

regard to medical curriculum of study to be allowed the homœopaths, eclectics, or other specialists, but in all fundamental branches and matriculation examination, the medical examination be equally strict and alike to all.—*Mail*.

SIR WM. WITHEY GULL, Bart., M.D. Born nine and fifty years ago in Essex, and sent early to Guy's Hospital in London.—Sir Wm. Gull has led a laborious life and achieved brilliant results. As a young man he conceived an enthusiasm for medicine which he retains to this day, and therewith a large idea of the various kinds of knowledge required for its faithful practice, which has caused him to address himself to a very large sphere of scientific inquiry. For in all science he devoutly believes so thoroughly as to hold that it alone is sufficient to raise, and will in course of time raise, the human race toward if not to perfection. In this frame of mind has he come to his work, has manfully wrestled with every kind of ascertained facts that could bear on his profession, has added much to them, and has obtained from them by passing them through his singularly clear and unprejudiced reasoning faculties, results which to many have seemed astounding. He is sparing of drugs, and observing of the patient, believing rather in physiological physic founded upon a study of individual peculiarities, than in the confident administration of medicine according to art, and seeking less to battle with disease violently as with an enemy, than to woo Nature gently, as a friend to that restoration of her functions which he has so often achieved. He has filled and still fills many of the most honourable offices of his profession, and three years ago he was made a Baronet and Extraordinary Physician to the Queen, after his famous achievement of snatching the Prince from death. He is a philosopher and a man of strong will, yet of gentle presence, with soothing manners and a hawk's eye; precisely the kind of man to give comfort and confidence to the sick, of whom there are hundreds to record and remember that he is one of the most successful of those who have addressed themselves and given their lives to the relief of human suffering and the salvation of human life.—*Vanity Fair*.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ENGLAND, IN NOVEMBER.—

Medicine. 1. Describe a typical case of typhoid fever with its treatment. For what other diseases might it be mistaken, and how would you distinguish between them? 2. Mention the chief morbid changes to which the valves of the heart are liable. State the effects produced on the walls and cavities of the heart by these affections: and give the leading signs by which they might be recognized during life. 3. Indicate the medical qualities of the following preparations, of the class of cases in which they are used, together with the doses:—Extract *ergotæ liquidum*; *tinct. digitalis*; *claterium*, *ether sulph.*; *acidum gallicum*; *extract belladonnæ*; *plumbi acetat*; *hydrargyri perchloridum*; *liquor arsenicalis*. Surgical Anatomy and Surgery.—1. Describe the dissection required to expose the right common carotid artery; on what part would you place a ligature? 2. Mention the structures divided in a circular amputation through the middle of the arm; 3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of *dolirium tremens* following injuries. 4. What are the microscopic appearances presented by articular cartilage when undergoing the changes described as absorption? 5. Give the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of *psosas abscess*. 6. What are the symptoms of a complete transverse laceration of the urethra in the perineum? How would you treat the injury? And what would be the most probable results? (Candidates are requested to answer at least four—including one of the first two—out of the six questions. *Fellowship examinations. Nov. 25th*. Describe minutely all the changes observed in the vessel, its branches, and its contents during the repair of a large artery after ligature. 2. What are the causes of non-union after fracture of a long bone? Describe the treatment you would adopt to obtain union. 3. Mention the conditions, local and general, co-existent with the fracture of the skull? Which would guide you to a decision as to the propriety of trephining. 4. A man is the subject of strangulated inguinal hernia, with well marked symptoms. Taxis is applied, and the rupture passes back into the abdomen. Four hours afterwards, when the