

L'Union Médicale and the *Gazette Médicale de Lyon* still carry on a disputation respecting the propriety of advertising being permitted in medical journals. The Lyons journal says it cannot be necessary, for "our journal lives, and so do half a dozen more, who allow none of these lying documents (as he calls them) admission. The *Gazette Médicale de Paris*, the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, the *Archives Générales*, the *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, also all do well, and yet none of them admit advertisements."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE Hunterian oration, now biennially given in the theatre of the above institution, was on Saturday last delivered by Professor Gulliver, F.R.C.S., before an unusually large audience. The orator, who was received most enthusiastically, commenced by admitting the difficulty at this day of finding absolute newness for comments on the valuable records of Hunter. In his time physiology and zoology were so oppressed by mere facts as to be in danger of sinking under their number, confusion, and weight, until he so surveyed and arranged them as to show their affinities and contrasts. Long before there had, indeed, been a sort of dead order, which it was reserved for his genius to mould by expositions of relation and difference, of unity of progression, or continuity of transition, or development, into a living method. No one can properly contemplate Hunter's unrivalled museum in connection with his writings without perceiving this great truth, nor without being impressed with the force of evidence by which the master spirit was led to the impressive and crowning conclusion that life is independent of or precedent to organisation. Moreover, a somewhat familiar acquaintance with his works has long since taught us to look up to him as the foreteller of many principles or central phenomena, only recently become well known by new or improved means of research, and claimed as late discoveries, in utter ignorance of his earlier observations. Among other instances, his description of the leading fact in the formation of the buffy coat of the blood was particularly worth notice, not only from its importance, but also because his priority in this respect was so little known or even suspected, and so long completely hidden, that it was left for Professor Gulliver to point out, in his course of lectures lately delivered, how the immortal Hunter had anticipated the main result of the excellent observations of Schroeder van der Kolk, Nasse, Henle, Wagner, and Wharton Jones. The orator then gave an elaborate history of the fibrine of the blood, and its vital endowments, of deep interest to the medical profession, together with notices of those physiologists who had confirmed Hunter's views on this important subject. Mr. Gulliver severely censured some of the authors of books, more particularly German works, placed in the hands of our pupils. "What," he asked, "is this plasma, protoplasm, blastema, or cytoplasm of these Germans, but the coagulable lymph of our own illustrious Hunter?" He added, amid considerable applause, that we had now adduced sufficient evidence to show that the Hunterian doctrine respecting the blood stood yet in all the majestic simplicity of truth, really unaffected by the more complex tenets of Schleiden, Schwann, and Valentin; that, in fact, even this single scene in the great drama, this little episode in the grand epic of Hunter's labours, would alone be sufficient to show the depth of his genius, and entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of all posterity. Since the last address had been delivered death had numbered among its victims such worthy disciples

of Hunter as Quenell, Norman, Stanley, and Brodie. The three latter died full of years and in the enjoyment of all that should accompany old age. Professor Quenell was early lost to science. He was one of the first, if not the very first, in this country of those eminent men who devoted their talents exclusively to the abstract branches of the profession, regardless of the meaner considerations of practice and profit. Though Mr. Quenell, like Pope, might truly have complained of "that long disease, his life," he retained to the last his wonted serenity and affability, kindness, and humility, unaffected by the plagiarism of his labours abroad, or even by the pitiful attempts of anonymous slander at home. The orator, in conclusion, paid eloquent eulogiums on the characters of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Messrs. Stanley and Norman.

Association Intelligence.

NOTICE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS.

By desire of the Committee of Council, the General Secretary requests that the Local Secretaries will be good enough to forward to him the names of all New Members who join the Association through the Branches; as otherwise the JOURNAL cannot be sent to them.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, November 10th, 1862.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	Athenaeum, Corn Street, Bristol.	Thursday, Feb. 26, 7 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Ordinary.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Thursday, March 12th, 3 P.M.

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The next meeting will be held at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, March 5th, at 3 P.M.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Canterbury, February 10th, 1863.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

An ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on Thursday, March 12, at 3 P.M. Notice of papers, etc., to be sent to the Honorary Secretary.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Liverpool, February 18th, 1863.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Friday, February 13th, under the presidency of ROBERT BLAIKIE, Esq., of Oswestry. A goodly number of members were present. Letters were received from many others, regretting that, in consequence of the great amount of sickness prevailing at the present time, they were unable to attend; and suggesting summer or autumn as a better period of the year for the meeting. This point was referred to the consideration of the Council of the Branch.

The President then gave an excellent and brief address.

Papers. The following papers were read.

1. On the Present Treatment of Disease. By W. Newman, M.D.
2. Case of Hæmorrhagic Diathesis complicated with Renal Disease, producing Total Blindness: Dissection of the Eyes. By Professor Wharton Jones.
3. Case of Traumatic Tetanus from Compound Frac-

ture of Leg, in which Recovery took place on Division of the Internal Saphenous Nerve. By Samuel Wood, Esq.

4. A Handful of Scraps; being Short and Practical Notes on several Medical and Surgical Subjects and Formulae for the Elegant Selection of the Gum Resins. By W. W. Morris, Esq., Clun.

5. Case of Lithotomy, in which Phagedænic Ulceration occurred, and Recovery after the Administration of Oxygen Gas. By William Eddowes, Esq.

New Members. The following members were then elected:—Charles J. Covernton, L.R.C.P.Edin.; William Eddowes, jun., Esq., M.R.C.S.

The members afterwards dined together, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

had very restless nights. The husband lived separately, and was healthy.

2. The subject of disease was a military servant, a married man, who suffered from secondary and tertiary symptoms after intercourse with a woman known to be constitutionally syphilitic. Attempts to trace any primary lesion in this man failed.

3. The infection of a female by labial contact with diseased secretions from secondary lesions upon the lips of a male. The disease so produced in the female commenced as an irritable and indolent fissure upon the mucous membrane of the lower lip.

The writer next adverted to the evolution and succession of syphilitic symptoms as ordinarily witnessed among soldiers.

Under the cutaneous affections, he particularly remarked upon the mixed character of these; the majority of cases partaking of more than one affection at the same time, and upon the same or different parts of the body. Although great modifications in the future health and efficiency of the soldier were, doubtless, the result of syphilitic infection, yet cases of the more severe and intractable forms of constitutional disease were not very common.

With the view to prognosis, the writer said it was important to inquire, what relation, if any, has the severity of the primaries to those of the latter symptoms? From a consideration of his own observations, he inferred that the following were as approximate expressions to the truth as the facts warranted:—

1. The greater the induration, and the longer the period during which primaries remain unhealed, the more certain will it be that the constitutional infection will be severe.

2. The amount of ulceration, etc., of the primary sore stands in some relation to the worse and more intractable forms of secondary lesions—*e. g.*, the pustular, erythematous, and eruptive eruptions,—the unhealthy ulcerations, nodes, and gummatous tumours.

The writer then passed to those cases in which there was an irregular evolution and succession of the stages and symptoms of syphilitic disease. Assuming that, when an indurated sore has been recognised, some specific treatment has been employed, and that soldiers are exposed to changes of climate, etc., we might infer, what is actually the case, that the constitutional symptoms would be irregular in their appearance and varied in their kind. As illustrative of his remarks, the author cited:—

1. A case of Hunterian chancre unhealed at the end of three months, when syphilitic rheumatism, and a node upon the left parietal bone appeared.

2. A case in which, three years after a sore upon the external integument of the penis, a soldier suffered from two attacks of jaundice, anaemia, nodes upon the tibiae, synovitis of left knee-joint, and rheumatism, without any history of secondary symptoms having been traced.

3. A case of repeated epileptic attacks, with violent pain in the head (upon which a node appeared), cured by specific treatment. The subject of the disease had suffered from repeated attacks of venereal disease, but not from any primary disease for two years and a half previously.

4. A case of chronic dyspepsia, slight icterus, pseudo-epilepsy, and paralysis of the third nerve. History of syphilitic attack two years before. Treated then by mercury. No history of secondary symptoms elicited by close questioning.

5. A case of osteocopic pains, paralysis of seventh nerve, followed by lichen and iritis, in a man undischarged from hospital for primary disease.

6. One of secondary syphilis, in which symptoms of intracranial inflammation appeared, followed by marked alteration of manner, loss of memory, dirty habits, etc.

7. Case in which there were—first, symptoms indica-

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1863.

B.G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.
REPORT UPON SYPHILIS, IN ITS MANIFESTATIONS AS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE.

BY JEFFREY A. MARSTON, M.D., ROYAL ARTILLERY.

[Communicated by HENRY LEE, Esq., F.R.C.S.]

AFTER referring to a previous paper,* the writer gave a short *résumé* of prevailing doctrines. Upon the subject of one attack of true syphilis affording an immunity against a second, the writer made some remarks illustrative of its general truth, to which, however, there were a few rare exceptions. Under this category he gave a case, in which a soldier had been treated twice during eighteen months for indurated chancre.

The writer next briefly adverted to the comparatively modern reaction relative to the contagious character of secondary syphilis. He then passed to the subject of secondary sores upon the penis, commencing either by a recrudescence in the cicatrix of a former sore, or upon some part not previously diseased. These he described under three heads:—1. Such secondary lesions may commence as a circumscribed patch of purple or bluish redness, very slightly raised, from which the epithelium is shed, the surface becoming abraded, cracked, or covered with ill-formed and degenerating epithelial products. 2. This purplish-red spot, after becoming raised, takes on a chronic ulceration, similar to that of the scooped-out ulcers seen upon the tonsils. The first variety corresponds with, and often accompanies, a squamous or erythematous exanthem; the latter appears allied to the syphilitic tubercle, the ulceration of which plays so important a part in the evolution of syphilis in some subjects. 3. The third variety appears as a persistence of the ulceration, or an unhealed condition of the chancre, which becomes transformed into a mucous tubercle, as described by Ricord. Of these he gave illustrative cases.

Upon syphilitic infection, contracted from some other source than contact with a virus obtained from a primary lesion, the following were cited as in all probability instances:—

1. A wife and two children. The former had syphilitic nodes and an ulcerating tubercle upon the lower extremity. Of the latter (who slept with her) one was an infant, in whom the disease was probably hereditary, though not congenital in its outward manifestations; the other was a girl of five years, with anaemia, non-ulcerated sore-throat, engorged post-cervical glands, cutaneous syphilita of trunk, with psoriasis palmaris. All

* Syphilis, with reference to the more mixed and unusual forms of the primary symptoms. *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, vol. xli.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.

TUESDAY....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Thomas Bryant, Lettsomian Lecture "On the Diseases of the Osseous System, and on Tumours, etc."—Royal Geographical.

TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Longmore, "On Two Cases of Kelis"; Dr. Robert Lee, "On the extent to which Human Life has been prolonged or abridged by Ovariotomy."—Zoological.

WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Pavay. Gulstonian Lectures. "On the Amyloid (so-called) and Fatty Degenerations."—Society of Arts.

THURSDAY. Royal—Antiquarian.

FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Pavay. Gulstonian Lectures. "On the Amyloid (so-called) and Fatty Degenerations."—Royal Institution.

SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys ..1092 Girls ..1016 }	2108	1346
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62		1986	1407
Barometer:			
Highest (Fri.) 30.502; lowest (Sun.) 29.829; mean, 30.170.			
Thermometer:			
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 88.9 degs.; (Sun.) 55 degs.			
In shade—highest (Wed.) 49.1 degs.; lowest (Fri.) 29.7 degs.			
Mean—40.7 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+2.1 degs.			
Range—during week, 19.4 degrees; mean daily, 12.6 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 84.			
Mean direction of wind, Variable.—Rain in inches, 0.03.			

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

THE LANCET AND SERVILITY.—The accusation of servility brought against the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL by the *Lancet*, means simply this: that the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL plays a slavish adhesion to the ordinary sentiments of honour and of courtesy, which are supposed to regulate the intercourse of gentlemen as well as of members of the medical profession.

AERIAL, SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.—The *Chemical News* tells us, in a lecture by Mr. Glaisher on the above subject, "that the scientific results of these ascents have been but small." The risk of life was great enough, at all events.

AN OLD ASSOCIATE.—The term "Baruria" means simply "heavy urine": that is to say, urine presenting a high specific gravity. The derivation of the word is *Ba*pos, weight: *oupos*, urine. The paper of Dr. Handfield Jones to which our correspondent refers, indicates to what precise conditions the term is applicable.

MR. NAPPER'S letter shall appear next week.

THE LANCET AND DR. BURROWS.—SIR: As a member of the British Medical Association, I consider some steps should be taken to testify our abhorrence of the attack made upon our President by the editor of the *Lancet*. I think it must be obvious to all that such bitterness of spirit would not have been shewn, and certainly unnecessarily continued, had Dr. Burrows not been our President. This I consider the *Lancet* indirectly admits, when speaking of the President, the Editor, and the JOURNAL of the Association. It is needless for me to express my feelings with regard to the illiberal remarks uttered in the periodical before mentioned against Dr. Burrows, as I firmly believe the feelings of the whole profession are unanimous. In what manner these feelings can be best expressed to our excellent President, I must leave to others to decide. I am, etc., A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION. London, February 1863.

RUSSELL v. ADAMS.—The following is the verdict given by a competent tribunal—a jury of the defendant's own professional brethren—in the case of Russell v. Adams. On the occasion of the delivery of the Hunterian Oration last Saturday, at the Royal College of Surgeons, as the report runs—

"It deserves to be mentioned that as Mr. William Adams, Surgeon to the Orthopaedic Hospital, the late defendant in an action, which terminated in his favour, and which is now considered a gross conspiracy, entered the theatre, he received quite an ovation."

TREATMENT OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The Horse Guards treats their medical men very much as they would the lower kind of the trading community. We understand that, *pour encourager les autres*, they make the medical officer who passes a recruit, defective in vision, liable for the payment of the value of the said raw recruit's kit!

MR. COULSON AS SHERIFF.—This is the first appointment of Sheriff made in the county of Cornwall by the Prince of Wales.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., General Secretary.
Worcester, February 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT; Dr. J. MARSTON; Dr. F. T. R. TENISON; Dr. WILLIAM BUDD; Mr. W. E. C. NOURSE; Dr. T. J. WALKER; Mr. J. VOSE SOLON; Dr. DOBELL; Mr. S. WOOD; Mr. GRIFFIN; Mr. HUGH NORRIS; Mr. J. SPROWLE; Mr. WORDSWORTH; Dr. WILLIAM NEWMAN; Mr. H. GRAMSHAW; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON; Dr. LIONEL BEALE; Dr. CROMPTON; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; and Mr. T. M. STONE.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Illustrations of the Surgery of the Female Pelvic Organs. By H. Savage, M.D. London: 1863.
2. On Ringworm, Scald-Head, etc. By G. Ross, M.D. London: 1863.
3. The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum. By John Kirkman, M.D. 1863.
4. The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics. By G. S. Bedford, M.D. Third edition. New York: 1862.
5. Volumetrical Analysis. By Francis Sutton, F.C.S. London: 1863.
6. On the General Anatomy, etc., of *Limax Maximus*. By Dr. Lawson.
7. Memoir of Dr. E. Lyon.