

Society, to attend their meetings during the remainder of the session, and also to avail themselves of their extensive library and reading-rooms.

**RECENT PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.** From the Registrar-General's Report of the first quarter of 1851, just issued, we transcribe the following illustrations to prove this prevalence, as likewise to show how much yet remains to be accomplished, ere the great benefits of vaccination are diffused throughout the entire population. From the above document it appears, that in St. Mary's District, Shrewsbury, amongst 13 fatal cases of small-pox, only one had been previously vaccinated. In Willenhall, Wolverhampton, out of 22 deaths by the same disease, 16 were unprotected. In Rowley Regis, Dudley, small-pox was also very prevalent, and the Registrar states, in no death by this disease had the patient been previously vaccinated. In another district of Dudley, out of thirteen deaths, ten were unprotected; whilst in a third division of the same town, among 58 deaths by variola, 30 were without previous vaccination. Again, in St. Mary's, Birmingham, amongst eighteen deaths by small-pox, only two or three were protected. In Aston, twelve deaths are likewise reported, nearly the whole being without vaccination. In Runcorn, out of forty fatal cases by variola, only three were vaccinated. Further, in one district of Oldham there were twenty-five deaths by small-pox, the greater portion of whom were unprotected; and, in the north division of Leeds, out of thirty-eight fatal cases twenty-six were never vaccinated; whilst in one district of Rochdale, all the eight deaths, registered from variola, never had been vaccinated. Other illustrations, of the same description, might be quoted; but it is superfluous to pursue the subject farther, excepting to observe, that in various localities there appears, it must be admitted, something more than want of attention on the part of parents in neglecting to take their children to the parish medical officers to be vaccinated, so prejudiced do they still seem against cow-pox, and also exceedingly doubtful with regard to its prophylactic virtues. It is, however, satisfactory to mention, on the other hand, that exceptions to the above lamentable ignorance, regarding the real value of vaccination, are occasionally met with; thus, in one district of Stockport, the local registrar reports, "It is now more than three years since I registered a death from small-pox, out of a population of between 12,000 and 13,000; which I attribute to the appointment of public vaccinators, and the attention parents now pay to the vaccination of their children". This fact is refreshing to hear, and ought to be held up for general imitation; for, if followed, variola might disappear, or, at all events, be of very rare occurrence.

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#### APPOINTMENTS.

- GILL, Dr. William, elected, by the Subscribers, Physician to the Nottingham General Hospital, on the 24th April, on the resignation of Dr. J. Calthorp Williams.
- MASSEY, Dr. Isaac, appointed, on the 26th April, by the Magistrates, Surgeon to the Nottingham County Goal, in room of Mr. Henry Attenburrow, resigned.
- WRIGHT, Dr. Thomas, elected, by the Subscribers, Surgeon to the Nottingham General Hospital, on the 24th April, in room of Mr. Henry Attenburrow, resigned.

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#### OBITUARY.

- BAKER, Dr. Edward, late of Walcot Terrace, of consumption, on the 17th May.
- KENNEDY, Dr. James, of Woodhouse, Leicestershire, at 24, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, on the 9th May, aged 70. Dr. Kennedy had retired from practice.

**MARSHALL, Dr. Henry**, on the 12th May, after a protracted and painful illness.

Dr. Marshall was born at Kylesyth, near Glasgow, in 1775. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and in 1803 became Surgeon's Mate in the navy, a service which he soon left; and, in 1805, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Forfarshire regiment of militia. In 1806, he became Assistant-Surgeon to the 1st battalion of the 89th regiment, and proceeded with it to Ceylon, in which island he remained till the spring of 1821. In the same year, he was appointed to the staff, and stationed at Edinburgh. After two years, he went to Chatham, and from thence went to Dublin, as Surgeon to the recruiting dépôt; from that time till 1830, Dr. Marshall was actively engaged in his public duties. He was then gazetted as Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and retired on half-pay. About this time he settled in Edinburgh, where he remained till his decease. DR. MARSHALL was the instrument of many useful reforms being adopted with reference both to the moral and hygienic management of soldiers. His contributions to statistics and to military medicine are of great value. Besides numerous monographs in periodicals and Parliamentary Returns, he was the author of the following works: *On the Medical Topography of Ceylon*; *On the Enlisting, Discharging, and Pensioning of Soldiers*; *The Military Miscellany*; *Description and Conquest of Ceylon*; *On the Feigned Diseases of Soldiers*, etc., etc.

**PHILLIPS, Richard, F.R.S.L. and E., F.G.S.**, on the 11th May, aged 72, having outlived most of his contemporaries in the field of chemical science. He was the friend and associate of Davy and Wollaston, and enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the most celebrated of the continental chemists; and he has been placed at the head of British analysts, by the venerable Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. In 1805 he published a memoir on the Bath waters, which attracted much attention, and this was followed by the examination of other mineral waters. The scientific publications of that day contain frequent and valuable papers on the composition of many rare minerals, and critiques on works on chemistry and pharmacy, contributed by him. From the year 1821, he was the conductor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, and when that serial was incorporated with the *London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, his services were secured as one of the editors of that journal—a post he held till his death. He was successively Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital, at the Government Military College at Sandhurst, at Grainger's School of Medicine in Southwark, and at St. Thomas's Hospital. He also delivered several courses of lectures on chemistry at the London Institution, and lectured occasionally at the Royal Institution, and elsewhere. In 1830, Mr. PHILLIPS was appointed Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, now in Jermyn Street, which office he held until his death, which event unhappily occurred on the day previously to the opening of that institution by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. In 1822, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Council of which Society he was a Member for some years before his death. He was one of the founders of the Geological Society, and, for the last two years, held the office of President of the Chemical Society of London. In 1824, Mr. PHILLIPS published his first translation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*; and was subsequently consulted by the College of Physicians respecting the *Pharmacopœia* of 1836. Of this latter edition he published a translation, enriched with copious and valuable notes, which work ran through several editions. For the last few years he had been again engaged, in conjunction with a committee of that learned body, in experimenting, under their direction, upon the chemical preparations of the *London Pharmacopœia*, recently issued; and on a translation of this, he was employed a few evenings before his death. To the collection of additional information for this publication, he had devoted much labour and research, which we rejoice to find will not have been expended in vain; as we hear that a portion of the work has already been printed, and that its publication will soon take place. Valued and respected by all who enjoyed the pleasure of knowing him, for the frankness, and the simplicity of his character, as well as for his scientific attainments,

Mr. Phillips has closed a busy and active life, whilst yet both mental and bodily powers were undecayed, to the deep regret of a large circle of scientific friends, many of whom followed his remains to the cemetery at Norwood, where he was interred.

SHILLITO, Dr. Charles, late of Putney, at York Terrace, Regent's Park, on the 16th May, aged 69. Dr. Shillito became an Army Hospital Mate in 1799; a Member of the College of Surgeons in 1803; and an M.D. of Heidelberg in 1840. He was at one time a Member of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Society.

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### BOOKS RECEIVED.

CANTON (Alfred) on the Teeth. London: 1851. FYRE (Sir James). Practical Remarks on some Exhausting Diseases. London: 1851. GODFREY (Mrs.) on the Spine. London: 1851. GREGORY (William, M.D.) Letters to a Candid Inquirer on Animal Magnetism. GREEN'S (Horace) Introductory Lecture. New York: 1850. By same Author. Valedictory Address. New York: 1851. JOHNSON (Walter) on Hydropathic Statistics. *Pamphlet*. London: 1851. LYONS' Apology for the Microscope. Dublin: 1851. MORGAN (Augustus de). Book of Almanacs. London: 1851.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLACENTA WITHOUT A FÆTUS. We quote the following from a letter, dated March 29th, 1851, received from Mr. THOMAS UNDERHILL, Junr., of Tipton, Staffordshire. We do not feel able to give any explanation of the case; and we are also unable to refer to any one resembling it.

"I attended a very singular midwifery case some weeks since. The woman was in the ninth month of pregnancy, and had occasional gushes of hæmorrhage for the last three or four weeks, which led me to suspect placental presentation. When labour commenced, the hæmorrhage continued; and, as the os uteri dilated, I found the placenta occupying nearly the whole extent of the orifice. I punctured the membranes; a large quantity of liquor amnii flowed away, but I could not then ascertain the presenting part of the child. Labour proceeded, and in about two hours the placenta was expelled, with the bag of membranes nearly entire, and containing two large coagula, *but no sign of any fœtus*. I examined carefully the placenta; it was perfect, full-sized, had no funis attached, but merely a knotty prominence in the place where the funis should have been attached. The woman is now quite well. The case is, I believe, without parallel; at least I have never met with a similar one on record."

MEDICINES BY DRY INHALATION. In reply to our correspondent who writes from Croydon, Surrey (as well as in reply to others who have asked for information on the same subject), we have to say, that formulæ for medicinal cigarettes are given by DORVAULT, in his work entitled, *L'Officine ou Répertoire Général de Pharmacie Pratique*. The edition now before us—not the latest, we believe—was printed at Paris in 1844. We may afterwards give some extracts from this work.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION contains numerous objects of much interest to our profession; and to some of them we propose to direct attention.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EDITORS must arrive free of all charge at the Publishers'; or at the Printer's, Mr. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London.

FOREIGN WORKS are received by M. VICTOR MASSON, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, Paris; and also by any of the booksellers in Germany in correspondence with MESSRS. WILLIAMS and NORGATE, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.