

tion proved themselves to be the fittest men to fill the post, and this principle is applicable to the appointment of the medical officers connected with the Poor-law, as this is in reality a public service.

“Resolution v. That this meeting, considering the unity of purpose and good faith among members of the profession of vital importance to the cause of Poor-law medical reform, desires to express its unqualified disapproval of the conduct of those who not only treat this movement with neglect and apathy, but even act contrary to its principles.

“Resolution vi. That this meeting shall adopt measures to form a branch association among medical students, and other junior members of the profession, in aid of Mr. Griffin’s movement.

“Resolution vii. That the resolutions of this meeting be forwarded to the medical and other leading journals; and also to Mr. Griffin, with the expression of its warmest and most zealous sympathy.

“Resolution viii. That in order to testify its sympathy in a practical manner, a shilling subscription be opened, and the sum collected to be placed to the account of the Poor-law Medical Reform Association at Williams’ bank.

“Resolution ix. That in order to carry out the objects of this meeting a committee be formed, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and three other gentlemen. That the committee consist of Mr. W. Price Jones, Chairman; Mr. J. Mockridge, Treasurer; Mr. W. T. Fox, Hon. Sec.; Mr. E. W. Thomas, Mr. D. Richards, Mr. C. Drysdale.

“Resolution x. That the thanks of this meeting be cordially given to the chairman (W. Price Jones, Esq.) for the able manner in which he has conducted the meeting, and for his zealous exertions in behalf of the movement.

“WILLIAM TILBURY FOX, Hon. Sec.

We promise to give our hearty support to this “Branch Association”, and trust they will be as successful in giving a fresh impetus to Mr. Griffin’s movement as the medical students were in obtaining redress for the assistant-surgeons in the navy. We trust an aggregate meeting of the London students will speedily be held, at which we should like to see a representative from each of the medical schools throughout the kingdom. The students of the Medical Schools in the provinces will not, we trust, omit to take a part, by deputy at least, in such a meeting. After the extraordinary, and, we must state, unaccountable apathy, exhibited by two-thirds of the union surgeons of the kingdom, we shall hail with no little pleasure the generous energy of the younger members of the profession who, thus early in life, stand forward to do battle on the behalf of an oppressed portion of our body.

We are glad to hear that the Medical Benevolent Fund is likely to receive further benefit from the estate of the late Mr. Camps of Fenny Stratford. This benevolent gentleman left, it will be remembered, to this excellent institution a sum of £750, free of duty. He also made the institution his residuary legatee; and the executor has, we believe, intimated to the secretary his belief that a considerable sum will be added to the Fund from this source. Mr. Camps, who formerly practised at Berkhamstead, was a member of the Society of Friends.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES. [General Meeting.]	37, Soho Square, London.	Tues., Feb. 10, 4 p.m.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

THE Laws of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, with regard to the admission of new members, are the following:—

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch.

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 subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year.

The names of new members should be forwarded to the Secretary, Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS, Worcester; or to any of the Secretaries of the Branches.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1857.

JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

ON THE DETERMINING CAUSES OF VESICULAR EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNG. BY WILLIAM JENNER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

[Continued from page 76.]

Dr. Sibson had in 1844 published a paper, in which he espoused the inspiratory theory—a theory opposed to that brought forward by Dr. Jenner. He (Dr. Sibson) had attempted, however, to disentangle his mind as completely as possible of his previous views, while listening to Dr. Jenner’s paper, but those views had not been in the slightest degree modified by what he had heard. It had been stated that in emphysema, during coughing, the lung rose up into the neck, and above the clavicle; but he maintained that it was not the lung that then rose, but the large venous sinuses of the neck that were greatly distended. Dr. Jenner said that during inspiration there was a falling-in of the lung at that part; but he (Dr. Sibson) contended that that arose from the opposite cause to that alleged—namely, the blood being prevented from entering into the right side of the heart. The upper part of the chest was not, as stated, that which least supported the lung during expiration, it being, as he was able to prove, the most supported part in all animals that breathed with the diaphragm. In all such animals, with the exception of the anteater (in which the first rib resembled that of birds and reptiles), the upper rib was the strongest of all. In animals that did not breathe with the diaphragm, the upper ribs were not included in the sternal set, these commencing lower down. But in animals that breathed with the diaphragm, the lung was drawn forcibly down; and were there not an enormous counterpoise, it would be drawn inwards at each inspiration, so that there would be a large chasm in the upper part of the chest and the lower part of the neck, instead of the lungs being expanded equally in every direction. The upper rib was the strongest; it had muscles of great power acting immediately upon it, inclosing the lung in a muscular case of great firmness, which, during inspiration, while it drew up the ribs (particularly the first and second), also drew up the upper part of the lung; and there was a small muscle acting upon the portion of cellular tissue outside the pleura, to draw up the apex. The muscles yielded but little during expiration. Putting them aside, however, there was but a small portion of the apex above the anterior part of the first rib, the more important part of it lying upon the first, second, and third ribs. That was a part eminently the subject of emphysema, and it would be found, by *post mortem* examination of cases of emphysema, that there were none in which so small a portion of the lung was superior

poor and to the members of the medical profession, to employ duly qualified medical men exclusively devoted to parochial medical relief; but, in thinly peopled agricultural districts, a far larger subdivision of service than at present exists would, I submit, be attended with no small advantage both to the poor and to the profession.

Thine sincerely,

THOMAS HODGKIN.

Bedford Square, 27, 1, 1857.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

AIKIN. On January 25th, the wife of C. A. Aikin, Esq., Surgeon, of 8, Southwick Street, Hyde Park, of a son.

BILLINGHURST. On January 23rd, at 41, Holloway Street, Islington, the wife of Henry Billinghurst, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

KNAGGS. On January 26th, at Maldon Place, Haverstock Hill, the wife of Henry Guard Knaggs, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARSHALL. On January 25th, the wife of Peter Marshall, Esq., Surgeon, of 42, Bedford Square, of twin daughters.

*SPENCER. On January 24th, the wife of J. H. Spencer, Esq., of Hallaton, Leicestershire, of a son.

SPICER. On January 18th, the wife of H. S. Spicer, Esq., Surgeon, of North Molton, Devon, of a son.

STEVENS. On January 26th, at Hoddesdon, Herts, the wife of Robert Ingram Stevens, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

TOPHAM. On January 22nd, the wife of John Topham, M.D., of Wolverhampton, of a son.

WANE. On January 26th, at 20, Grafton Street, Berkeley Square, the wife of Daniel Wane, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURTON—PAGE. BURTON, Robert Graves, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 77th Regiment, to Elvira, daughter of the Rev. Jas. Page, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, on January 20th.

GOODWIN—PEEL. GOODWIN, John Wycliffe, M.D., of Norwich, to Frances Emma, eldest daughter of Joseph Peel, Esq., of Singleton Brook, Manchester, at Broughton, on Jan. 22nd.

HOME—FAIRBANK. HOME, Alexander Gordon, M.D., of Whitley, Edinburgh, to Hannah Priscilla, youngest daughter of the late Josiah Fairbank, Esq., of Westhill, Yorkshire, at Paris, on January 21st.

SIMPSON—CAMPBELL. SIMPSON, George, jun., Esq., Surgeon, of Gower Street, Bedford Square, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Campbell, Esq., at Southwold, Essex.

STOCKWELL—TATUM. STOCKWELL, Francis William, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Thomas Tatum, Esq., Surgeon, of George Street, Hanover Square, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on January 22nd.

DEATHS.

ADAMS. On January 25th, Sarah, wife of R. E. Adams, Esq., Surgeon, of Sevenoaks.

ALEXANDER, W., M.D., of Halifax, on December 31st, 1856.

*CARY. On January 23rd, Eliza, wife of William Henry Cary, Esq., Surgeon, of Woodford, Essex, aged 49.

CRICHTON. On January 20th, at the Grove, near Sevenoaks, Frances, widow of Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D., F.R.S., aged 85.

McCLELLAND, Joseph, M.D., at Manchester, aged 45, on January 12th.

*MOREY, John Egleton, Esq., Surgeon, late of Doncaster, at Almholme, on January 19th.

NORMAN. On January 26th, at 7, Manchester Square, Henry Charles, second son of H. Burford Norman, Esq., Surgeon, aged 4 years and 10 months.

PALMER. At Ormskirk, on January 15th, Harold, infant son of Charles Palmer, M.D.

THOMSON. At Liverpool, on January 15th, Caroline, daughter of David P. Thomson, M.D.

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24TH, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

The deaths registered in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 1135 and 1171, rose in the week that ended last Saturday to 1216. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1177. But if the deaths of last week are to be compared with the average, the latter should be raised proportionally to the increase of population, in which case it will become 1295. Hence it will be seen that although the rate of mortality has been rising lately, it is still below the average.

In comparing the results of the last two weeks an increase is observed in the deaths of old persons; for whereas 41 men and women, who had attained the age of 80 years or upwards, died in the former week, the number last week was 74. In these 74 old persons an unusual number of nonagenarians is found, namely, 14; a man and a woman were each 95 years of age, and the two oldest were women who had reached the age of 96 years.

In the present as compared with the previous return there is an increase in zymotic diseases, and also in diseases of the nervous system and the heart; whilst the numbers referred to pulmonary complaints are almost identical, and deaths by phthisis (or consumption) decreased from 152 to 135. The increase in the class first mentioned arises altogether from hooping-cough and typhus (which includes common fever), the cases in which the former was fatal having increased from 55 to 67, and those of the latter from 34 to 52. Six children died of hooping-cough in the sub district of St. Margaret, Westminster, and 3 of these in the same house, viz., 2, Church-court. Three men died of "febris" on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant respectively in the Workhouse, Mile-end New Town. Measles was fatal last week in 26 cases. This complaint appears to have prevailed in the Norwood Workhouse, as four young children died there from it between the 11th and 17th of January. A musician who resides at 117, Lillington-street, Westminster, has lately lost all his children (four daughters) from measles.

Three persons died of carbuncle. The deaths of 5 persons are recorded in the present return as caused by intemperance.

Last week the births of 904 boys and 885 girls, in all 1789 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1553.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.547 in. The highest reading was 30.20 in. at the beginning of the week; the lowest 28.97 in. on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 38.1°, which is 1° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The highest temperature occurred on Sunday (the 18th), and was 49.8°; the lowest was 28.4°, which occurred on Thursday; the range of the week was 21.4°. The mean dew-point temperature was 36.1°, and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 2°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 39.4°. The temperature of the river was remarkably constant. The wind blew generally from the west. Its horizontal movement varied from 15 miles on Wednesday to 165 on Friday. Rain fell to the amount of 0.41 in., more than half of which fell on Tuesday. Rain fell on every day, except Wednesday.

HEALTH OF LONDON IN 1856.

In the 52 weeks that ended December 27th the number of children born in London was 801,833. According to a rule which holds invariably in this large population, the number of males exceeded that of females, for the births consisted of 44,159 boys and 42,674 girls. In the same period 56,786 persons died, namely, 28,894 males and 27,892 females. The births increase more or less rapidly with the population; and under a reduced rate of mortality the number of deaths in 1856 was less than that of any previous year since 1852: and the result is an excess, greater than was obtained in any former year, of births over deaths. This excess is 30,047. Soldiers and seamen have returned from the seat of war; persons engaged in peaceful pursuits have arrived in the capital from other parts of the United Kingdom and from abroad; and though many have left it for other homes, it may be assumed that sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for about 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855.

Last year the public health was unusually good. During the last ten years the annual deaths in London have been on the average 25 to a thousand of the population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to a thousand. The mortality was lower than in any year within the limits of this comparison, except 1850, when it was slightly less than 21 in a thousand, a reduction which, it is probable, was partly the consequence of the premature destruction of infirm persons by the cholera of the previous year. That improved state of health which last year prevailed in London as a whole was in various degrees enjoyed by each of the five great divisions of which it is composed. The mortality ranged from 21 in the Western and Northern divisions to 23 in the Eastern. But without reference to the rate of mortality—or the proportion of deaths to population—which alone furnishes a criterion of health, a comparison of deaths registered in the several districts will in some cases strikingly indicate the changes always in progress in the component parts of that vast "contiguity" of brick to which the term "London" is now applied. Westminster, selected for measures of improvement with some other districts, exhibits a decided decrease in the deaths; whilst in Kensington, Islington, Lewisham—desirable neighbourhoods on the outskirts—the deaths following population show a still more manifest increase.

The meteorological conditions of the year appear to have been generally favourable to health. The mean temperature at Greenwich was $49^{\circ}1$, which approximates closely to the average as obtained from a long series of years. The winter, viz. January, February, and March, was mild; the mean weekly temperature was frequently above 42° , and rose as high as 44° and 47° ; and in the fifth week of the year the deaths fell to 949. Diarrhoea prevailed amongst infants in summer, which to other classes of the community is the healthiest season; and hence, though the mortality was rather higher in winter than in the other quarters, its uniformity throughout the year is remarkable. An exception to this statement must be made with regard to October, which was conspicuous among the months for its low rate of mortality, the weekly deaths having been considerably less than a thousand. The mean temperature during great part of that month was 53° . The most fatal period was the first week in December, when the deaths arose above 1300, in consequence of great rigour combined with sudden change in the state of the atmosphere. Twenty-two inches of rain fell in 1856; the average of the last 40 years is nearly 26. In the second quarter the rain-fall was in excess of the average. The horizontal movement of the air was on an average 4 miles an hour.

The decline of small-pox in London may be traced through the last seven quarters. In the spring quarter of 1855 the deaths from it were 328; thereafter the quarterly numbers were 190, 177, 194, 146, 108, having decreased almost continuously till they were only 74 in the last quarter of 1856. The annual mortality from scarlatina has also been very perceptibly less since 1851. If the deaths from this disease, as they occurred in four seasons during the last five years, be compared, it will be seen that they always rose rapidly towards the close of each year; in 1854, when scarlatina was most fatal, the deaths from it were 3439, and in the last quarter of that year 1297; in 1856 they were 1795; and in the last quarter 556, having been in each of the previous three quarters about 400. Hooping-cough differs from scarlatina in this respect, that it is almost invariably most fatal in the winter quarter, viz., January, February, March, and (in the next degree) in the spring. The deaths from hooping-cough were 2078, showing a decrease on some previous years. Measles, alone of the four epidemics mentioned, exhibits an increase: in 1855 it was fatal in 864 cases, but last year in 1445.

The number of persons who died in 116 public institutions was 10,381. Nearly one person out of five who died in the year closed his days under a roof provided by public law or private charity. In workhouses the deaths of females preponderated over those of males; in hospitals for the sick, lunatic asylums, and prisons, the numbers in relation to sex are inverted, the inmates of the houses last mentioned being chiefly men and boys. The deaths of soldiers and seamen, which during the war rose each year above 400 in the London military and naval hospitals, were last year 282.

On the 25th of November the temperature suddenly fell, and after remaining amidst some fluctuations low for the following ten days, it rose again on December 5th, and continued for some days higher than the mean temperature of the year. The mean temperature of the *ten cold days* was $33^{\circ}6^{\circ}$; and it ranged from $27^{\circ}7^{\circ}$ to $47^{\circ}6^{\circ}$. But the mean night temperature

was $26^{\circ}9^{\circ}$; and the range was from $19^{\circ}4^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}3^{\circ}$. Upon the grass the thermometer fell one night to $0^{\circ}5^{\circ}$. Fog prevailed for the first four days, but was afterwards dispelled; on Thursday, December 4th, rain fell, and an increase of 10° of temperature took place between the hours of 8h. p.m. and 8h. p.m., followed by a nocturnal rising temperature, accompanied by a magnetic disturbance. Electricity was positive throughout the period; and volleys of sparks as well as galvanic currents were frequent at first, and became constant during the last five days.

Although the temperature was not on an average below the freezing point, and the season did not, as in the six weeks ending on February 24th, 1855, when the mean temperature was $28^{\circ}4^{\circ}$, exhibit the effects of extreme and protracted cold on the population of London, it was held to be a favourable opportunity for investigating the immediate effects of a fall to a comparatively low temperature followed by a mild tempera-ture.

The deaths at different ages, and of the several diseases in the Nosology, were taken out for each day from November 23rd to December 13th.

The *ten days* (November 26th to December 5th) may be called *cold days*; the *ten days* November 23rd, 24th, December 6th to 13th, may be called *warm days*, for the sake of distinction.

The general result is that the deaths in London during *ten cold days* were 1844; while the deaths in the *ten warm days* were 1505. The excess of deaths in the cold days was 339, or nearly 34 daily.

Under 5 years of age the mortality was increased by cold one *fourth* part; at the age 5 to 10 there was no increase; at 10 and under 20 the increase was one *third* part; at 20—40 one *sixth* part; at 40—60 one *fifth* part; at 60—80 one *third* part. At the age 80 and upwards no effect of cold is shown.

The deaths by consumption were increased at the age 20 and under 60.

The deaths by lung diseases and heart diseases were increased by the cold; but on the brain diseases the effect is not obvious.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

A CORRESPONDENCE, of four letters, has recently taken place between the Reverend Philip Jacob, Rector of Crawley and Canon of Winchester, and Dr. Andrew Crawford, a physician residing in Winchester. The letters are too long to be given at length; but an outline of them is subjoined.

No. 1. The Rev. Canon Jacob writes to Dr. Crawford that, having heard from a fellow clergyman of the beneficial effects of Warburg's tincture, he at once provided himself with a small bottle. Three years, however, elapsed before he used it; he then gave it in a case of remittent fever; and, within four hours, "the diaphoretic and restorative properties of the medicine were unmistakably developed." Finding that the patient did not recover so rapidly as he expected, Canon Jacob, on the sixth day, called in a medical man, who, on seeing the case, said "that there was nothing for him to do." The case went on "to a happy termination." In another case—one of typhus—Canon Jacob suggested the use of the tincture to the medical attendant; whose readiness "to take a step out of the beaten track of the accustomed treatment" the reverend gentleman holds worthy of praise. He adds that Warburg's tincture is used by Dr. Babington and Mr. Skey, and that they have fearlessly recommended it. In concluding, he says: "I do not apologise, sir, for thus addressing you; for, besides your own high medical reputation, you have the higher character for superiority to mere professional routine. I do not doubt your willingness to inquire into the properties of this new remedy. . . . Prejudice against everything new in medical science is too common; and I could not anticipate the effect of my statement in some minds."

No. 2. Dr. Crawford replies that he possesses no actual knowledge on the subject; and that, although he had heard from extra professional sources reports as to the wonderful effects of Warburg's tincture in fever, he listened with great incredulity to the marvels related about secret nostrums. The case of typhus referred to by Canon Jacob had been seen by Dr. Crawford on the day following the administration of Warburg's tincture: she then was in the state in which fever patients generally are when the disease has "taken a turn"; and subsequently required the free exhibition of wine to aid her recovery. From a medical friend in London, he had learned that the tincture is said to be composed of aloes, aromatics,

and about six grains of quinine in each small bottle—each bottle being a dose. He objects to the assertion that medical practitioners are commonly influenced by prejudice against everything new: on the contrary, they are much more frequently too ardent in their pursuit after novelties. But they have the greatest aversion to "patent" medicines. He then remarks:—

"Few things are more discreditable, I think, to our age and country, than the countenance that is given to empiricism. The legislature is not ashamed to sanction the levying of a considerable revenue from the nostrums of the most unblushing quacks; and the Government stamps them, as it were, with the royal authority to delude, and too often to deal destruction among Her Majesty's subjects. The newspaper press, too, in very many instances, derives a large portion of its profits from the same source. The following statement on this point is taken from one of the medical journals" (ASSOCIATION MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 17th, 1853):

"A standing order from half a dozen quacks for the insertion of their long advertisements, and an agency for their medicines, are, with nine of every ten provincial and colonial newspapers, necessary elements of existence. . . . Piles of provincial and colonial newspapers are now before us, the majority of which are actually choked with the knavish and often indecent advertisements of notorious medical swindlers."

"I cannot but consider that when a man, who professes to have discovered a new remedy for disease, associates himself with such impostors as these, and conceals the nature of his nostrum, instead of giving the benefit of it to science and mankind, he casts a suspicion over his integrity, which should cause him to be distrusted by the wise and the good. But, unfortunately, the *good* are not in every thing the *wise*; and the *wise* are not the *majority* of mankind: and, hence, in this self-styled 'Age of Reason,' we see imposture reaping such a harvest, even among the most elevated of the land—nay, among those also who are deemed the learned—that the satirist might not unaptly style it the 'Age of Delusions.'

In a postscript, Dr. Crawford quotes part of a letter of Dr. Babington, stating that he (Dr. Babington) had some years ago used Warburg's tincture in Guy's Hospital, apparently with good effect. Dr. Warburg at the time promised that, if the remedy proved efficacious, he would make known of what it was composed; and asserted that it did not contain quinine. The performance of his promise, however, though claimed by Dr. Babington, was evaded. The tincture, on being analysed by Dr. Odling, was found to contain at least eight grains of quinine in each small bottle. From that time, Dr. Babington gave up all intercourse with Dr. Warburg, and all concern about his tincture.

No. 3. Canon Jacob thanks Dr. Crawford for his answer: which, he says, as he was fully aware that he was calling him to sit in judgment on a non-professional practice, he did not very much expect. He then goes on to add to his list of authorities. He says that the Warburg's tincture has been admitted into the *Materia Medica of Austria*; and that it has been recommended by fifty-five medical men, British and foreign; among whom are Dr. Babington and Mr. Skey. He extracts Dr. Babington's testimonials, which are as follows:

"Feb. 20th, 1851.

.... "Touching my experience of Dr. Warburg's tincture, I can truly say, after having tried it in numerous cases in Guy's Hospital and elsewhere, that I consider it the most potent anti-intermittent medicine (to coin a new word) I have ever employed. Its *tonic* powers are remarkable; and in a case of continued fever in Guy's Hospital, when the convalescence, in spite of wine, and serpentine, and ammonia, and some other tonics, was tedious, and indeed very doubtful, this tincture produced a remarkable and beneficial change."

"May 29th, 1851.

.... "I have met with the most strikingly successful results from the employment of your remedy. In intermittents—however severe, however confirmed, of whatever type, whether complicated with an enlarged spleen or with congested liver and jaundice—it has never once, out of at least twenty cases, failed to effect a speedy, nay, almost an immediate cure. The two doses of three and a half drachms each, taken according to your instructions, have in several well marked and severe cases produced the full effect of stopping at once and permanently all symptoms of ague. . . . In the neuralgic cases, this remarkable remedy has been, I may say, as successful as in intermittents, so far as the removal of intensely violent pain is concerned."

The following is Mr. Skey's testimonial:—

"I will not be deterred by the fear of comment from stating

my conviction of the great value of the Warburg tincture as a tonic. I have saved many lives by its administration; and so long as the ends of medical science have for their object the removal of disease, and not the welfare of the profession only, I shall continue to use it. In all exhausting diseases, it is invaluable."

Canon Jacob then goes on to suggest that "it is possible that the germ or herb from which the tincture is extracted may contain disulphate of quinine"; and to support Dr. Warburg, of whom he has heard that he is "a highly educated and skilful man, and quite a gentleman, and has been honoured by a personal introduction to Her Majesty." He then, professing to have no respect for patent medicines as a class, says that he would observe the maxim, "Try all things, and hold fast that which is good." This tincture, too, he says, has a peculiarity.

"The discoverer has appealed, unlike all other patentees of medicine, to his own profession: he is no general advertiser. Instead of spending his £20,000 in advertising his medicines, he has distributed them gratis to the profession. He has given away 60,000 bottles. He has made himself poor for others. Is it wrong he should reap some return?

"But, whatever your judgment be in this case, I feel I have a solemn duty to my fellow-creatures. I cannot look around me, and remember that nearly one-half of the earth fall a victim to fever in some of its complications, without the deepest emotion. I ask of the faculty if they are agreed in the modes of cure in regard to some of the types of this wide wasting malady? Is not the answer, in regard at least to one dominant phase, viz., continuous fever, '*We have no cure!*'? Is not the practice most diverse and even contradictory? The noble science of medicine must be humble here. I desire to see the faculty keep its own high eminence among us. But this must be kept, not by a stern exclusiveness, but by a liberal observation of all known remedies. It cannot be denied that the Warburg tincture, irrespective of personality, has a fair amount of medical commendation. Will the medical men try it? If not, will the men of England discard it? It requires no great amount of medical knowledge to use it safely. Call it expensive? If it save one life, and it has confessedly saved many, it will more than compensate the purchase money."

No. 4. Dr. Crawford very fully replies to Canon Jacob's letter, and answers his enthusiastic allegations in favour of Dr. Warburg and his tincture. The following extract contains a very complete *exposé* of the whole concern:—

"Much more germane to the matter are the following particulars respecting Dr. Warburg's history, as published in the *Medical Times* of July 5, 1851, by Dr. John Davy (brother to Sir Humphrey). The facts were supplied to him by Dr. Blair, of George Town, Demerara, where the celebrated 'tincture' was first brought to light.

"The opinion as to the basis of the drug being quinine is not founded on any chemical analysis of it, but chiefly on the fact that, at the time he was publishing the rare merits of his drug over any other febrifuge, he was purchasing from the druggists here large quantities of quinine. Upon one occasion, a little girl came to the drug shop of the late Mr. Cross, and asked to buy eight ounces of quinine, for which she had the money. Mr. Cross was surprised at the magnitude of the quantity asked for, and inquired from whom she came. The girl said she was not allowed to tell; but, Mr. Cross's curiosity being excited, he sent a servant after her, and traced the girl to the residence of Dr. Warburg. . . .

"It would be very difficult indeed, for any person, in this climate and country, to collect any great quantity of plants without an assistant labourer, and without the fact being known. It would be next to impossible for this to be done, and their juices to be elaborated in quantity, and secrecy preserved of the entire transaction. But Dr. Warburg was not known here as a botanist, or herbalist, or working chemist, but he was known to be buying up suspicious quantities of quinine at the moment he was proclaiming the new substitute for it. . . .

"I have now before me six letters from H. Willson, in London, to J. S. Stutchbery, of this city, from whom I have obtained leave to copy some extracts. These will shew you, that the appellation 'humbug,' which I applied to Dr. Warburg and his 'Drops,' in my last letter, was not uncalled for or over severe."

"The purpose of these letters was to induce Mr. Stutchbery to undertake an agency for the sale of the 'Drops,' which Mr. Stutchbery to his credit, refused—although he was offered £100 a year to accept it, and he was not at that time in a thriving business."

"Dr. Blair continues—'Dr. Warburg, having met with no

success in Demerara, went to London, and entered into partnership with Mr. Parker, a druggist, and the "Fever Drops" became the property of *Messrs. Parker and Co.*

"The following are some extracts from the letters of Mr. Willson, referred to by Dr. Blair:—

"Mr. Parker undertook to bring the medicine before the public, and to conduct the mercantile part of the business, finding whatever capital might be required.—Warburg bound Parker not to endeavour to discover his secret; and to allow him to store 32 puncheons of extracts (which were said to contain the effective ingredients of 3,000,000 of bottles), where he, Warburg, chose, and in a place which was to be kept secret from Parker.—Parker paid Warburg about £600 for the duties and expenses of these extracts. He furnished a house for him at the expense of the firm, costing £300. He paid him about ten pence per bottle for the other ingredients of the medicine. Fitted up a laboratory and warehouse for the sale of it, without any limit as to the expense. Introduced Dr. Warburg to his friends as a gentleman of science and property; and *advertised* the medicine, until he had advanced nearly £3,000 in the whole....

"At last—a variety of little circumstances occurred to throw suspicion on the truth of Warburg's high pretensions, till Parker is at length convinced.... He will not allow his capital to remain in the business, unless he is satisfied that the 32 puncheons of extracts, which were said to be shipped from Demerara, are really in existence.... He declares that he will not continue connected, in any way, with one who has been guilty of such gross misrepresentations.... He believes that the concern would yield a very good income, but says that he is prepared to face the loss of all he has embarked in it, rather than compromise his character, by continuing in partnership with.... Such is a meagre sketch of a romance of real life, which, in the hands of a novelist of genius, might be made very interesting."

"With this 'romance' the discussion shall terminate, so far as I am concerned. Allow me, however, before concluding, to express my unfeigned respect for your benevolence, your zeal, and single-mindedness. Alas! that these truly Christian qualities should constitute the very character of all others which cunning and imposture the most eagerly try to ensnare."

ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF FEES FOR OPERATING.

Harborough County Court, 19th January, 1857.

ODY, v. THE GUARDIANS OF HARBOROUGH POOR-LAW UNION. THE plaintiff conducted his own cause. Mr. Douglass appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he sought to recover a fee of £2, for the amputation of a finger for George Bale, whom he asserted to be a pauper, and whom he attended in his capacity of parish surgeon. George Bale had been at work in the Brick Yard, at 6s. per week, up to the time of the accident, which occasioned the attendance of Dr. Ody. Bale applied for relief at the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, and was ordered by them to be received into the union house. His age exceeded sixteen years by a few months, by which circumstance he was no longer chargeable on his father. Mr. Douglass, for defendants, admitted the appointment of the plaintiff as union surgeon, and the proper amount of the fee, which is according to the scale issued by the Poor-Law Commissioners; but contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover—1st, because he had not obtained an order from a relieving officer or overseer to attend upon George Bale; 2nd, because George Bale was not a pauper.

The JUDGE decided that although an order imperatively demanded the attendance of the surgeon, the want of it did not disqualify him from giving such attendance, or from recovering his fee, on showing that the person so attended was a pauper; and in this case he was clearly of opinion that the boy was a pauper.

Mr. DOUGLASS then objected that plaintiff had neglected to obtain, before performing the operation, the certificate of a qualified surgeon, "that the operation was necessary, and proper to be then done", as required by Art. 178 of the New Poor Law.

This objection was held to be fatal to the cause of the plaintiff, who was therefore non-suited.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. On this evening (Saturday, Jan. 31st), the committee of seven members, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various offices in the society, will be appointed. A paper on Sterility will also be read by Mr. I. B. Brown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS and other COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be directed to the private address of the Editor, 39, Curzon Street, May Fair.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

A VILLAGE DOCTOR. Your letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

Communications have been received from:—MR. F. T. BOND; DR. HUMPHRY SANDWITH; DR. KING CHAMBERS; MR. R. STEEL; DR. HODGKIN; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. O. WARD; DR. LITTLE; DR. COCKLE; MR. E. CLARKE; DR. G. G. ROGERS; DR. F. J. BROWN; MR. WILLIAM GILBERT; MR. R. C. B. HOLLAND; MR. OWEN FOX; DR. WADE; MR. ROBERT STEDMAN; DR. DUNCAN CARMICHAEL; DR. KIDD; DR. EDWARD SMITH; DR. COATES; MR. HAYNES WALTON; DR. ANDREW CRAWFORD; DR. MAURICE DAVIS; MR. GEORGE LOWDELL; INQUIRER; SIR CHARLES HASTINGS; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. THOMAS WILLIAMS (Swansea); MR. ALEXANDER URE; DR. J. C. HALL; MR. HENRY SPENCER; MR. WILLIAM FOX (with enclosures); MR. JAMES H. SMITH; MR. JAMES BRIGHT; MR. JOHN G. APPLETON; MR. PART; MR. McDERMOT; A VILLAGE DOCTOR; MR. SOUTHAM; MR. T. HOLMES; and MR. J. V. SOLOMON.

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