HILABY TERMS 1848.

EXAMINERS.

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PROF.	Сворт	 Chemistry.
	GWYNNE	 Anatomy and P
	KING	
	BEAUMONT	 Surgery.
	HEBRICK .	 Obstetrics.
	NICOL	 Materia Media
<u></u>	SULLIVAN	 Practical Anato

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Give a general description of the medulla oblongata. 2. What are the anatomical constituent parts entering into its composition ?

3. Trace these several parts upwards towards encephalon, and downwards into the medulla spinalis.

4. What nerves apparently originate from the medulla oblongata?

5. Over what functions does this portion of the nervous system preside ?

6. How many species of nervous matter enter into the constitution of the medulla spinalis ?

7. Mention their relative positions, and the appearance presented in a transverse section of the marrow.

9. Describe the mode in which the spinal nerves arise from, or are connected with, the medulla spinalis.

10. What is the principal object of the respiratory function?

11. How is the animal heat maintained in carnivorous animals?

12. How is the animal heat maintained in herbivorous

.... Chemistry, Anatomy and Pu Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Practical Anatom

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. In what sense are the terms catarrh, coryza and influenza generally understood ?

2. Give the symptoms, prognosis and treatment in those affections.

3. How many forms of catarrh (giving the name of each form) has Laennec described in his work upon auscultation?

4. Give the symptoms, with the stethoscopic indications in each form.

5. Give also the prognosis and treatment in each.

6. In valvular disease of the heart, whether are the valves of the right or the left side more frequently affected ? Name the valves, and state the causes (in your opinion) why they are more subject to disease.

7. Is there any difference in the nature of the matter deposited in the valves of the one side and the other? If so, describe the principal difference.

8. Describe also as fully as you can the consequences of disease of each individual valve.

9. What are the causes of valvular disease ?---the symptoms, stethoscopic indications, prognosis and treatment?

10. What do you mean by the fatty degeneration of an organ, and what organs of the body are most subject to such degeneration ?

11. Describe the difference between the fatty degeneration of the heart, and the deposition of fat upon or in its substance.

12. Are both forms of the affection of that organ dangerous, and which the more so?

13. Give the symptoms, as far as you are able, and the usual termination of each form when affecting the heart.

14. What directions would you give a patient; in whose heart you suspected either of those affections to exist?

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Name the several dislocations of the elbow joint.

2. What are the symptoms of dislocation of the proximal end of radius, upwards and in front of the humerus?

3. What structures are lacerated in this dislocation ?

4. Is there any particular difficulty in effecting reduction of this dislocation, unless a certain mode of extension is employed? and if so, what is it?

5. What are the ordinary pathological changes taking place in an artery, previous to and during the formation and progress of aneurism arising without wound?

6. What are Hodgson's views on this subject, and in what do they differ from Scarpa's ?

7. How do you distinguish from other tumours, aneurism seated externally to the great cavities of the body ?

8. What difference as to the certainty of diagnosis is frequently met with, during the early and later periods of its progress?

9. What gives rise to this difference ?

10. When a cure [i. e. an obliteration of the aneurismal sec] takes place without the aid of surgery, what are the changes, both in the aneurism, and in the branches of the diseased vessel?

11. What is the minimum of surgical interference usually requisite for the cure of aneurism ?

12. What processes effecting a cure, follow the application of a small tightly-tied ligature on an artery, the ligature being placed on the proximal (the cardiac) side of the ameurism?

13. There is an operation for aneurism, called Brasdor's, in which the ligature is not placed on the cardiac side of the se, but on the distal side : state on what artery alone this operation is found to be successful, and why it fails on other atteries.

14. In what cases should it be preferred to ligature of the attery on the cardiac side of the sac?

15. Describe the course of femoral hernia, beginning a its exit from the abdomen, and stating the usual direction in which the hernia enlarges.

16. In cases in which the obturator artery arises by a common trunk with the epigastric, does it often take a come [in relation to femoral hernia] by which it would be in danger of injury in the operation for this form of strangulated hernia?

17. Describe its usual course when arising by a comma trunk with the epigastric artery, i. e. in relation to femona hernia.

18. Describe also its other—its very unusual course in relation to this form of hernia, and state what would be the result with this condition of parts if the femoral ring was divided upwards, i. e. towards the umbilicus, or if divided inwards, i. e. towards the symphysis publs.

19. Describe the processes by which reparation of simple fractures of the long bones is effected, supposing the inetured surfaces to be retained during the cure in apposition 20. How would you treat transverse fracture of the

patella, accompanied by great separation of the fragments?

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PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Give the boundaries of the anterior division of the perineum.

2. Name the parts found in the above-mentioned division. 3. What parts have you in connexion or relation with the

central point of the perineum ?

5. How are the posterior false ligaments of the bladder formed, and what do they contain ?

6. Give the attachments and the relations of the pelvic surface of the levator ani.

7. Describe the position of the pancreas, and give its relations.

8. What are the attachments of the mesentery, and what parts are contained between its layers ?

9. Give the boundaries of the foramen of Winslow.

10. Describe the costo-coracoid ligament, and say what parts pass through it.

11. Give the attachments of the pericardium, and say what relation it has to the thoracic parietes.

12. Give the relations of the first division of the left subclavian artery.

13. Give the boundaries of the upper aperture of the thorax.

14. Name the parts which pass through the above-mentioned aperture, and give their relative positions, beginning in the mesial line and describing each side separately.

15. Describe the circle of Willis; then commencing anteriorly, name the parts found within it.

16. Give the origin, course and termination of either of the lateral sinuses, and state to what part of the cranium it corresponds.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Of cases of difficult parturition from impediments to the birth, enumerate those which may be obviated by the us of the forceps.

2. Give any other instances of tedious labours which might be relieved by the forceps.

3. Enumerate the dangers to be apprehended from the long pressure of the head against the soft parts of the mother in the second stage.

4. Give in detail the precautions to be observed previou to the application of the forceps; also the method of operating.

5. What are the difficulties to be obviated by mutilating operations on the child?

6. Describe the mode of performing embryotomy, and state the precautions to be observed to ensure the utmost safety to the structures of the mother.

7. What cases are properly the objects of the operation for the induction of premature labour?

7. Enumerate the causes of uterine hæmorrhage during gestation and parturition, recognising the distinction of accidental and unavoidable hæmorrhage.

8. Enumerate the indications of treatment proper to be adopted in cases of hæmorrhage occurring, 1st, before labour; 2d, during labour; and 3d, after delivery.

9. What are the rules of practice to be observed in the management of retained placenta?

10. What are the kinds of labour which require the operation of turning, and what are the precautions to be observed during the performance of that operation?

11. Enumerate the varieties of puerperal convulsion, and the indications of treatment proper to be adopted in each variety.

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medicinal proper 22. From what how is it prepare

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MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

1. State the actions and uses of colocynth.

2. From what source is sulphate of magnesia obtained ?

3. What is the active principle of elaterium ?

4. Give the actions and uses of elaterium.

5. What bark is sometimes substituted for cusparia or angustura bark; and what consequences ensue from such substitution?

6. Describe the method of preparing the tincture of the sesquichloride of iron.

7. Give the process for preparing sulphate of iron.

8. State the actions and uses of the preparations of iron.

9. Give the method of preparing oxide of zinc. Mention the substance with which it is most commonly adulterated, and state how such adulteration may be detected.

10. Describe the process for preparing the trisnitrate of bismuth or white bismuth. Give its actions and uses.

11. State the actions and uses of henbane.

12. What is the active principle of belladonna? What are the actions and uses of belladonna?

18. Describe the method of preparing sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

14. Give the actions and uses of ergot.

15. Give the chemical history, and the actions and uses of cantharides.

16. How is biborate of soda obtained? By what characters is it distinguished?

17. Give the natural and chemical history of buchu, and state its actions and uses.

18. What is senega? What are its actions and uses?

19. How is sulphuric acid prepared? What antidotes would you employ in poisoning by this acid?

20. From what source is carbonate of potash obtained, and how is it prepared? What are the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by carbonate of potash?

21. How is the liquor potassæ prepared? What are its medicinal properties and uses?

22. From what sources is carbonate of soda obtained, and how is it prepared ? How is it distinguished from carbonate of potash ?

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CHEMISTRY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Give the best processes for preparing oxygen, and the theory of each process.

2. In what substances is iodine found? Describe the method of preparing it, and give the theory of the process

3. How is carbonate of soda now prepared on the large scale ?

4. What is the composition of ammonia, and how is a prepared ?

5. Why is it necessary to use a considerable quantity of water in the preparation of caustic potassa?

6. Mention the principal minerals which yield the following substances—arsenic, mercury, antimony, bismuth, copper and boracic acid.

7. Give the four best tests for arsenic.

8. Give the best test for salts of mercury, and mention the antidote for corrosive sublimate.

9. Describe the old test for prussic acid, and also Liebig's new one, giving the theory of each process.

10. What change does benzoic acid undergo when taken into the system ?

11. Give the composition of the oil of Gaultheria procumbens.

12. How is chloroform prepared, what is its composition, and in what relation does it stand to formic acid?

13. Give the process for preparing quinine.

14. What is guinoidine?

15. What is the best test for strychnine?

16. What is the composition of urea, how is it prepared and in what state does it exist in the urine ?

17. Mention the other principal constituents of urias, both in health and disease.

18. Mention those azotized substances common both animals and vegetables.

19. Mention the substances contained in the blood.

20. How may blood stains be detected?

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Give a description of the scapula.

2. Mention the several muscles attached to it. 3. Enumerate the various structures found entering into

the constitution of the joints. 4. To what purposes in the animal economy is the yellow

elastic tissue made subservient? 5. Give the best example of this tissue in the human body.

6. In what class of muscles is the unstriped muscular fibre found?

7. What are the general characters of this class of muscles?

8. What are the forces which contribute to circulate the blood in the arterial vessels ?

9. To what forces is the circulation of the blood in the capillary vessels attributable?

10. How is the circulation in the venous tubes promoted? 11. What causes can you assign for the phenomenon of venous pulsation?

12. How do you account for the first stethoscopic sound of the heart in the normal condition of the organ?

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. What do you mean by the theory, and what by the practice of medicine ?

2. Illustrate each by an example.

3. Give as fully as you can the extent of the meaning of the term pathology.

4. Explain the meaning of the term therapeutics, and state how far the science is connected with the subjects of the first question.

5. Under what circumstances would you pronquee the body in a state of health, and what in a state of disease?

6. Are the actions of certain medicines affected or modified by the nature of the diseases for the cure of which they are prescribed ? If so,

7. Name the medicines whose actions are generally s affected or modified, and also the diseases influencing them

8. Is not the continued use of certain medicines, even in ordinary doses, sometimes dangerous and even fatal? If sa, name the medicines, and the diseases in the treatment of which they are generally prescribed.

9. What are the symptoms which precede the deleterious or fatal effects of the medicines alluded to in the last quetion?

10. Please to name any medicinal agent with which you are acquainted, the continued use of which may sometime suddenly prove fatal.

11. What do you mean by cedema of the lungs, and under what circumstances does it exist?

12. Give the symptoms, prognosis, diagnosis, and treatment of cedema of the lungs.

13. Is inflammation modified by the nature of the tissue in which it may exist? If so, state what are the chief modifications.

14. Who first proposed to classify diseases according to the tissues in which they exist?

1. What are the the extremities ?

PRINCIPLE

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ture of the neck of the limb, and the r 7. What are th popliteal artery?

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. What are the symptoms common to most dislocations of the extremities ?

2. In which of these dislocations is lengthening of the luxated limb a necessary consequence of the injury?

3. Name the four ordinary dislocations of the hip joint.

4. What are the signs of dislocation of the head of the femur into the foramen ovale ?

5. In what direction should extension be made in order to reduce this dislocation, how should the pelvis be fixed, and what is especially to be guarded against in effecting the reduction, and how guarded against?

6. Which dislocation of the hip joint most resembles fracture of the neck of the femur, so far as regards the length of the limb, and the rotation of the femur ?

7. What are the diagnostic signs of aneurism of the popliteal artery ?

8 What has been the ordinary operation for its cure, since the time of Hunter?

9. What is the most common cause of death in consequence of this operation ?

10. How is this cause of death induced?

11. What is aneurism by anastomosis?

12. What are the diagnostic signs of this disease?

13. What is usually meant by aneurismal varix?

14. What did Breschet describe as varicose aneurism?

15. Describe the coverings of femoral hernia, and how they are formed.

16. Does the tumor formed by femoral hernia, or that formed by inguinal hernia, after its passage through the external addominal ring, lie nearest to the symphysis pubis? i.e. if both kinds of hernia exist at the same time, on the same side, what would be their relative positions to the symphysis pubis?

17. What are the parts bounding the mouth of the sac of femoral hernia on the iliac side, on the pubic side, anteriorly and posteriorly?

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18. Describe the course of direct inguinal hernja; commencing at its exit from the cavity of the abdomen.

19. Name the several coverings of the hernial sac, and how far it is invested by them.

20. Describe the relations of the epigastric artery and d the spermatic cord to this form of hernia.

1. Give the r of the Ischio-r usual depth from 2. Give the e 3. At what triangular ligan 4. What por the peritoneum 5. Describe the ligaments i 6. Name the urinary bladded 7. Give the the parts found 8. Give the num.

9. Give the 10. Give th which corresp 11. Describ right and left 12. Descrif through which space.

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PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Give the names of the parts found on the external wall of the Ischio-rectal fossa, with their relative position and usual depth from the surface.

2. Give the extent and position of the artery of the bulb. 3. At what point does the Urethra pass through the triangular ligament?

4. What portion of the rectum is in actual contact with the peritoneum?

5. Describe the vesical fold of the pelvic fascia, and name the ligaments it forms.

6. Name the parts found on the lateral surface of the urinary bladder, and give their relative positions.

7. Give the attachments of the lesser omentum, and name the parts found between its layers.

8. Give the relations of the vertical portion of the duodenum.

9. Give the relations of the left kidney.

10. Give the relations of that part of the brachial artery which corresponds to the middle third of the arm.

11. Describe the differences which exist between the right and left lungs.

12. Describe and give the boundaries of the opening through which the femoral artery passes into the popliteal space.

13. Give the origin, course and termination of the right subclavian artery.

14. Give the relations of the third portion of the abovenamed artery, and state what parts you would have to remove to expose it.

15. Give the origin, course and termination of the longitudinal sinus, and state to what part of the cranium it corresponds.

16. What parts are found passing through the substance of the parotid gland ?