

Substance of a correspondence between the directors of the Cow Pock Institution, Sackville-Street, Dublin, and their subscribers, or other general practitioners ...

Contributors

Cow Pock Institution.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

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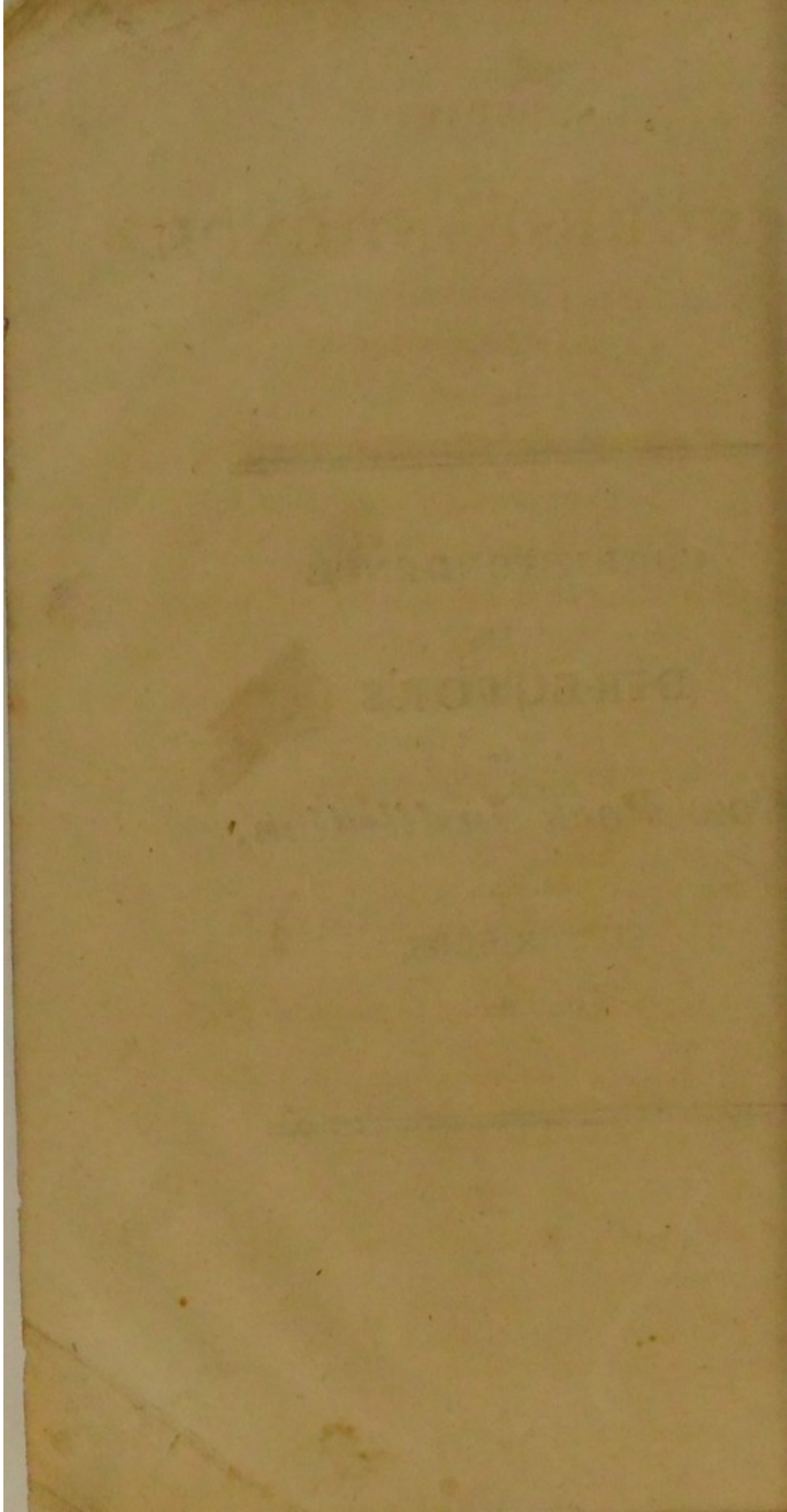
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CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
Cow Pock Institution,
AND THEIR
SUBSCRIBERS,
&c. &c.



SUBSTANCE
OF A
CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE
DIRECTORS

OF THE
Cow Dock Institution,

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,

AND THEIR

Subscribers, or other general Practitioners ;

AND ALSO WITH THE

IRISH MEDICAL STAFF,

AND

MILITIA SURGEONS :

BEING

REPLIES TO CERTAIN QUERIES CIRCULATED BY
THE DIRECTORS,

OCCASIONED BY

ALLEGED FAILURES IN VACCINATION.

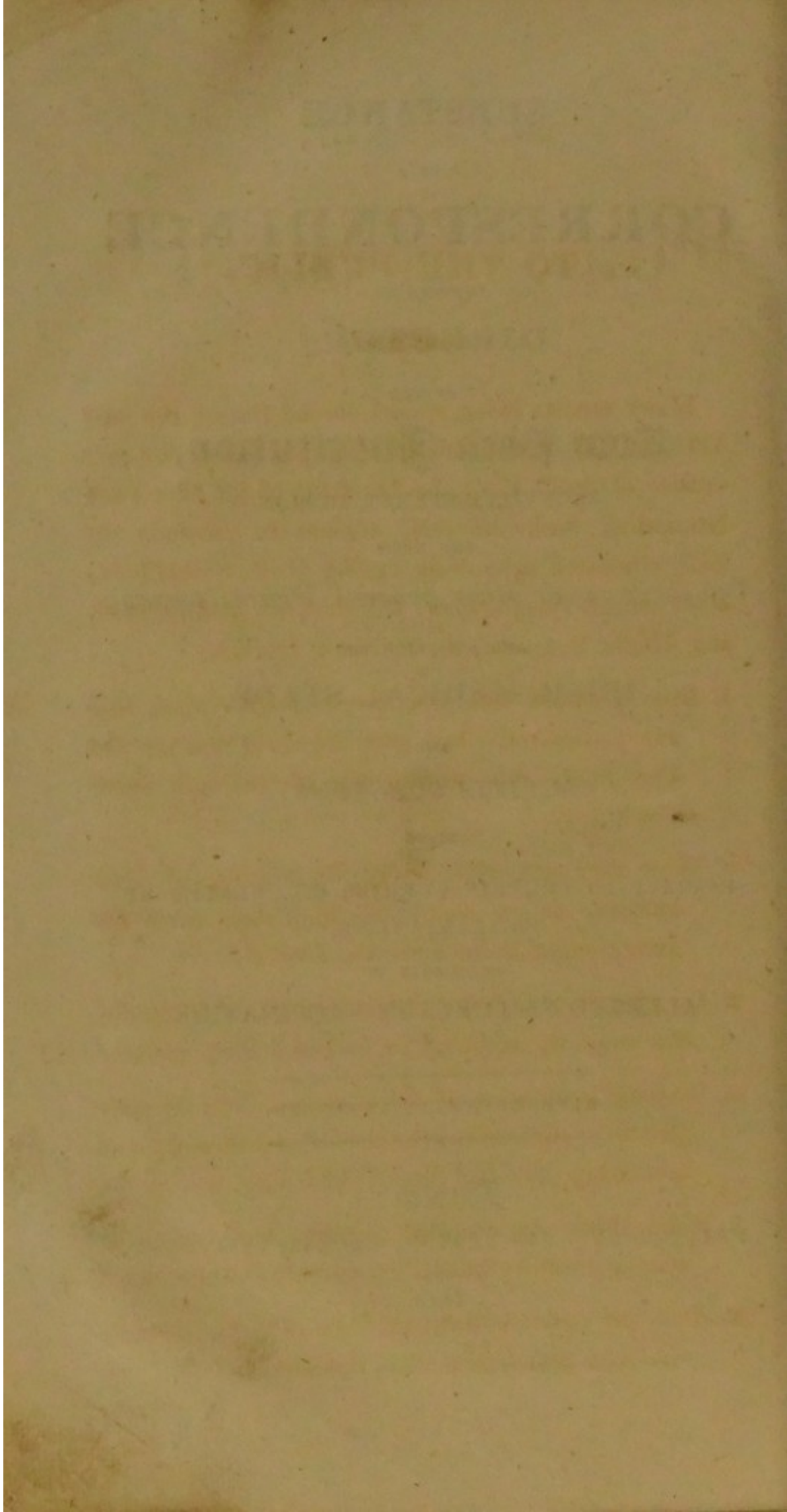
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Dublin :

PRINTED BY J. KEMPSTON, SACKVILLE-STREET.

1818.

R27320



TO THE PUBLIC.



MANY reports being spread abroad during the year 1817, of Cow Pock Inoculation having failed, as a preventive of Small Pox; the Directors of the Cow Pock Institution, Sackville-street, anxious to ascertain the facts, circulated extensively among their Subscribers; other general Practitioners; and the Irish Medical Staff, and Militia Surgeons, the following Queries;

1. Does it consist with your personal knowledge, that any patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox?
2. Were they seen while under the influence of Vaccination, on or about the tenth day, when the Areola ought to be distinctly formed?
3. On what day, from the commencement of fever, did the eruption, supposed to be Small Pox, appear?
4. Was the maturation of the Variolous Pustules completed on the sixth, seventh, or eighth day; and how many days did they remain fully out?
5. Were there any eruptive diseases, and especially such as resemble Small Pox, prevalent at the time?
6. Have any patients died, or been severely marked, who took Small Pox after Vaccination?

The following pages contain the *Facts*, as stated by those gentlemen who replied, and are submitted to the public without COMMENT, and as nearly as possible in the words of the authors.

BY ORDER,

HUGH FERGUSON, M. D.
Assistant Secretary.

Dublin, 2d April, 1818.

A.

AHMUTY, Dr. *Kilmore, Drumsna*, has no personal experience of Small-Pox, after regular Vaccination—saw his patients on or about the tenth day, when the Areola was distinctly formed. He had two Cases of spurious Cow Pock, the Areola having ragged edges; these being re-inoculated, went through the disease regularly, and afterwards resisted Variolous Inoculation, to which he subjected them. The parts inflamed, but no other symptom ensued.

ALCOCK, Dr. *Kilkenny*, has practised Vaccination for fourteen years, and inoculated about *three thousand* children, without knowing or hearing of Small Pox attacking one of them, except a child of his own, whom he inoculated with Small Pox, about twelve months after Vaccination, which the boy appeared to have gone through regularly. As Doctor Alcock did not think his son would take the disease, no preparation was used, and he eat meat as usual, until the time of sickening, which happened at the usual period—he had a smart fever for two days, when a “few specks, only,” appeared of a favourable description; and the disease went through the usual stages in the mildest manner without further inconvenience. Doctor Alcock has re-inoculated with Small Pox many others at different periods after Vaccination, who uniformly resisted its influence. He suspects most of the cases reported as failures, to have been owing to spurious infection, or the appearances on the arm not having been duly inspected on the proper days.

ARMSTRONG, Thos. Esq. *Surgeon, Clones*, knows of no instance of Small Pox attacking those whom he had vaccinated, and who returned on the proper days for inspection; but he heard of some, who did *not return*, being seized with what was termed Small Pox; which, however, was uniformly of a mild nature.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. *Tipperary*, has never met with a case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, during eighteen years practice. Heard of some in that neighbourhood,

but they were not, in any case, among those he had vaccinated; and he not an opportunity of investigating the matter, but apprehends the mistakes originated in Spurious Infection. Doctor Armstrong has known children, from the neglect of nurses, &c. to scratch and re-inoculate themselves in various parts of the body, whence secondary Pustules have appeared, sixteen or eighteen days after, giving rise, he believes, in some instances, to the supposition of Small Pox succeeding Vaccination. Has known Chicken Pock prevalent at the time, when cases were reported of Small Pox after Cow Pock.

Doctor Armstrong does not know of any patient dying of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination.

ATKINSON, Dr. *Armagh*, has been in the habit of vaccinating Children for fifteen years, and in no instance has any child, vaccinated by him, taken the Natural Small Pox: he inoculated several of them, among the rest his own children afterwards with Variolous Matter, which produced no other effect, than inflammation on the part cut, and which died away without any other appearance. Doctor Atkinson was requested last summer, by Mr. Barclay, the County Surgeon, to visit two children of a gentleman in that town, who had been vaccinated, two or three years before by Mr. Barclay, and were supposed to be then in Natural Small Pox. The Pustules were large and full; but on enquiring the course of the disease, Doctor Atkinson pronounced it to be Swine Pock, and that the eruption would go off much sooner than in Small Pox, and leave no mark—which happened accordingly.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. *Mountmellick*, has been inoculating with Cow Pock Virus during thirteen years, on an average, one hundred patients annually, without one instance of failure, during that period—in every case, as far as Doctor Armstrong's practice extended, the previous Vaccination afforded perfect security against the Small Pox.

B.

BARCLAY, Joseph, Esq. Surgeon, *County Armagh Infirmary*.—Last June, a child there, three years old, had Small Pox in a very dangerous manner, that was vaccinated at two months old, and had the Cow Pock regularly—this is the only instance has occurred to his knowledge, although two hundred children are vaccinated annually, on an average, at the Infirmary, exclusive of private practice. All children vaccinated there, are seen on the eighth day after Vaccination. Mr. Barclay mentions several cases, wherein the Small Pox

appeared about the 8th or 10th day of Vaccination, and both diseases proceeded together in the most perfect manner; the patients of course having been affected with Small Pox contagion, before the Cow Pock could act as a preventive.— He adds, that one hundred and eighty children (none of whom had been vaccinated,) were interred in Armagh church-yard, in the course of six months, who died of Small Pox, exclusive of those in six other burying grounds in the parish.

BARCLAY, Richard, Esq. Surgeon, *Ballyartney, Kildy-sart*, knows of no instance of Small Pox succeeding regular Cow Pock; and saw most of his patients on the tenth day, when the Areola was distinctly formed.

BARLOW, Dr. Robert, *Mullingar*,—No instance of Small Pox, subsequent to Vaccination, has occurred within the sphere of his father's (of that town) observation, or his own; but their attention has been called to cases of Small Pox, in some who were said to have been vaccinated, of the history or progress whereof, however, they cannot give any certain information.

BARRY, Dr. Milner, *Cork*, was actively engaged in 1800, and for several years afterwards, in extending Vaccination among all classes, and published a pamphlet on the subject, but being satisfied of its efficacy, has not of late, been personally conversant with it, as it does not exactly lie in his line of practice, which is confined to Medicine alone. As far as his experience extends he has not met with a single case of Small Pox after Vaccination, when properly conducted. He has frequently been called upon to see Eruptions after Vaccination, which bore a strong resemblance to Small Pox, but which withered, and scaled off, without the regular process of maturation, which characterizes the Small Pox. Four cases occurred in a considerable time after Vaccination, like each other in every respect, but which ceased in their progress to resemble the Small Pox. They fell, under Doctor Barry's observation, at distinct intervals. Besides the irregularity of maturation, the margins of the eruption, which was in distinct patches, became ragged, and the fever subsided in twenty-four hours. Still this eruption could not be either Swine Pock or Chicken Pock, to neither of which it bore any resemblance.

BARRON, James, Esq. Surgeon, *Banbridge*, has been in the practice of inoculating in that town and neighbourhood for nine years, and has not known an instance among his patients of Small Pox, subsequent to the Vaccine disease. He heard of two during last Summer, but did not see them either during the Cow Pock, or Small Pox. Has seen many,

who were said to have the Vaccine disease, but could not ascertain in what manner.

BROWN, Rev. James, *Garva*, has never known a case of Variola, after genuine Cow Pock, but regrets, that his clerical functions occupying his time, prevented him from making minute enquiries after those who were inattentive in returning at the proper periods for inspection. Mr. Brown has traced most of the reports of alleged Small Pox, to the practice of ignorant persons, who vaccinate with Spurious Virus, or taken at an improper stage, and who delude parents and relatives, by calling any sore that may ensue, genuine Cow Pock. A child whom he had vaccinated some years ago, and the appearance being very slight, rendered the security doubtful; took a disease this Summer, supposed at first to be Small Pox, but its rapid course, subsiding in a few days, proved it to be Chicken Pock, which was then prevalent in the neighbourhood. Mr. Brown having with much trouble, overcome in a great measure, the prejudices of the poor, against Vaccine Inoculation—the practice being very generally adopted in his vicinity, and many medical men established there, he means to decline engaging in it himself hereafter.

BIRKETT, Dr. *Enniscorthy*, knows of no case of Small Pox, after regular Cow Pock. He saw the patients he had vaccinated, generally on the eighth and twelfth days, but many never returned to him after Inoculation.

BISHOPP, Dr. *Kinsale*, has been in the habit of Inoculating the poor in that town and neighbourhood, *gratis*, for seventeen years, of course has had great numbers annually, yet never knew one authenticated instance of Small Pox, where Vaccination had satisfactorily taken place—he inoculated several subsequently, with Variolous Matter, and though the Pustule succeeded, the constitutional Eruption did not.—A short time ago, he was informed, that two of the patients he had vaccinated, had taken Small Pox—one, a clergyman's daughter, in the country, was visited by Doctor Beamish, to whom, the appearance of its being Small Pox, *was not satisfactory*.—The other, of poor parents, who, although near, neither called upon Doctor Bishopp, nor any other Medical person. A number of the patients vaccinated by Doctor Bishopp, have been exposed to Variolous contagion, in consequence of the practice of an ignorant Itinerant, who goes about the country inoculating with Small Pox; yet no complaint has been made of any of them being infected; although from the inattention of their friends, in not returning with them for inspection, it would not be surprising if many were attacked with Small Pox.

BULLEN, Dr. *Cork*, has been Inoculating upwards of seventeen years, and has vaccinated four thousand three hundred and thirty, (to 16th December last,) many never returned, and about fifty of those he *did* see, were doubtful; but of sixteen hundred and ninety-three, in whom the appearances were perfectly satisfactory, he has known but *one*, who afterwards took the Small Pox—he heard of two more, but did not see them—they had had very sore arms; in all three the Small Pox was very mild. He subjected many, more than fifty instances, and all in genteel life, to Variolous Inoculation, and never procured a Small Pox Pustule, except the incision, which was sometimes large and painful, accompanied by smart fever. He has otherwise subjected children to the severest tests of exposure, to Variolous contagion, and always found them proof against it. Doctor Bullen re-inoculated with Small Pox, two of his own youngest children, four or five years after they had had the Cow Pock—he took the matter from a child affected with confluent Variola, and who died of the disease; no precautions were used, but they were allowed full diet until they sickened on the seventh day. They had severe rigors, vomiting, pain in the epigastrium, and very violent arterial excitement, notwithstanding a rigid antiphlogistic regimen—a reddish efflorescence, with apparently incipient Pustules appeared; but on the third day, the skin assumed its natural appearance, the heat subsided, nor did a single Pustule appear—but the tongue did not clean, nor did the children recover their appetite or strength for many days; and a greater degree of emaciation and debility ensued, than he has observed after smart attacks of Small Pox; which disease has been generally severe in Doctor Bullen's family.

N. B. Doctor Bullen keeps the Infection on *Quills*, in small bottles filled with dry sand, and carefully corked—he has preserved it in this manner, *active*, for seven months, but the matter should not be mixed from different subjects, although of the best kind; as when the quills have been thus charged in succession, a spurious disease has been the consequence.

BYRNE, Nicholas, Esq. *Dispensary, Carlow*, has never witnessed any case of Small Pox succeeding true Vaccination.

BRADY, Thomas, Esq. *Surgeon, White church, Carrick-on-Suir*—it does not consist with his knowledge, that Small Pox attacked any, who had gone regularly through Cow-Pock. His patients were seen on the tenth day after Vaccination. No Small Pox appeared in any under his imme-

diate care. Sometimes the Cow Pock Infection did not manifest itself until the eleventh day. There were eruptive diseases prevalent at the time, resembling Small Pox. He inoculated with Small Pox, some whom he had previously vaccinated; the parts cut appeared inflamed in a few days after, but no eruption followed.

C.

CHARLTON, George, Esq. Surgeon, *Naas*, knows of no case of Small Pox, after regular Vaccination, among those he vaccinated himself. Has met with two instances of Small Pox, in patients vaccinated, as he was informed, by regular practitioners; but he did not see them when under Vaccination. He has seen three or four cases of Small Pox among the children of labourers, who came from different parts of the country, and who said the patients had gone through the Cow Pock; but Mr. Charlton suspects they might not have been inoculated by persons of respectability, or attentive to the periods when genuine infection could be obtained. All the cases he saw of Small Pox, were mild, and left no marks.

CLARKE, Charles, Esq. Surgeon, *Rathdrum*, (late 21st Fuzileers,) has never met with a case of Small Pox, subsequent to regular Cow Pock, either since his settlement at Rathdrum, or in ten years previous practice in his Majesty's service.

CHURCH, Dr. *Dispensary, Listowell*, has never met any case of Small Pox where regular Cow Pock had taken place, although he has inoculated many with Small Pox.

COX, Rev. Richard, *Caherconlish-Dispensary, Limerick*, has not known of any who went regularly through the several stages of Cow Pock, to be subsequently affected with Small Pox. Has frequently seen his patients on the tenth day, when the Areola was distinctly formed. A patient died of Small Pox after being cut for Cow Pock, but it had received the Variolous contagion previously. A person in his neighbourhood, inoculated three hundred and seventy patients with complete success, during the past year, and banished Small Pox from that vicinity.

CORBALLY, Dr. *Dunshaughlin*, has met lately with several cases of Small Pox supervening on Vaccination, where the process in each, was so compleat as to leave no doubt of the facts. The Small Pox was in general mild—he has heard of no instance of death, or even of marks, and a considerable interval elapsed between the two diseases; in candor, however, he feels himself obliged to say, that although there was a perfect Vaccine Pustule, there was not in these cases any decided marks of constitutional affection. In a few cases, wherein Mr. Bryce's test was employed, the event seemed quite conclusive.

CASTLE, Dr. *Ennis*, has not seen any patient who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, affected subsequently with Small Pox.

CAMPION, Dr. *Charleville*, has no personal knowledge of Small Pox succeeding regular Cow Pock. A child of the Hon. Mr. Hare's was alleged to have taken Small Pox subsequent to Inoculation, but from a conversation Doctor Campion had with Mr. Hare, he is convinced of the contrary.—It is very difficult to decide on the genuine course of Cow Pock, from the inattention of persons not bringing patients for inspection; their prejudice against taking the infection; or only shewing them when the arms have been injured, and become sore.

COOPER, A. B. Esq. *Cooper's Hill, Collooney*, has not known one instance of Small Pox in any who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock.

COOKE, B. C. Esq. *Dispensary, Castletown-Roche*, he never knew any patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, to be subsequently affected with Small Pox.

CHERMESIDE, Dr. *Portaferry*, in consequence of an alarm in that neighbourhood, he reinoculated with Variolous matter, (taken from different children) twenty-seven children, all of whom he had previously vaccinated, some eleven years old, and so on, until the latter end of 1817—they all resisted the Small Pox—in every one an inflammation arose at the inoculated part of the arm, and a slight Areola, (extended to the breadth of a shilling in some cases,) was formed round the part like Spurious Cow Pock, but without any sickness or eruption. Doctor Chermeside has vaccinated from sixty to one hundred annually, since the year 1804, and has not heard of a single instance of any of them taking Small Pox afterwards, although many have been in the same house and bed with those labouring under severe epidemic Small Pox. Doctor Chermeside has seen symptoms like Small Pox this season, on children vaccinated by private people and old women; and several have died of true Small Pox, who also had been vaccinated by those sort of people—in the first, the Pustules died away before they came to proper maturation. He is perfectly satisfied in his own mind, that when children have gone through the Cow Pock, *properly*, they will resist any kind of Small Pox, mild or otherwise.

D.

DONECLIFFE, Dr. *Kinsale*; no instance has occurred of Small Pox attacking any, of upwards of one thousand patients vaccinated by him, and who had gone regularly

through the disease; nor has any such instance come within his personal knowledge in the practice of any gentleman of the faculty.

DUFFY, Charles, Esq. Apothecary, *Bray*—It does not consist with his personal knowledge (namely, in his own practice,) that any patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox. Mr. Duffy has five sons, all of whom he vaccinated: they have been in contact with Variolous patients frequently, and he himself has had intimate intercourse with those labouring under it, yet none have taken Small Pox. Mr. Duffy has invariably attended to the different stages of Cow Pock, and when any doubt existed of its genuineness, reinoculated, which in some instances proved necessary. He has seen several cases of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, but not being called until the eruption was completely out, he can only say, that the Pustules matured on the sixth or eighth day, and went regularly through the stages; these cases occurred in families where all the children had been vaccinated, and where one only, in each family, took the Small Pox, except a family who lodged, in the Summer of 1816, at *Bray*—of four children, all previously vaccinated, one took Small Pox, and went regularly through it; another by contact, had a spurious eruption, resembling the red gum, attended with fever, for three days;—both went off together, the eruption not coming to any remarkable termination. There were no eruptive diseases prevalent at the time.

One child died last September, of Small Pox, of the worst kind—it had been vaccinated. Mr. Duffy is now (12th December, 1817) attending a patient, who he is told, was vaccinated by a lady, who lodged a season in the neighbourhood; much injury is thus done by persons undertaking to vaccinate, who do not understand it.

DERENZY, Dr. *Carnew*, has never met a case of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock. Doctor Derenzy has seen some cases of Variola, which might possibly be mistaken, on a hasty inspection, for the Variolous eruption. Doctor Derenzy has for many years past, vaccinated during the summer months all who chose to apply to him, keeping a regular registry of the names, ages, &c. of the patients, and of the appearances in the respective stages of the affection, and invariably re-inoculating when any irregularity occurred; but has found it extremely difficult to induce the friends of inoculated children to bring them for inspection on the proper days, and to this neglect he attributes any disrepute into which Vaccination may have fallen; but even with this cause of doubt, he has

not heard of any instance of Variola succeeding Vaccination performed by *him*. Doctor Derenzy expresses his firm conviction of the antivariolous efficacy of Cow Pock; and the community in that part of the country are so firmly impressed with the same belief, that there have not been *ten* cases of Small Pox in that very extensive parish these *ten years*.— Doctor Derenzy being engaged to vaccinate the child of Mathew James, of Urelands, in the summer of 1815, found on visiting, that the child had been inoculated with Small Pox, on the morning of the same day. However, he inserted the Vaccine infection into the other arm. The Variolous Pustule and Vaccine Inoculation exhibited the usual appearance, but no eruption ensued—the child was sicker than customary in Cow Pock, but not so much indisposed as all around it, who had been inoculated with Variolous infection.

E.

EMPSON, Richard, Esq. *North King-street*, has been using Vaccine infection for many years, and has neither seen nor heard of any so inoculated, taking Small Pox afterwards. Has heard of some who took eruptive diseases, which (though by the parents,) generally considered Small Pox, were easily distinguished by their appearance, but more easily by the short period which they continued out.

ELLY, Samuel, Esq. *Sick Poor Institution, New Ross*, transmits the following information respecting the Vaccine practice of said institution, viz :

RICHARD DRAPES, Esq. one of the attending Surgeons, writes, that since his entrance into the profession, he has not seen a single case of Variola subsequent to Vaccination. Mr. Drapes, anxious to promote Cow Pock inoculation, established at his own house, an institution for that purpose, in July last, since which, he has vaccinated two hundred and three children and four men. Three of the children were attacked with Variola, two or three days after the insertion of the Vaccine infection, and in another, Variolous Pustules appeared on the seventh day, shewing they were under the influence of Small Pox contagion. Both diseases proceeded regularly—all had the Small Pox mild; but the white impression not being left after the desquamation, seems to place it beyond a doubt that they were not affected with the Vaccine Virus. Some cases have been reported of Small Pox after Cow Pock, but they were far from being authentic. Mr. Drapes has seen cases of Varicella so ex-

actly resembling Small Pox, that a superficial practitioner might have pronounced them such, but the duration and other diagnostic symptoms sufficiently distinguished them.

The confidence even of the peasantry of that country, in the antivariolous power of Cow Pock, is rapidly increasing.

JAMES MULLEN, Esq. Apothecary to the institution, has been inoculating for the Sick Poor Institution, these five years, and never saw one person attacked with Small Pox, who he was *certain*, went regularly through the Cow Pock. His experience induces him to place the most implicit reliance on the effects of the latter on the human system, as an infallible security against the former.

Mr. KEOUGH, of *Rosbecan*, in that *neighbourhood*, writes to Mr. Elly, as follows, that his eldest child, now nine years of age, was vaccinated when two months old, by a physician, and was believed to have gone regularly through the affection, Mr. Keogh himself comparing the appearances with the description in a treatise on the subject—she was shortly after, at his request, inoculated with Small Pox, but did not take it. About the beginning of October last, complained of a headache and loss of appetite, for which, some medicines being given without relief, a neighbouring physician was called, who at first treated her for fever; on the fourth day, a pock appeared, which the Doctor concluded was Swine Pock, having been informed that she had formerly been vaccinated. For four days the eruption continued to come out and fill; at the expiration of which time it died away. About ten days or a fortnight after this, his youngest child, four months old, was taken ill—the children had not been separated.—On the appearance of an eruption, the physician was again sent for, who pronounced it Small Pox, and then declared, that it must have been Small Pox, which the eldest had been affected with, and had infected the infant.

On the eldest it has not left a mark, but when she is cold, some purple spots appear which go away again. The youngest had it very bad, recovered, but is much pitted. Three other children in the house, who had been vaccinated, never took it.

Mr. Keogh is satisfied, that the previous vaccination rendered the disease so mild in his eldest daughter, and believes that even a spurious affection of the Cow Pock will tend to lighten the other complaint.

F.

FARRINGTON, Dr. *Cappoquin*.—No instance of Small Pox, subsequent to vaccination, has happened in that town or neighbourhood for several years past.

FURLONG, Dr. *Enniscorthy*.—No person hitherto vaccinated by Dr. Furlong, has, to his knowledge, been subsequently affected with Variola. Too many cases, however, of Small Pox, subsequent to vaccination, have occurred in that town, and neighbourhood, some of which terminated fatally. Doctor Furlong had no opportunity of observing the progress of the Vaccine Pustule in those cases, nor perhaps, had the operator; patients being so irregular in their attendance. There is an increasing dislike to vaccination in that quarter, and many have applied to be inoculated with Variolous matter.

FRENCH, Robert, Esq. *Monivea*.—No case of Small Pox, subsequent to Vaccination, has occurred in the course of his observation, this year, which, however, has been very limited.

FURLONG, Dr. *Macroom*, has not met a single case of Variola subsequent to Vaccination, although the Small Pox has raged severely in that country for some time.

In one instance, a child, who had been vaccinated without effect, took Variola naturally, while other children of the family, formerly vaccinated, escaped; which with some similar cases, seems to have opened the eyes of the people. Doctor Furlong has hopes of overcoming their aversion to Cow Pock inoculation. Some families in the neighbourhood have been in the habit of inoculating for Small Pox after vaccination. Doctor Furlong heard of one child having a few distinct specks; he did not see the child, but was perfectly satisfied that the previous Vaccine inoculation had succeeded perfectly.

FINUCANE, John, Esq. *Kildysart*.—No instance of Small Pox occurred to any of his patients subsequent to Vaccination, though a trial had been made by the prejudiced. He visited many of them on the tenth day, and found the Areola perfectly formed.

FISHER, Dr. *Dispensary, Slane*, has vaccinated upwards of three hundred within the last two years—not one has taken Small Pox, though many were exposed constantly to the contagion, and even in houses, with those labouring under the Variolous disease, which prevailed in that neighbourhood lately, to an alarming degree. Doctor Fisher is of opinion, that instances (if any) of Small Pox, occurring after proper vaccination, are very rare.

FERGUSON, John D. Esq. Surgeon, *Newry*.—It has not fallen within his personal knowledge that any patients, who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox. He has vaccinated, since 1st May last, upwards of seventy children, not one of whom has subsequently been affected with Variola, although exposed to the contagion. There are at this time (22d December,) in Boat-street, *Newry*, two children labouring under genuine Small Pox, who are said to have been vaccinated with lymph, obtained from the Cow Pock Institution. Mr. Ferguson went to see them, on receipt of the Circular; one, a female, has in her arm a deep pit, but rather resembling a cicatrix, and *puckered*, like a small scrophulous sore. The other, a boy, has a mark very characteristic of Cow Pock. In the same family is a third child, hitherto unaffected, and who has the mark of Vaccine inoculation, still more distinct.

FERRIS, Dr. *Portarlington*, has often heard of cases of Small Pox succeeding Cow Pock; but could never trace one to any proper source. Since he commenced inoculating with Cow Pock nine years ago, has met with only one case of Small Pox after Cow Pock, in the daughter of a gentleman in that town. The Cow Pock appeared to Doctor Ferris, to have gone regularly through all its stages, and the constitutional affection to have been distinctly marked. The eruption, which he conceived to be Small Pox, appeared on the fourth day from the attack of fever—the fever was slight—the maturation of the Variolous Pustules was never complete—they began to wither on the fifth day from their first appearance, and disappeared altogether in three or four days more. There were no eruptive diseases prevalent the time—there had been a few cases of natural Small Pox in the town a short time before.

Doctor Ferris distinguished this case of Variola from Vari-cella, from the Pustules having been more acuminate in the former, and not having withered so soon as the latter generally do, by their being much smaller, and no flat vesicles appearing among them. Doctor Ferris has, in the course of these nine years, seen two cases of natural Small Pox, succeeding the inoculated Small Pox. He saw the mark of inoculation in both, and if the accuracy of the description he received, can be depended upon, the inoculated pock had been regular in its progress. Doctor Ferris proposes to inoculate with Variolous matter, some whom he has vaccinated, and promises to communicate the result; adds, that he is happy to say, that Variolous matter is not easily to be obtained.

GLEESON, Dr. *Dungarvan*, has been extensively engaged in the practice of Vaccination, and it does not consist with his knowledge that any of his patients, who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox, though several of them were exposed to that contagion. Doctor Gleeson re-inoculated some of his patients with Small Pox, the more effectually to ascertain the efficacy of previous vaccination, but never observed any further effect, than a trivial festering of the inoculated part, which disappeared on the fourth or fifth day. He mentions a case, viz. : a young man of nineteen years of age, was seized with malignant confluent Small Pox—he had three sisters in the house, older than he, who never had the complaint. Doctor Gleeson ordered them away, and then vaccinated them with recent lymph—they went regularly through the course of the Cow Pock, and returned to attend their brother on the eleventh day, which they continued to do until his recovery, without sustaining any injury.

GOODISON, Thomas, Esq. *Wicklow*.—No case of Variola succeeding regular Vaccination ever occurred to him. He has been engaged in the practice of Vaccination ever since its introduction into that country. The first year he vaccinated five patients, who have remained free from Small Pox ever since, although residing in the most populous part of the town, and have been exposed to the contagion, under the most aggravated circumstances, being in the same house, nay, beds with patients labouring under Variola. A great out-cry being raised some time ago, by a child said to have had Cow Pock, being attacked with Small Pox, which certainly was genuine, and left severe marks, Mr. Goodison inquired into the facts, and discovered that the gentleman who operated, had never seen the child afterwards, nor had the child had any Vaccine Pustule, regular or spurious. Learning also, on his return to Wicklow last year, that a numerous and respectable family, part of them, vaccinated by himself, were then labouring under Variola, he lost no time in visiting them, and found the disease to be Varicella. Has inoculated a number, subsequently with Variolous matter, but never observed any result more, than slight local inflammation, and occasionally a slight fever. Mr. Goodison is induced, from his experience, to conclude, that the unfavourable impressions made on the public mind, originate, either in a want of due attention on the part of medical men in attending to the regular progress of the Vaccine Pustule, or a want of energy in making the necessary investigations in reported failures.

GRATTAN, Dr. *Edenderry*.—No case of Small Pox after Vaccination, has been reported in that country; and the increasing confidence in the efficacy of Vaccination, is evinced, by the applications for gratuitous inoculation, amounting to about six hundred, in the two last seasons.

GREGORY, Dr. *Coleraine*.—Of one hundred and fifty-five cases vaccinated, in one, only, Small Pox took place, and the child must have been previously exposed to the contagion, as the eruption appeared about the time it was inoculated—the disease was remarkably mild—the patient was not confined to bed during its course. There were a great many cases of Chicken Pock last season, which very much resembled Small Pox; a vast number of parents were deceived by them.

GASON, Dr. *Enniskerry*.—No patient, consistent with his knowledge, has been affected with Small Pox, subsequent to Vaccination. In the month of June last, several patients were vaccinated, and at the time appeared free from any eruptive disease. On the eighth day after Vaccination, a disease, which had all the characteristics of Chicken Pock, appeared on the bodies of the children. Some of the eruptions had already decayed, and the Vaccine vesicle proceeded to its acmè without interruption. Some of the children were seen by Doctor William Quin, who was also of opinion the disease was Chicken Pock.

GILLESPIE, Dr. *Camolin*.—It does not consist with his personal knowledge, that any patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox. He cannot answer, as to having seen his patients on or about the tenth day after vaccination. Doctor Gillespie re-inoculated with Variolous mater, six children, whom he had formerly vaccinated. On the sixth day, the arm was a little inflamed, but no Pustule nor fever was produced.—Two others, however, also previously vaccinated, sickened on the eighth day after Small Pox inoculation; and on the ninth, tenth and eleventh days, very healthy Pustules appeared, matured, and ended favourably—none died under his inspection, but many were reported in the country. There were other eruptive diseases prevalent at the time. Doctor Gillespie justly reprobates in strong terms, abuses with respect to Vaccine inoculation too frequent in that country, viz.: that any ignorant fellow, especially if he has been in Dublin at any of the hospitals, though, perhaps, only a patient there, will announce the great skill he has acquired, and procuring a packet of Infection, vaccinate, and keep up

the most spurious infection, producing generally, only a festering sore, which is pronounced genuine Cow Pock, and by which, even persons of respectability allow themselves to be imposed upon; and that old women, nurses, &c. with pins and needles, engage in similar practices to a great extent.

GROGAN, Dr. *Limerick*.—He has paid particular attention to Vaccination ever since Doctor Jenner announced his discovery, and was the more inclined to co-operate actively in promoting its success, from having been brought up in the county of Cork, where the casual Cow Pock, (taken by milking cattle, and there termed *Shenagh*,) has been known from time immemorial, as a preventive of Small Pox. Doctor Grogan made himself master of the subject as far as possible, by perusing the most approved treatises, examining plates, &c. and accurately noting the stages and varieties of the Vesicle, and commenced his practice by inoculating in the year 1799, his own child, the first patient vaccinated in that part of the country. Since that period he has vaccinated a great number, and submitted some of them afterwards to Variolous inoculation, but never subsequently met with genuine Variola. He has seen cases, believed to be such, by other practitioners, but on comparing the progress of the eruption, filling and decline, they appeared to be Varicella. Doctor Grogan relates a case as follows—a boy, aged 13, whom he had vaccinated, when two years old, was attacked with symptoms of Pyrexia this last season, so severe, with heat, delirium, pulse 130, &c. that Doctor Grogan being called on the third day, conceived the disease to be the fever, then epidemic, and treated the patient accordingly. On the fourth day, a very copious eruption appeared over his face, neck and body, of distinct pimples, strongly resembling Variola—fever still continued, but not so violent.—The Doctor became alarmed, but his fears wholly subsided next morning when he discovered a fluid in the eruption, and which died away in the usual time of Varicella. A superficial observer might have pronounced this to be Small Pox. Doctor Grogan thinks, that in addition to the causes of subsequent Variola, namely, patients not returning for inspection on the proper days, and vaccination being too often undertaken by ignorant and irregular people, that even regular practitioners may fail to afford their patients the requisite security, by taking Virus from a Vesicle too early, when it is very small; or when there is but *one* Vesicle.

GALWAY, Dr. *County Cork Infirmary, Mallow*, has the most perfect confidence in the antivariolous efficacy of Cow

Pock, and would not inoculate his own children with Small Pox, notwithstanding two instances of failure in his practice. The children of a Mr. Evans had been vaccinated by Doctor Galway, and tested according to Mr. Bryce's plan; and other children were inoculated from them. Last year they both took the Small Pox, and matter being taken from them, and inserted into others, produced genuine Variola. The fever and maturation ran the regular and usual course. In one of them, to whom he particularly attended, the eruption appeared on the fourth day—the suppuration was completed on the ninth day—the Pustules were few and small. Doctor Galway does not recollect particularly the progress of the Cow Pock in those children, but presumes that no peculiarity occurred—they were vaccinated at a year's interval, and the station of their parent, must have ensured for them a regular attendance.

H.

HUNTER, William, Esq. *Moy*.—Not a single instance of Small Pox after Vaccination has fallen within his knowledge. Heard that a Mr. Briant of Newry, had a case. He thinks were practitioners careful in taking infection from clean children, and not beyond the eighth day, they would report with him.

HUTCHINSON, James, Esq. *Dispensary, Kilworth*, has not known any instance of a patient who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, being subsequently affected with Small Pox, nor has he heard of any cases of that kind in his neighbourhood.

HUSTON, Dr. *Coleraine*.—Not one case of Small Pox succeeding Cow Pock, has occurred in his practice, during the *thirteen years* past; nor has he witnessed a single case of failure in Vaccination in the practice of his neighbours.

HEANAN, Dr. *Dispensary, Tallow*, has not discovered any case of Small Pox after Cow Pock. An alarm was lately spread in Tallow, by such an instance being alleged, but Doctor Heanan found upon inquiry, that the child was affected with Chicken Pock, which, as well as Measles, was then prevalent.

HUNTER, Dr. *Ramelton*.—The result of experiments, instituted by Doctor Hunter, enables him to place implicit confidence in the efficacy of Cow Pock—of thirty patients subsequently submitted to Variolous inoculation, not one took the disease, although their arms inflamed, and fever succeeded in some cases.

HAMILTON, William Cope, Esq. (*Cuffe-street*,) *Dispensary, Miltown*.—No case of Small Pox after Cow Pock has come within his knowledge.

HENRY, Peter, Esq. Surgeon, *Maghera*.—No case has come within his knowledge of Small Pox, when the patients had had genuine Cow Pock. Some of his patients were seen on or about the tenth day, many were not. No eruptions like Small Pox occurred to him, nor were any prevalent among the children there whom he had vaccinated. Several vaccinated by ignorant practitioners had the Small Pox afterwards, but these he considers as nothing; the operators not knowing the difference between a genuine and spurious affection. None who had previously gone through the regular Cow Pock, died, or took the Small Pox.

HOWES, P. Esq. *Kilcock*.—He has not met with a case, where the patient took the Small Pox, who had *regularly* gone through the Cow Pock.

HEATH, Nicholas William, Esq. Surgeon, *Infirmery, Baltinglass*.—Of three thousand whom he has vaccinated, and witnessed the progress of the disease in, *one solitary case only* occurred, namely, of one of his own daughters, in which the Small Pox succeeded regular Cow Pock, as follows—she was vaccinated when two years old—he saw her on the tenth day, when the Areola was distinctly formed, on that day he again vaccinated her, the part slightly inflamed, and was healed nearly about the same time of the first vaccination.—Three months after vaccination, she was inoculated with Variolous matter—in about seven days the fever came, and was succeeded by the eruption on the fourth morning from the commencement of fever. The maturation of the Pustules was completed on the eighth day, and they remained fully out, for at least a week after that day. There were not any eruptive diseases prevalent at the time. The child recovered at the usual time, and is considerably, but not severely marked.

HAMILTON, Dr. *Dispensary Gorey*.—Has seen three instances of Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pock—all the cases were in the same family, and were vaccinated at different periods, ten, eight and six years ago; they were entered in the register, as having gone through the disease perfectly. The eldest had the disease first, and a great deal of lymph was taken from his arm to inoculate others, to which the failure was attributed. His sister took the Small Pox and died;—a third was infected, but recovered. None of these were inoculated in more than one place; and since Doctor Hamilton has seen Moore's work, he is inclined to attribute the failure to imperfect Vaccination.

HUNTER, John, Esq. *Letterkenny*.—No case has occurred in his practice of Small Pox subsequent to regular Cow Pock, and he has repeatedly used the Variolous matter after the regular Cow Pock, without any further result, than a slight local Pustule being produced, which vanished without any febrile symptoms.

I.

IRVINE, James, Esq. Apothecary, *Athy*.—No case has occurred to him of Small Pox after Vaccination, where he saw the child regularly after it was cut; but has heard that some whom he vaccinated, but who were neglected to be brought to him again, took Small Pox. On them however, he has been told, the marks were very trifling, and that none died.

JOHNSTON, Robert, Esq. Surgon, *Athy*.—Knows of no case in his practice of Small Pox succeeding Vaccination.—He lately inoculated two children with Cow Pock—on the fourth day, one of them was seized with Small Pox, apparently of a very malignant kind; the Vaccine Pustule, however, proceeding—the Variolous disease assumed a much milder aspect, and the child recovered without being much marked. The other, vaccinated at same time, was kept in bed with the Small Pox patient—the Cow Pock ran its regular course, and Small Pox did not ensue. Mr. Johnston complains of the practice falling into the hands of DOCTRESSES, who often take infection on the twelfth day, when the fluid is quite *corrupted*; also of the irregularity of attendance, defeating the most watchful care of regular practitioners.

JUSTICE, Thomas Holmes, Esq. *Mallow*.—Has never, in many years practice, found one of those he had vaccinated, to be afterwards affected by Small Pox, although he subjected several of them, *subsequently*, to Variolous inoculation; nor has he been able clearly and distinctly to ascertain, so as to convince himself, that in any of the cases, as reported to him, Small Pox followed Vaccination.

JENKINS, V. S. Esq. *Monastereven*.—Never knew any instance of Small Pox taking place after Vaccination.

JACOB, Dr. *Maryborough*, has not met with one instance of Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pock, through a practice extensive, for a great number of years.

JOHNSTON, Dr. Charles, *Sligo*.—Has lately inoculated several children who had been previously vaccinated, some of them six years ago, without in any one instance exciting

Small Pox, although in several, considerable fever arose, and extensive inflammation around the parts inoculated.

JOHNSTON, Francis, Esq. Surgeon, *Ballygawley*—A child, vaccinated by a respectable practitioner in that town, some years ago, took Small Pox, when ten years of age, in July last—the eruption appeared on the third day after febrile symptoms had run high—the maturation of the Pustules appeared complete on or about the seventh day. The alarming symptoms subsided on the eruption becoming general—on the tenth day his face and eyelids swelled—his disease was mild, and he soon after this period was quite well. About the *sixth* day of this patient's illness, a little sister of his, two years of age, and who had been vaccinated by Mr. Johnston himself, in the month of May 1816, was taken ill. The eruption made its appearance late on the *fourth* day—he did not see her until the morning of the seventh, when it was too evidently Small Pox, and which proved confluent, terminating *fatally* on the 14th day. Whether she took the disease from her brother or not, he cannot determine, as Variola was then very prevalent and malignant. The Pustules in this case, at no period completely matured—the discharge was uncommonly thin, of a brown color, without the smallest tinge of yellow. This patient had Cow Pock in the most regular course; the Areola on the tenth day was most beautifully formed. Mr. Johnston, however, is convinced, Vaccination should be followed up with greater spirit, there being many living proofs of its lasting and beneficial effects, at this day, to society.

K.

KENNEDY, Dr. *Shanagolden*.—His experience has not presented a case of Small Pox succeeding Cow Pock, although the former was very prevalent in that district lately, to a very fatal degree. He ascribes his success to the precaution taken to free the skin from eruptions previous to Vaccination, else we cannot expect the *specific* appearance of the *real* Cow Pock Pustule. When such does not appear, the patient is no wise secured from subsequent Small Pox, whether received by inoculation or contagion. Murmurs and prejudice daily arise from very *unobserved* or rather *unattended instances of Cow Pock*, being followed by Small Pox. The practitioner's mind ought not to be happy or secure, unless the peculiar phases of Cow Pock, (as described,) have been regularly observed from the commencement of inflammation. Doctor Kennedy recommends a repetition, under the eye of the Institution, of the experiments on a large scale, on which Cow Pock is grounded.

KENNY, Dr. Waterford—Has used Vaccination exclusively, for *fifteen* years, and has not known a single instance in which the patients were subsequently affected with Small Pox. He has re-inoculated many with recent Variolous matter, and they have invariably proved unsusceptible of the disease. Of the many cases reported, he has only discovered two in which Small Pox could be supposed to have succeeded Cow Pock. The gentlemen who had vaccinated them, declared their opinions that they had regularly gone through the Vaccine disease. These cases occurred several years ago. In one, there was a very plentiful crop of the eruption which was mild and distinct, and left neither scar nor mark. In the other, there were comparatively very few Pustules, of a distinct mild character, which went off in branny scales, without leaving any scar or mark.

KERIN, Dr. Ennis—Has never known an instance of Small Pox occurring after the Cow Pock had passed through the regular stages, although he caused several to be inoculated with Variolous matter. In every alleged case of such an event, he found on minute inquiry, some defect in the chain of evidence, or a failure in some stage of the Cow Pock.

KING, Robert, Esq. Apothecary, Stephen's-green—Knows no instance of failure of Cow Pock, as a preventive of Small Pox; and believes alleged cases to originate in ignorance or inattention.

KNOX, Hon. Mrs. William, Derry, gives the following narrative of a disease which appeared in her family (the Lord Bishop of Derry's) last autumn.

Charles, aged nine years, was vaccinated when a babe, by the late Surgeon General—he never had had the Chicken Pock. When attacked by the disease in question, he had fever of about forty-eight hours continuance, attended with eruption, having more the appearance of Chicken Pock than Small Pox, with the exception of one spot on his wrist, which matured five or six days after the commencement of his indisposition. *Emily*, vaccinated in London, when a babe, twice, (it having failed the first time, but succeeded on repetition, in the most satisfactory manner;) the fever was of the same continuance as in the case of her brother, but no eruption ensued. She had the Chicken Pock when about three months old.

It was remarkable, that in both these instances, the return to perfect health was rapid, almost sudden.

Fanny and *Henrietta*, aged fourteen and twelve, were both taken ill together: they had a much longer continuance of fever, being from Thursday to Tuesday, before there appeared

any eruption. Mrs. Knox did not observe any marked or sudden abatement of fever at any period of their disease.— On Tuesday there was a full eruption on *Fanny*, and from its appearances and the course it took, no doubt could be entertained of its being Small Pox. The patient was seen by medical people, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and a doubt did not exist in *their* minds as to the nature of the disease. Henrietta had a small red rash on her feet, and afterwards a few spots. They all died away but one, which matured; as however it had been rubbed by her shoe, it might have been irritated. Although so many days ill, the symptoms were not distressing in either case—the chief cause of suffering in *Fanny*, was the excessive itching and soreness of the Pustules.

Both these children were vaccinated, when babes, by the late Surgeon General, who was perfectly satisfied that they had gone properly through the disease: and brought a child to the house, to inoculate from *Fanny's* arm. Both had Chicken Pock when eleven years old, and have a mark of it.

Mrs. Knox's youngest child, then fourteen months old, was vaccinated by Mr. Creighton, and seen by the present Surgeon General (Mr. Crampton,) who took infection from her. At the time that her brother and sisters were ill, she from the most perfect health and gaiety, became *highly* feverish, which lasted near fourteen hours, and left her *suddenly*. Mrs. Knox concludes, from the circumstances, that there was a struggle in the constitution, and that the Vaccination overpowered the Variolous infection. might

All these children had been exposed to contagion; the Small Pox being dreadfully prevalent and fatal in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Knox gives an instance of the strong power of Cow Pock in mitigating Small Pox. A woman, residing in a cottage near them, came to inform her, that two of her children were ill of Small Pox, and that she was persuaded her babe, then fourteen months old, would die if it caught the contagion. Mrs. Knox being greatly interested about this infant, from having got it through a dangerous illness, recommended to the mother to bring it next day to her to be vaccinated, with which advice she complied. The infection fortunately succeeded, and the arm exhibited the proper course, at the same time about fifty spots appeared on the child's body and limbs, but scarcely attended with the slightest indisposition. The other two children just escaped with their lives.

KELLY, Dr. *Swords*.—Never knew an instance of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination. Has vaccinated several hundreds during the last seven years. He thinks Cow Pock *infallible*, and that the allegations against it are unguarded aspersions. He has re-inoculated many with Variola, for the satisfaction of parents, and the results were invariably such as to do away any doubts which public rumour might have excited in his mind, as to the efficacy of this expedient for the prevention of Small Pox.

KINGSLEY, Edward, Esq. Surgeon, *Templemore*.—Has been in the habit of vaccinating in rather an extensive practice for these last fourteen years, and eight years prior to that, he spent in the army, during which period also, he vaccinated the principal part of the soldiers' children; and though frequently exposed to Small Pox contagion, and in innumerable cases Variolous matter having been inserted into the arms of those vaccinated; yet in no instance has he seen Small Pox to take place subsequent to Vaccination, where it went through its regular course. He has been led to pay very close attention to those he vaccinated, from the very great opposition the practice met with, and thinks were all who operate to do the same, there would be very few complaints.

KELLY, Dr. *Parsonstown*.—Since he commenced inoculating with Cow Pock, he has not seen a case of subsequent Small Pox, when the patient had gone regularly through the Cow Pock. An inflammatory fever, in a high degree, followed by an eruption on the third day, sometimes the fourth, resembling Varicella (and which he considered to be such,) attacked a number of Children. The fever abated immediately on the appearance of the eruption, and in four or five days, all appearance of disease was gone. Doctor Kelly conceives this disease worthy of notice, because the fever was unusually severe, and the eruption did not altogether run the usual course.

KIERNAN, Dr. *Granard*.—Of all the patients vaccinated by him, he has heard of *one* only who was subsequently affected with Small Pox, and that was of so mild a nature as to require no medical treatment. The regularity of previous Vaccination was perfect, and was attended to by Doctor Kiernan himself, through all its stages; the Areola was perfectly formed on the tenth day. The eruption of the subsequent Variola appeared on the third day of fever—the maturation was complete on the ninth and tenth, and the Pustules remained fully out until the twelfth or thirteenth day of the disease. No eruptive diseases, such as Chicken Pock, &c. &c. were prevalent at the time. Has heard, but only by common

report, of children who have had the Small Pox after Vaccination—All accounts agree in representing the Small Pox as of a very mild nature, To satisfy his mind, Doctor Kiernan in March last, inoculated a child of his own, the progress was regular—on the fiftieth day he raised the scab, and inserted fresh Variolous matter, which he left for twelve days, until the part was entirely healed; but no secondary Pustule or inflammation occurred. He then inserted more fresh matter by pretty deep punctures in the opposite arm; in a few days it inflamed, and went through the regular progress of suppuration, but no symptomatic or constitutional fever supervened. Doctor Kiernan gives it as his decided opinion, that Variola is modified, and in most cases entirely prevented by previous Vaccination.

L.

LOUGHLIN, John, Esq. *Rostrevor*—Has during the course of his practice vaccinated five hundred and seventy-nine children, (to 14th December last,) of whom he kept a regular register, and never knew or heard of one of them taking Small Pox, although many were at the time in the same houses with patients laboring under Variola. Mr. Loughlin has been called to see several alleged cases of subsequent Small Pox, which proved to be Chicken Pock, termed in that country Nirles, or even Measles, the eruptions going off in two or three days.

LOUGHEED, Joseph, Esq. *Ballymote*—Never saw an instance of Small Pox succeeding Cow Pock; on the contrary, two children were inoculated by him with Variolous matter after the Vaccine, and neither took the disease.

LEIGH, William, Esq. Surgeon, *Portadown*.—Ten or twelve years ago, when engaged in the practice of Vaccination—three or four of his patients subsequently took Small Pox, but had it mildly and with slight marks. He then tried all he had any doubt of, and he thinks two or three received Variola thus, by inoculation. About this time, two children vaccinated by him, were seized upon the decline of the Vaccine disease—the one with local inflammation of some of the abdominal viscera; the other with inflammation of the inguinal glands, terminating in abscess, and both died.—Within these last three years he has not had a case of Small Pox after Cow Pock, but has heard of many through the country. A child was lately brought to him affected after Vaccination (but not performed by him,) in a way somewhat similar to the one above mentioned, who had abdominal inflammation; but the complaint yielded to calomel purges, and mild antimonials.

LOUGHRAN, Edward, Esq. *Tynan*.—He has vaccinated upwards of three hundred children in that neighbourhood, and never knew even a solitary example of one of that number subsequently affected with Small Pox. He saw four children, and heard from good authority of many more, who had been vaccinated at a parish Dispensary, and had Pustules (he cannot say *genuine*;) who took Small Pox about a year afterwards; one of these died; two more were much disfigured—the fourth recovered. When there is a suspicion that the constitutional affection is not likely to take place, and that the vesicle is too small on the eighth day, Mr. Loughran often presses it a little with the thumb, which he thinks may stimulate the absorbents to carry the matter into the mass of circulating fluids, or perhaps the secerning vessels to secrete a larger quantity. He thinks he has practised this with success, and prefers it to a second inoculation. Mr. Loughran appears to have paid very minute attention to the subject, and describes at length, with great accuracy, the appearances of genuine and spurious Cow Pock, as contradistinguished, and the various causes and state of patients which may produce spurious, irregular, and doubtful phenomena in Vaccination.

LENEY, William, Esq. *Strabane*.—Four children whom he vaccinated with lymph, from the Institution, each a few weeks after birth, took the Small Pox about May or June last. The eldest is ten or eleven years of age; the youngest three or four. Mr. Leney had visited these during Vaccination, every day, and had no doubt of the regularity of its course. The Variolous eruption appeared on the third day from the attack of fever, which in the eldest was very smart and with a copious eruption; the others had it milder. About the sixth or seventh day from the appearance of the eruption, the Pustules began to decline. There were no eruptive diseases resembling Small Pox, prevalent at the time. A younger child of the same family was vaccinated during this disease, but took neither Cow Pock nor Small Pox. Mr. Leney has known other cases of subsequent Variola among those he had vaccinated, but none were so immediately under his inspection. His faith in Cow Pock is not, however, at all shaken by these instances, nor even that of the family alluded to, as they wish their youngest child to be inoculated with it.—Knows of no patient who died, nor was marked with Small Pox taken after Vaccination.

LIPSITT, L. Esq. R. N. *Arklow*, inoculated during the last year, forty-three or four children, and knows of no instance among them of Small Pox succeeding Vaccination.—Since there appeared any doubt in eyes of the public as to the

efficacy of Cow Pock, he re-inoculated with Variolous matter about eight or ten patients, all of whom perfectly resisted its influence. He continues to offer Variolous Inoculation to such as doubt the security of previous Vaccination. Mr. Lipsitt always sees the children on the ninth day after Vaccination; and if not satisfied with the appearances, again on the twelfth.

M.

M'NABB, James, Esq. *Dispensary, Castleknock*.—It does not consist with his personal knowledge, that any patient who had gone regularly through Cow Pock was subsequently affected with Small Pox. He has seen cases of Chicken Pock, which it was extremely difficult to distinguish from Small Pox. A child who had been vaccinated; continued without injury in the same room for a month, with one in that neighbourhood who lately laboured under Small Pox.

MAGUIRE, Dr. *Enniskillen*.—No case of subsequent Small Pox has come under his observation, except when the Vaccine action had been modified by some morbid state of the skin, existing at, or occurring soon after inoculation; and this is in his opinion a thing of very frequent occurrence.

METCALF, Captain late 6th R. V. Batt. *Dresden, near Donagh-Corn*.—He has Vaccinated a considerable number of children in the country, besides his own family, and has not met with any case of Small Pox, subsequently, when the Cow Pock had gone regularly through its course. When spurious appearances occurred, the patient was re-inoculated until the genuine Cow Pock was produced: but Captain Metcalf often found it very difficult to convince people of the necessity of re vaccination.

MONTGOMERY, Francis, Esq. Apothecary, *Carlow*.—Has within the two last years vaccinated nearly two hundred children, from six months to six years of age, none of whom, although exposed to the contagion of Small Pox in various ways have been affected with it. Several were at the request of their parents, re-inoculated with Variolous matter, when it appeared, that they were secured from it by the previous Vaccination. Mr. Montgomery has always found, upon minute inquiry, that the reports of alleged failures were unfounded; and thinks, did *all* engaged in the practice of Vaccination, do their duty, Small Pox would soon be extirpated. The lower orders in Carlow are very partial to Vaccination, from experience of its efficacy; and more applications are made to him for Inoculation than he can attend to.

M'KEOGH, Dr. *Nenagh*.—Knows of no case of Variola after regular Cow Pock, although he vaccinated upwards of five hundred patients during the last year, in his private practice, and that of two Dispensaries, which he visits, namely, Nenagh and CloghJordan. In some the Areola did not form until the eleventh or twelfth day, but then proceeded regularly.

M'GHEE, Dr. *Keady*.—Has known a few cases of Variola after regular Cow Pock. He always saw his patients on the tenth or eleventh day after Vaccination, when the Areola was distinctly formed. The eruption supposed to be Small Pox, appeared on the evening of the third or on the fourth day after the attack of fever. The maturation of the Variolous Pustules was completed on the eighth day, and they remained fully out until the twelfth or thirteenth. He was particularly careful not to inoculate children while labouring under any eruptive or other disease. These answers refer only to a few cases, for Doctor M'Ghee has known a great number of persons who were previously vaccinated, and afterwards exposed to the contagion of Small Pox, in every possible way, without ever being infected with the disease.

MULLIGAN, William, Esq. Surgeon, *Dispensary, Feathard*.—Has had no case of Small Pox after Cow Pock. He saw his patients on the tenth day after Vaccination. Knows of none who died, or were marked with Small Pox after Vaccination. He attended several in Small Pox who had been vaccinated by a neighbouring farmer.

MORIARTY, Sir Thomas, M. D. *Roscommon*.—Never met with a case of Variola in any patient vaccinated by himself. He was called, during the late Variolous epidemic to two cases of genuine confluent Small Pox, supervening on previous Vaccination. With regard to one of them, Sir Thomas could not trace any mark of Vaccination, or collect any satisfactory history of its progress. In the other there was a small circular pit, the account of its progress was satisfactory, and the insertion of the Vaccine lymph, made by a respectable Surgeon, who regularly attended, and declared that the Cow Pock had run a regular course. The child had been vaccinated when about nine months old, and took the Small Pox at four years of age. Both these children recovered, but were a good deal marked. In consequence of these cases, Sir Thomas had the Variolous matter inserted into three or four children he had vaccinated some years before, but without farther result than a slight local inflammation in some of them. Sir Thomas Moriarty remarks, that he cannot calculate fairly, the value of Vaccination as a specific antidote

against Variola, the practice being confined, in that quarter, in a great measure, to the more opulent classes, who are less exposed than the poorer, to casual Variolous contagion. It is not from repugnance that the peasantry are deprived of the benefit of Vaccination, but from the want of a regular establishment and supply, affording the opportunity of gratuitous Inoculation. Sir Thomas adds, that the ravages of Small Pox have been melancholy in that quarter, among the lower ranks; probably *one-sixth* of the children under five years of age, have fallen victims to its deadly march.

MORIARTY, Dr. Jun. *Killarney*—During an extensive practice of ten or twelve years in that neighbourhood, no case has occurred to him of Small Pox after Vaccination, except in one, where the Vesicle had been prematurely ruptured; and the parents were cautioned not to depend on the Cow Pock in this instance. The child took the inoculated Small Pox. Many of Doctor Moriarty's patients have been exposed to Variolous contagion in various ways, and re-inoculated with Small Pox, without taking it in any instance.—Two cases of failure were reported lately at Killarney, one at a boarding-school, the other among the lower classes, but Doctor Moriarty being from town when they occurred, can give no satisfactory account of them.

MUSGRAVE, Samuel, Esq. *Lisburn*—Has not met, during 18 years practice in Vaccination, with one case of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock; and near six hundred inoculated by him, have gone through Cow Pock in the most satisfactory manner. He has met with several cases of fever and eruption, at first sight not unlike Small Pox; but the Pustules were irregular, and the whole period of the fever, eruption, and total decline of the Pustules occupying the short period of five, six, or at most seven days, left a conviction that it was not Small Pox that was the matter with the children.

MAHONY M. Esq. *Clonmel*—A single case of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination never appeared within his personal knowledge.

MELVILLE, Dr. *Moate*.—Within these ten years has vaccinated two or three hundred persons, and never knew *one* instance of a patient who had passed through the Cow Pock *regularly*, taking the Small Pox afterwards.

M'CLUNY, Dr. Robert, *Belfast*.—In no case where the Cow Pock inoculation had gone regularly through its stages, agreeably to the plan laid down by *Bryce*, did Small Pox succeed. Before, however, Doctor M'Cluny adopted his test, two children whom he had vaccinated in a manner apparently

satisfactory, afterwards took Small Pox. One of these he had a better opportunity of observing than the other. The boy was inoculated in 1801; and visited by Doctor M'Cluney and other practitioners, almost every day. The Areola was distinctly and fully formed on the tenth, and a large scab or cicatrix remains. Six months afterwards he was inoculated with Variolous matter, which he resisted—but when nine years old, (in 1810,) took the Small Pox, casually. There was smart fever for three or four days, when the eruption began to appear—it continued to fill for eight days, covering his entire body and limbs, and completely closing his eyes. It did not fall off till the twelfth day, and the pits remain very visible. There were no eruptive diseases prevalent at the time, nor has Dr. M'Cluney heard of any patients dying of supposed Small Pox after Vaccination. He has seen several children labouring under what was supposed to be Small Pox, but which he found to be nothing but Chicken Pock.

Doctor M'Cluney adds, that about twelve years ago, he inoculated ten children with Cow Pock, in a very narrow confined lane in Belfast, in which the Small Pox made its appearance about three years afterwards; and that, although it was of the most malignant kind, and seized every individual in the lane who had not previously had Small Pox or Cow Pock, and that his patients were exposed to its influence in every possible way, being placed in the beds, &c. with Variolous patients, and inoculated with Variolous matter, not one of them had the slightest symptom of Small Pox. Doctor M'Cluney paid particular attention to these cases, and is of opinion, that when Mr. Bryce's plan is adopted, perfect reliance may be had on the antivariolous efficacy of Cow Pock.

MITCHELL, A. Esq. *Dispensary, Tyrrell's-Pass.*—Has not known any case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, among those inoculated by *him*. Almost all his patients were seen on the eighth day, and at different periods between that and the fifteenth. Some never appeared after Inoculation, and others, who had been seen on the eighth day, did not return again, although Mr. Mitchell always endeavoured to impress on parents and relatives, the necessity of inspection at a later period, having in many instances, found the most perfect Vesicles to be so injured, at a subsequent stage, as to hazard the ultimate security of the patient. Mr. Mitchell observes, that the reputation of Cow Pock, as a preventive of Small Pox must be seriously impaired, by the practice, too prevalent, of Ladies, Farmers, and even persons of the lowest description, undertaking to Vaccinate, and denominating every sore produced, to be genuine Cow Pock; and that

even some practitioners of medicine seem culpably indifferent to the regular inspection at the proper periods, of those they Vaccinate.

Mr. Mitchell relates a case of Variola, lately occurring in that village, subsequent to alleged Vaccination, which was stated to have been performed by a lady, and to have been a *beautiful* Vesicle, but not visited during its progress by any medical person; Mr. Mitchell could not trace any appearance of Vaccination on the arm. The Variolous disease appeared to run the regular course, and although confluent, was mild. Another child in the same family was taken ill, of what the parent termed Small Pox, but which appeared to Mr. Mitchell, who examined it, to be a case of Chicken Pock.

MORISSY, J. T. Esq. *Cashell*.—No case has occurred within his personal knowledge to make him doubt the efficacy of Cow Pock. Two cases occurred in Cashell, which excited much prejudice against Vaccination, but in his opinion could warrant no serious objection to it; one thus, he had inoculated a child, and the Vesicle was ruptured, and the lymph discharged on the seventh day. He warned the parents, and recommended a re-inoculation, which they neglected. Two years afterwards this child took Small Pox—he was not called on until the Pustules were some days out, and could not learn with certainty, the previous symptoms. The disease was mild, and no marks remained; neither was any impression left by the Cow Pock.

In the other case, he was not the operator, but was by, while another took infection from a patient of his on the eleventh day, against Mr. Morissy's opinion, at the time expressed. He learnt that this infection produced a festering of the arm on the *third*—great inflammation on the eighth, and a confused mass of corruption on the tenth day. The child afterwards took the Small Pox, and was deeply marked. In consequence, all vaccinated children, were inoculated with Small Pox, but in no instance did it succeed. This occurred last May.

MAGINNESS, Dr. *Londonderry*.—It does consist with Doctor Maginness's personal knowledge, and he has seen about *twenty-five* cases of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination—a few vaccinated by himself; some in London and some in Dublin. All these cases he has the greatest reason to think, were most accurately attended to during the progress—the more so from the rank of the patients. The eruption appeared about the third day of fever, and ran the course of Small Pox so decidedly as to leave no doubt whatever.—The maturation occurred about the eighth day, and ran to the

eleventh; and Doctor Maginness inoculated patients from them, who took the Small Pox. Three or four patients had Chicken Pock, which continued out for three days, and then disappeared. One died in this city, and two of his patients are marked, but he cannot say very severely.

N.

NELSON, Rev. Oliver, *Kill, Rathangan*.—Of the children whom he has Vaccinated, and who have decidedly taken the Cow Pock, *three* were subsequently affected with genuine Small Pox. They had the disease very favourably, while it raged with virulence and fatality, in the neighbourhood. Mr. Nelson inoculated, with success, several children with Cow Pock Virus, taken from the above mentioned patients.

O.

O'LEARY, Dr. *Kanturk*.—Has not resumed active practice in Vaccination until this year, (1817), since 1801—2, during which, he vaccinated about three hundred with matter, originally from Cork. None of these have been subsequently affected with Small Pox; and he is authorised by Doctor Callaghan, physician to the Kanturk Dispensary, to say, that HE has been inoculating with Cow Pock for several years past, and has not known or heard of a single instance among those he had vaccinated, of Small Pox afterwards occurring.

O'BRIEN, Dr. *Ennis*.—During a period of *sixteen* years experience with Cow Pock, Doctor O'Brien does not recollect to have met with a single instance of failure, as far as he had it in his power to satisfy himself that the Inoculation was perfect, and displayed the usual marks of Cow Pock.

O'REILLY, Dr. *Mullingar*.—No case consists with his personal knowledge of Small Pox after Cow Pock, but about two years ago, the patient of an Apothecary in that town, on whose observation and understanding, Doctor O'Reilly could safely rely, took, during the prevalence of Small Pox, an extensive eruption, very strongly resembling Variola in every stage, but without much fever, and which left no marks.

O'KEEFE, J. Esq. *Kilcullen-bridge*.—In the year 1816, he inoculated one hundred and thirty-six children, and this year, (1817,) two hundred and forty, at the Dispensary, exclusive of private practice, and none of them afterwards took Small Pox, although exposed to it. Mr. O'Keefe being solicited to inoculate a child with Small Pox, in a family where he had vaccinated two other children, but declining it; the father

got a school-master to do it, and a malignant Small Pox was produced. The other children, who had gone through the Cow Pock, though not separated, were not affected with the contagion. Mr. O'Keeffe mentions some instances of patients apparently unsusceptible of Vaccine infection, after repeated trials, whom he has heard were since attacked with natural Small Pox. He attributes many of the cases, prejudicial to Vaccination, to the prevalent abuse of ignorant people, not of the profession, going about the country inoculating for a trifle; and if any festering or sore be produced on the arm, they pronounce it genuine Cow Pock.

O'BURNE, Christopher, Esq. *Athlone*.—Has inoculated a great number of children during the last ten or twelve years, and never had a case of Small Pox subsequent, in any instance.

O'FERRALL, Dr. *Elphin*.—Has had much experience in Vaccination, and never saw more than two cases of Small Pox after Cow Pock. In every case, he has seen them, about the tenth or eleventh day after Vaccination, and if the Areola was not clearly formed at that period, concluded that the child was not secure against Small Pox. In the cases alluded to, the eruption appeared on the third day, and passed regularly through the different stages of Small Pox. Both patients recovered, and were not marked in the least. There were no eruptive diseases prevalent at the time.—Matter taken from one of these children produced genuine Small Pox by inoculation, in another; and another child in the same house, took it naturally, a few days after. Two children, formerly vaccinated by Doctor O'Ferrall, were constantly in the same house with those affected with Small Pox; yet did not shew any symptom of that disease.

P.

PARKE, Dr. *Mahill*.—Has never seen Small Pox succeed a well marked case of Cow Pock. From the ignorance of the people, and the irregularity of attendance, Doctor Parke could pronounce only about one hundred persons, as capable of resisting Small Pox. Many more he vaccinated, and he re-inoculated with Small Pox, about one-sixth, without any further result than merely local inflammation. A similar issue followed his inoculation of many, formerly vaccinated by others. Two children in a respectable family being affected at the same time, with a disease, pronounced to be Small Pox, much alarm was excited. Doctor Parke did not see them himself, but from the account given by a person who

visited them occasionally during their illness, Doctor Parke concludes they were cases of Chicken Pock.

POTTER, Dr. *Cookstown*.—Knows of none whom *he* vaccinated, and who were seen from the eighth to the tenth day, being subsequently attacked with Small Pox. There were eruptive diseases prevalent, but with less fever and fewer Pustules, which disappeared on the third day, and yielding a thin watery discharge.

R.

RYAN, Dr. Edmund George, *Kilkenny*.—In the course of eight years' constant practice of Vaccination, no case of Small Pox occurring afterwards, has come within his personal knowledge. He always saw his patients on or about the tenth day after Vaccination, when the Areola was distinctly formed, and was not satisfied that the constitution was secured, unless febrile symptoms had taken place. Doctor Ryan does not think that subsequent Small Pox should weaken our opinion as to the antivariolous power of Cow Pock. One remarkable case of secondary Small Pox has come within his knowledge. The daughter of Mr. S. died on the 23d day, of the worst confluent Small Pox he ever saw. She had been previously *inoculated* with Small Pox, went regularly through the disease, according to the statement of her mother, and had the regular Small Pox cicatrix on the arm. He inoculated a brother and sister of this patient, with matter from one of the confluent Pustules, (they had been vaccinated a year or two before,) and kept them constantly in the room with the child labouring under Small Pox. There was not the slightest tendency to sickness in either.

Captain C. being apprehensive about his children, who had been vaccinated some years before; Doctor Ryan inoculated two of them with Small Pox;—the incision inflamed, they sickened a little, and on the fifth day a slight measly eruption appeared all over the body, which vanished in a day or two, never having shewn the slightest tendency to Vesication. Doctor Ryan expresses a wish that legislative interference could be exerted, to stop the practice of itinerant inoculators for the Small Pox, who always keep up that disease among the lower orders.

RYAN, Dr. James John, *Stradbally*.—It never came within the sphere of his personal knowledge or observation, that any patient who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock was subsequently affected with Small Pox.

He has seen patients every day for about a fortnight after Vaccination, and never perceived any thing like Small Pox eruption. The Areola generally appeared about the ninth day.

Chicken Pock has occasionally been present at the time of Vaccination, and he is confident that the supposed failures of Cow Pock infection have been owing to this.

Raheny Dispensary.—Rev. Francis Fox and Dr. Vaughan, conjointly, testify that within their knowledge, no patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock were subsequently affected with Small Pox, either at that Institution or elsewhere. Their patients were strictly examined on or about the tenth day after Vaccination.

ROWE, Pierce, Esq. *Carrick-on-Suir.*—Has vaccinated some hundreds of children, of every rank in life, during these eight years past, and in no case has Small Pox shewed itself after Cow Pock. He apprehends that the ranker species of Varicella is too often mistaken for Variola; and mentions, that some years ago, he inoculated a child with Small Pox matter, *as he supposed*, who went regularly through the disease, having regular Pustules with highly inflamed bases. The parents were not satisfied as to the fever attending the eruption; and he having re-inoculated the patient, (although he thought it unnecessary,) from a case of natural Small Pox, a genuine Small Pox was produced. Mr. Rowe was then convinced, that he had by mistake, taken the Virus in the first inoculation, from a patient affected with *Chicken Pock*. The subject of this observation is a young lady, living with her mother, who well recollects these occurrences.

RYAN, Roger, Esq. *Dispensary, Killaloe.*—Has not met with any case of Small Pox supervening on Cow Pock.

RUNCIE, Thomas, Esq. Surgeon, *Dispensary, Ardee.*—No case has occurred under his immediate inspection, *and of which he had previously approved*, in which Small Pox took place subsequent to Cow Pock. Farther, several Children were inoculated with Small Pox, by an itinerant quack, a considerable time after having been vaccinated by Mr. Runcie, but the infection took no effect on any of them, as the parents themselves of the children declared.

ROBINSON, J. Esq. Surgeon, *Dispensary, Newtown-Barry.*—Many children, whom Mr. Robinson formerly vaccinated, and *observed* to pass regularly through the Cow Pock, have been this last year exposed to the contagion of natural Small Pox, without the slightest suspicion of being influenced by it. Many cases are reported in that country, of subse-

quent Small Pox; but Mr. Robinson believes that these failures might be traced to some interruption during the process, as he has reason to think, that many patients were not seen after the formation of the Pustule. Mr. Robinson mentions a case of Variola and the Vaccine disease proceeding simultaneously, without appearing to affect each other in any remarkable degree; the patient having, no doubt, imbibed the Variolous contagion fully, about the time of being vaccinated.

ROGAN, Francis, Esq. *Strabane*.—No instance of a patient who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, being subsequently affected with Small Pox, has occurred in his practice. He heard of two or three such instances in Strabane, but as he saw only one of them, and had no opportunity of watching the progress of the eruption, he cannot say that it really was Small Pox, and is inclined to doubt it, as other children in the same family who had also been vaccinated, were affected a few days before with a slight fever and eruption, which the medical gentleman in attendance, pronounced to be Chicken Pock.

Mr. Rogan has vaccinated very many children, all of whom, must, during the last summer, have been exposed repeatedly to the contagion of Small Pox; and he is inclined to attribute the exemption from failure, to his having followed in every instance, the mode of inoculating recommended by Mr. Brice.

ROULSTON, James, T. Esq. *Dispensary, Raphoe*.—Is of opinion, that Vaccination from a genuine source, and attended with the necessary requisites, will completely secure the system from the contagion of Small Pox. Two cases occurred to him in the town of Raphoe, of children attacked with a disease resembling Small Pox, which Mr. Roulston at first imagined to be Chicken Pock; in both cases the fever was slight, and a very few Pustules appeared on the third day—matured on the sixth or seventh, and remained out until the tenth. But many children in Raphoe, who had previously had the *Small Pox*, were attacked with this disease, so nearly resembling it. He always visits his vaccinated patients from the sixth to the eleventh day. In the above mentioned cases, there was only a slight inflammation; and he deemed the Vaccination to have been spurious, and from spurious lymph. He has not known any person who had been vaccinated, to die of the natural Small Pox; and in the instances before mentioned, no marks remained. Farther, he vaccinated five children in the same family;—the Small Pox appeared on one, the third day. The other children went regularly through

the stages of Cow Pock, and did not take the Variolous infection, though lying in the same bed with the child labouring under Small Pox.

S.

SHARP, Dr. *Cork*.—During the last seven or eight years, not less than fifty to sixty children *per week*, have been inoculated by Doctor Sharp, and of such as he had an opportunity of seeing after, not one has been attacked with *Variola*; particularly where the regular Vaccine Pustule and Areola, with slight symptoms of fever, were produced. Previous, however, to that period, when the knowledge of Vaccination was very imperfect in that quarter, especially as to the proper time for taking infection, some cases of *Variola* did certainly succeed to Vaccination. Two cases fell under Doctor Sharp's observation, as follow. About eight or nine years ago, he got some quills with Vaccine matter, from Doctor M. Barry, and passed them in the usual manner. The Pustules with the Areola, were to all appearance, well marked on the eighth or ninth day; and after a few days more, these two children were perfectly well. In about a month afterwards, *Variola* made its appearance in the neighbourhood, these children became seriously indisposed: on the fourth day the Variolous eruption succeeded, of the most confluent kind; the Pustules fully matured about the eighth or ninth day;—on the fourteenth day, one of the children died, and on the sixteenth day, the other. Doctor Sharp *then* felt it his duty to warn the public against indiscriminate Vaccination. But from repeated experiments, subsequently instituted, he is perfectly convinced, that when matter is taken from the genuine Cow Pock Pustule in its *serous state*, on or before the seventh or eighth day, Vaccination will be found to possess in its fullest sense, the antivariolous property.

STEWART, Dr. *Lisburn*.—Can bear the most decided testimony to the Vaccine Inoculation, being a comple antidote against Small Pox. He this year subjected many of his patients, and three of his own children to Variolous Inoculation; and although local Pustules were in every instance formed, no eruption or fever supervened.

STEWART, Dr. *Glenarm*.—It does not consist with his personal knowledge, that any patient who has gone through the Cow Pock regularly ever will take the Small Pox. He saw one who was vaccinated, in the city of Derry, in whom Small Pox took place, by Inoculation, which Doctor Stewart performed. The eruption appeared on the seventh day, and

remained out four days, and on the extremities five or six days. The patient had a very happy regular recovery.— Doctor Stewart has known of some who died, and others were marked, who took Small Pox after alleged Cow Pock, but he believes they had not been properly vaccinated.

SIMPSON, Charles, Esq. Surgeon, *Infirmery, Roscommon*.—Has had recourse to Vaccination, since its commencement in Ireland, and in extensive private and hospital practice. He has not seen a case of Small Pox occurring after Cow Pock, where the Vaccine symptoms have been regular and well marked, and the appearances been examined at the proper distinguishing stages. He has inoculated with confluent Variolous matter, after Cow Pock; and at the same time a child who had had neither—the former resisted, the latter took the infection. In one case, it appeared to inflame, but suddenly faded, without any characteristic Variolous change in the constitution. He has seen many children in poor families who had previously gone through the regular Cow Pock, sleeping in the same bed with others, in bad confluent Small Pox, without injury. This season it has been very bad, rife and destructive; yet those in that neighbourhood who were vaccinated, escaped it. About six months ago, he vaccinated a number of poor children, about five miles from Roscommon, and it being afterwards mentioned to him that some of them had taken the Small Pox, he went to see them, and found them in the commencing eruptive stage of *Measles*.—That an insulated case of Small Pox may occur after Cow Pock is not improbable. Mr. Simpson has seen formerly, and not unfrequently, Small Pox occur after *Variolous* Inoculation, and he believes Cow Pock to be as great a security against natural Small Pox, as Inoculation for that disease.—Where very cautious observation has not been bestowed, he has known *Varicella* and other eruptive complaints, mistaken for Small Pox.

SAYERS, Dr. *Limerick*.—No case of Small Pox has supervened to Cow Pock in his own practice. Three instances occurred in 1815, in that neighbourhood, all which patients were supposed to have gone regularly through the Cow Pock, but none of them had been seen, after the operation, by a physician, and the operation was, in every instance, performed without any regard to the state of the *skin*—none of these cases terminated fatally. Doctor Sayers has had a case of *true* Small Pox, in the same person a *second* time, and who, between the attacks, had Chicken Pock.

STOPFORD, Rev. Dr. *Killybeggs*.—Has not heard of any of the children inoculated with the Cow Pock, in the parish

of Killybeggs, having since taken the Small Pox. One child vaccinated by Doctor Stopford, has been exposed lately to Variolous contagion, in the same house and bed, and also to its influence, from bad *confluent* Variola, in a contiguous house, and has escaped injury, although constant communication was permitted.

Such cases as Dr. Stopford has heard of, where Small Pox succeeded Vaccination, have been in Derry and Letterkenny, and were mostly inoculated by Dr. Magennis of Derry.

SCOTT, Joseph Henry, Esq. Surgeon, *Loughgall*.—No instance has occurred in Mr. Scott's practice, where Small Pox appeared, after Vaccination had been employed.

SMITH, Dr. *Hospital, Wicklow*.—During the last ten years that Doctor Smith has been attached to the County Infirmary, no case of Small Pox has occurred subsequent to Vaccination; and he is confident, he should have heard of it, had there been any case of that kind, from the opposition still manifested by a number of the lower orders in that country, to what they term a *beastly practice*: an opposition, however, which is rapidly declining.

SAUNDERSON, George, Esq. Surgeon, *Banbridge*.—His practice justifies him in the assertion, that children or persons going through the *true Vaccine disease*, are in future, unsusceptible of Small Pox, of which he never met an instance after regular Vaccination, although his patients have been exposed, by every possible means, to the influence of Variolous contagion.

He saw his vaccinated patients on or about the tenth day, and the Areola bore the form of that which surrounds the genuine Cow Pock, being of an intense red, hard and tumid. Is not certain of any patient having been affected with Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination. Those cases represented as such, and which came under Mr. Saunderson's cognizance, he found on examination, to be Chicken Pock.

SHORE, Dr. *Dispensary, Kilsenane, Killmallock*.—Has been practising Vaccination for sixteen years, in different parts of Ireland, and never met with an instance of a patient having the Small Pox after being vaccinated. His eldest child, now sixteen years of age, has been frequently exposed to children labouring under the most virulent Small Pox, lying in the same barrack, &c. without injury. Doctor Shore believes that *Cow Pock*, when *genuine*, affords an infallible security against Small Pox.

STONE, Dr. *Dispensary, Bagnalstown*.—A case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, when Doctor Stone pro-

nounced on disease, never occurred within his practice. He makes it imperative on those who bring children for Vaccination, to Bagnalstown Dispensary, to attend on the *sixth* day from the first Vaccination, to have them cut in the other arm; and on the *tenth* or *eleventh* day, to enable him to decide on the character of the disease.

T.

THOMPSON, William, Esq. *Lisburn*.—A child whom he vaccinated a few years ago, in whom, he recollects, every thing went on to his wish, took Small Pox last summer; the crop of Pustules was great, and many marks remain. Mr. Thompson, and Doctor Atkinson of Hillsboro', took infection from this child, when under Vaccination. Many other children vaccinated and supposed to be secure, have taken Small Pox. Mr. Thomson kept no written observations, or register of his cases.

THOMPSON, Henry, Esq. Surgeon, *Ramelton*.—Has been in the habit of vaccinating for some years, both children and adults, and has not known any one, under his own immediate inspection, who was affected with Small Pox, subsequently to Cow Pock, having gone through its regular stages.

THOMPSON, Dr. *Wexford*.—Has been in the habit of using the Cow Pock for six or seven years, and never had the slightest cause to doubt of its efficacy. He has inoculated several with Small Pox, some twice after Cow Pock, and exposed them as much as possible, where the very worst kind prevailed, without any bad effect. Several in Wexford have died of Small Pox, whose parents said they had been vaccinated. Some of these Doctor Thompson attended, but could not perceive the smallest mark of their ever having had the Cow Pock. He inoculated with Small Pox, some others in the same house, who were *well marked*, and some who had never been vaccinated, and every child took the Small Pox, except those well marked from Vaccination. Doctor Thompson has seen several cases of eruptive diseases, such as Bird or Chicken Pock, which he believes have occasionally been taken for Small Pox.

TIMMON, John, Esq. *Navan*.—He has not known Small Pox to occur in any instance among children, who have had regular Cow Pock. Has observed Cow Pock to be more slow in its progress than formerly, sometimes going on to twelve and thirteen days, before the Areola was distinctly formed. He has seen during the past year, eruptive diseases, as Swine or Chicken Pock, so extensive and general, as to make

parents certainly believe they were cases of Small Pox. Such an instance occurred in a child of his own, a boy, six years of age. Mr. Timmon, however, has not a doubt upon his mind, of these having been cases of Chicken Pock.

TRAIL, Rev. Robert, Mt. Druid, *Bushmills*.—Several of those whom he vaccinated some years ago, have been lately affected with Small Pox; but he believes none of them died. For the last year, that duty has been discharged by his Curate, and Mr. Trail seldom looked at them. From twelve to fourteen of those *he* vaccinated, have subsequently taken the Small Pox, of which number, more than one half have died. The Inoculation was always performed on Sunday, as being more convenient to the parents, and securing their attendance at church; and the patients were seldom seen after the eighth day, but as Doctor Bell was a very good judge whether the Areola was properly formed, Mr. Trail inclines to think the infection had entered the system.

Mr. Trail cannot say, on what day of fever, the Small Pox appeared, nor when the maturation, &c. of the Pustules was completed, having no opportunity of seeing the children in proper time. He knew of no eruptive diseases except *Itch*, and was always careful to avoid vaccinating when there was any appearance of it, or even if he smelt sulphur. He himself saw only one child last year, while in the Small Pox, after Vaccination, a boy of eight years old, (being too infirm to ride or walk), and has not seen him since his recovery, but believes he must be severely marked. Mr. Trail has found that he succeeded best in vaccinating when he abraded the skin, instead of puncturing, and also when he did not draw blood, as the parent generally washed off the blood, with water or saliva.

In a second letter, dated 23d February, 1818, Mr. Trail says, that he has seen two children, inoculated by himself, five years ago, and from whom he took infection to vaccinate others, who were at that date labouring under Small Pox.—The disease was very lenient. In one, about two dozen: in the other, not quite so many Pustules, but that the fact was *indisputably* ascertained.

TWIGG, Rev. Thomas, *Dispensary, Stewartstown*.—A strong prejudice against Vaccination in that neighbourhood, has prevented many children being brought to the Dispensary for Inoculation. The few who have been vaccinated afford no instance of subsequent Variola. Serious doubts have been excited as to Cow Pock being an *absolute* preventive of Small Pox, by reason of cases occurring in respectable families.—Five children of Mr. Twigg's brother-in-law, (Mr. Wright)

were vaccinated, and attended by a medical gentleman, who pronounced, that they had gone regularly through the Cow Pock. They were inoculated with Small Pox last summer, and two of them took it, one with considerable violence. Surgeon Potter, of Cookstown, attended them.

TIGHE, Rev. T. Minister of *Drumgooland* and *Drumballytonney*.—The great extent of his parishes, and their numerous population makes it impossible to answer the query with precision, as to his *personal knowledge*; for in truth he never saw a child affected with Small Pox, who had been inoculated by him, with Cow Pock, although he has inoculated (to 17th January, 1818,) three thousand two hundred and six. One half of the children were never brought back to be examined after inoculation; and those who were inspected, were scarcely ever brought, but on the eighth day, before the Areola in general forms. Having never seen any child in Variola, after the Cow Pock, of course Mr. Tighe cannot answer queries bearing on that question. The Swine or Chicken Pock, as well as the Small Pox, were very prevalent in his parishes last summer. He saw several children in Swine Pock, who were not known to have had the Small Pox, and *he heard of three*, who were supposed to have had the Small Pox, who had been inoculated with Cow Pock by him, viz.:

Sarah Fee, vaccinated May, 1805; seen only eighth day, one good Pustule, apparently. Her parents say, she had the Small Pox, very mildly, in June 1817.

Robert Carson, vaccinated 20th September, 1810, but was *not shewn afterwards*. His parents say he had Small Pox in September 1817. A brother of his (who had not been inoculated,) had Small Pox a few weeks before, and was thought to be dangerously ill.

Mary Spires, vaccinated 9th September, 1812, was seen only on the 20th, and the observation in Mr. Tighe's register is, "inflamed, but no perfect Areola." Mr. Tighe did not hear of any of the above named children having had Small Pox, until some time after they were well, else he should have visited them. Small Pox was very prevalent and fatal last summer, amongst those who had *not* been inoculated.—Swine Pox was also very prevalent.

U.

UPTON, W. B. Esq. *Cashell*.—During a practice of fifteen years, it does *not* consist with his *personal knowledge* that any

patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, were subsequently affected with Small Pox. He has invariably evinced much solicitude in viewing the inoculated part on the third, eighth, and tenth days, in order to satisfy himself and the parents that such inoculation has been successful.—Some time ago, a very general doubt as to the ultimate sufficiency of Cow Pock, as a preventive of Small Pox, was gaining ground in Cashell and Caher, in consequence of some melancholy instances of Small Pox after Cow Pock, in the family of a Mr. Robert Barry, of Caher, whose daughters had been vaccinated by a physician, some years deceased.—The elder, seven or eight years of age, died, and her sister, who is living, is dreadfully marked, and deformed by a cataract. In consequence, Mr. Upton inoculated with Variolous matter, several, whom he had formerly inoculated with Cow Pock; but in all of them the Cow Pock evinced its sufficiency of security against Small Pox. In one case, the arm festered much, and a few specks appeared, and matured; but they differed from real Small Pox, in their earlier and more angry appearance, and their quicker decay. There was slight sickness of a few hours, about the fifth day; but the child being subject to bilious accumulations, the illness went off, as soon as the bowels were freed. He has lately inoculated with Variola, *five* children, who had been vaccinated in England, in all of whom, inflammation continued for four or five days without sickness, specks, or any thing indicative of insecurity.

V.

VEITCH, Dr. *Infirmary, Galway*.—Knows of no instance of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock. He saw his patients on the fifth, tenth, and fourteenth days after Vaccination.—He has inoculated, during the last year, upwards of three hundred; and in the course of fifteen years, several *thousands*, without, in one instance, failing to afford security against the Small Pox.

W.

WOODS, John, Esq. Surgeon, *Newry*.—Has never, in his own practice, met with any case of natural Small Pox, after Vaccination having been tried fairly. He tests all those he vaccinates, according to Mr. Bryce's plan, and has inoculated the greater part of them with Variolous matter. A single pock makes its appearance on the *fifth* day, filled with a yellow matter, and an inflamed base, it continues until the

tenth or eleventh day, and then scabs; at the same time the surface of the body is scattered over with a number of little Vesicles, about the size of a pin's point, each filled with a very limpid liquid. The skin requires to be closely examined before they can be observed. It was only in some of his recent cases that Mr. Woods discovered them, but makes no doubt they are invariably present.

He has seen children in that town and neighbourhood, labouring under Small Pox, who had been vaccinated, but he had no opportunity of seeing them during the course of the Cow Pock, to ascertain the regularity of the appearances.

WATKINS, Dr. *Youghall*.—There were three cases in that town of Small Pox supervening to Vaccination, which occurred in the practice of a Doctor Jackson, and who intended to have detailed them to the Cow Pock Institution, but he died in the interim, of fever. Doctor Watkins took infection from one of them on the ninth day, and vaccinated two children therewith, who went regularly through the several stages. Doctor Watkins did not see the child, from whom he took the Virus, for eight months afterwards; nor has he heard of any other instances of subsequent Variola.

WILSON, Dr. *Dispensary, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy*.—Has not met with a case of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock; on the contrary, a child who had been vaccinated, lay in the bed with his brother, who laboured under Small Pox, (and which terminated fatally,) without taking the infection.

WALSH, Rev. R. M.D. *Glasnevin*.—Has been in the habit of inoculating with Cow Pock during ten years, in the parishes of Finglass, St. Margaret's, Artane, The Ward, and Glasnevin, and has kept as regular a register as the irregular habits of the people, and distance of their residences would permit. The greater number of the children he saw, through all the stages, and some, of whose security he entertained doubts, he vaccinated a second, and third time. He has since made frequent inquiries about these children, particularly when Small Pox prevailed in the neighbourhood, but never could learn, that of more than five hundred vaccinated by him, any one had subsequently taken the Small Pox, although surrounded by the disease, and by his direction, allowed free intercourse with the infected.

Doctor Walsh has reason, however, to believe that some children vaccinated by others, have afterwards taken Small Pox, and of the confluent kind. In all these cases however, there were one or more children in the family, who had been

vaccinated by *him*, and who, although allowed free intercourse with the sick, seemed perfectly protected from the complaint. Of such instances the three following are given, and who were visited by Doctor Walsh, while in Small Pox, in the beginning of November, 1817 :

Oliver Raper, aged nine years, vaccinated in March, 1818, then three weeks old, and resident in Gardiner's-street, Dublin.

William Raper, aged seven years, vaccinated in June, 1810, then six weeks old, and resident at Castleknock.

Sally Raper, aged four years, vaccinated 13th of October, 1813, then two months old, resident at Leixlip.

Oliver sickened first—the other two a fortnight after.—The Small Pox was distinct in the two first, and confluent in the last. Oliver and William recovered, but Sally died on the tenth day. A younger child, in the same house, who had been vaccinated by Doctor Walsh, was not affected.

The mother of these children, stated, that they had all been vaccinated at the Cow Pock Institution, in Sackville-street ;—that she deposited ten pence, and attended regularly to shew them ; and was told, they had taken the Cow Pock perfectly, and were secure from Small Pox. Also, that from one of them, matter was taken to inoculate others.—This woman, at Doctor Walsh's desire, came to the Institution, and gave an account similar to the foregoing, apparently correct. She added, that the Small Pox they were affected with, must have been of an unusually severe kind, as a woman, a neighbour of her's, who had had the Small Pox, and was even frightfully marked with it, took the disease (about the same time with her children) again, and died of it.

This family now resides near Dunoghly, two miles below Finglass.

The Register of Inoculations at the INSTITUTION, being carefully and repeatedly examined, it is remarkable, that neither the name of *Raper*, nor any similar name, nor record, in *any one of the instances related*, of a patient of the age and residence alleged, can be found, as having been vaccinated, either at the dates specified, or for some time before or after ; and the 13th of October, 1813, was not an Inoculation day.

Doctor Walsh makes mention of a disease resembling Small Pox, which appeared in the district of Finglass Dis-

pensary. It began with fever, an eruption followed, usually on the third or fourth day. The maturation of the Pustules was very irregular and successive, generally drying on the fourth, and re-appearing on the fifth and sixth days. Some of the children vaccinated at the Dispensary, were affected with this disease, which never assumed such a form as to be mistaken for Small Pox, but was decided to be Varicella, and entered as such, in the register. The most remarkable case of it has been published in a report of the Dispensary for the years 1816 and 1817,

IRISH MEDICAL STAFF,

AND

MILITIA SURGEONS,

 DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF HOSPITALS TO
THE FORCES.

Deputy Inspector PEILE, *Dublin*.—Has not met with any case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, when the patient had gone through the several stages of Cow Pock to his perfect satisfaction.

Deputy Inspector PITCAIRN, *Cork*.—Has not had opportunity, for the last eighteen months, of paying any particular attention to Vaccination; but is a decided friend to the practice, and has exerted his influence to promote its dissemination.

Deputy Inspector COMINS, *Belfast*.—Of such cases as came under his inspection, where Small Pox was confidently asserted to have taken place after Cow Pock; two only appear to be worthy of notice. One was the son of a general officer, and the other, a private soldier in the 12th regiment of foot. In both these subjects, the Vaccine Inoculation was performed with great attention and care, and both patients went through the different stages of the disease, with all the characteristic symptoms which accompany the strongest marked cases of complete Vaccination, and perfect security against future infection.

In two years afterwards, the General was removed into Mr. Comins's district, where Small Pox then prevailed. His son took the disease, which passed through all the stages, with the Pustules as distinct and complete as he ever saw. It was mild in its progress, and the child recovered.

The soldier of the 12th foot, had been employed as an orderly in the Regimental Hospital, where confluent Small Pox had

frequently prevailed, but resisted its influence until lately, when he was seized by the disease, in all its malignity. It was of the confluent type, from which, however, he recovered; his face and body being strongly filled with the marks of Small Pox.

In stating these facts, Mr. Comins feels it incumbent on him, to assert, that in the very extensive practice of a General Hospital, (to which he was Staff Surgeon for fourteen years,) these *two* cases were the only instances in which Small Pox occurred after Vaccination; he is therefore, decidedly of opinion, that in all the other cases which have been submitted to him, in his quarterly inspections of the northern district, (during the last twenty-two years,) that the many mistakes and disappointments which have occurred in the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, have arisen principally from taking the Infection at an *improper* period; the difficulty of keeping it alive in country practice; and of transmitting the Infection from one place to another.

Mr. Comins feels strongly disposed to believe, that the system will resist the influence of Variolous Infection, at particular periods, and undergo its full susceptibility at others; from some peculiarity of constitution with which we are not acquainted.

Mr. Comins is at all times a strong advocate for Vaccine Inoculation, from a firm conviction of its superior efficacy, and its great importance to society.

Deputy Inspector BIGGER, *Cork*, H. P.—On the 23d of December, 1817, he was called to see W. L. a boy, aged thirteen years, who his mother said had been vaccinated four years before, in the West Indies. There was no mark of the Inoculation to be perceived. A bad confluent Small Pox appeared (she said on the 12th.) A brother, aged between eleven and twelve years, was also reported to have been vaccinated; but as Doctor Bigger could not discover any trace of it, he vaccinated *him* and two younger children, who had not been submitted to that treatment. A sister, nine years old, had a mark on her right arm, which the mother assured him was from Vaccination, and therefore, the lymph was not applied to *her*. Being obliged to leave *Cork*, Doctor Bigger committed the children to the care of Surgeon O'Donnel, who informed him that the progress was regular until the sixth day, when the three boys sickened, and Small Pox appeared in due course, as mild as frequently occurs in Variolous Inoculation. Four days afterwards, the girl, who was supposed to have gone through the process of Vaccination, also sickened, and had the disorder severe, though not confluent.

The first boy, W. L. died on the eighteenth day ; the others recovered.

Ann King, aged five years, was vaccinated at six months old, and is marked on the right arm. Her mother says, that this child and four others, went through the process regularly, and were all similarly affected as a child, (the sixth,) now at her breast. Dr. Bigger took lymph from this child. On the 20th of December last, the child, Ann, sickened—on the 23d Small Pox appeared, distinct, not exceeding, on the sixth day, one hundred and forty Pustules. From this child he took matter, and inoculated a boy of three, and a girl of one year and a half old, both of whom he had vaccinated at the age of four months, and attended regularly—the usual appearances followed—on the eighth day, inflammation extended nearly an inch, of an oval shape ; many small Pustules were within it, which united, and produced great irritation on the arm being touched. The inflammation seemed at its height on the tenth day, but did not begin to subside until the twelfth. The children were well and lively during the whole period.—No Pustule appeared on any other part. The child, Ann, recovered without any confinement to bed—none other of the children were affected with Variola.

Staff Surgeon GRAYDON, *Limerick*.—Has not seen one case of Small Pox after Vaccination.

SURGEONS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Carlow. Dr. REED, *Carlow*.—Has been vaccinating since the year 1803, in Carlow, and many other places, without any failure whatever, although those inoculated, were frequently exposed to Variolous contagion ; especially during the last year, when a bad confluent Small Pox was prevalent in that town, for several months, and which proved fatal to numbers. A case, however, occurred at a Quaker school there, which made much noise—one of the children, twelve years of age, having taken the Small Pox. The certificate is enclosed, from the master, of the repeated inoculation of the boy, when two years old, by an eminent practitioner, in another county. Dr. Reed at the same time says, that he could not trace any mark of Vaccine Inoculation ; and the school-master himself, bears testimony to the efficacy of Cow Pock, by mentioning, that his own child, vaccinated when four months old, by Mr. Montgomery of Carlow, and when thirteen months old, re-inoculated by the same gentleman, with Variolous matter, and permitted to have constant intercourse

with the boy alluded to, while labouring under Small Pox, yet resisted the disease.

Clare, GARRET PARKINSON, Esq. *Ennis*.—Has never met with a case of Small Pox after Vaccination, during an extensive practice in, and out of the regiment; and from the result of experiments, he has seen tried, by putting children, who had been vaccinated, into the cradle with those labouring under Small Pox, Mr. Parkinson is perfectly satisfied of the antivariolous power of Cow Pock, when well attended to.

Cork, North, STANTON CHERMSIDE, Esq. *Fermoy*.—Has never met with a case of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock, whether in private practice, or in the regiment, the children of which he constantly vaccinated, and exposed them to Variolous contagion, in the several quarters and barracks through the kingdom.

Cork City, Dr. BELL, *Cork*.—Has never met with any cases of Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pock, where he had reason to believe that proper attention had been paid to the Cow Pock Pustule. He visited three children at Mr. Bernard's factory at Douglas, ill of Small Pox, whom their father stated to have been vaccinated by a respectable physician in Cork, but acknowledged that they had never been seen afterwards by the Doctor, although the father had promised to take them to him. Doctor Bell could not discover any mark of Inoculation on their arms.

The natural Small Pox appeared *twice*, in the barracks of the City of Cork regiment, notwithstanding every precaution. Although crowded with children, not one of those, many years previously inoculated by Doctor Bell, with Cow Pock, took Small Pox.

Cork, South, J. CHAMLEY, Esq. *Rathcormuck*.—Has never yet been deceived in the efficacy of Cow Pock. He has been Surgeon to the South Cork Militia for eight years, during which time, hundreds of the children of the regiment have been vaccinated by him, and in no one instance have any of them taken the Small Pox, who had previously gone regularly through the Cow Pock. There are children at present on the staff, who were vaccinated so far back as the period above mentioned, without ever since having any appearance of Variola. A great prejudice existed against Vaccination, in that part of the country, when Mr. Chamley first went there, which is now happily removed. He mentions a case of Variola and Vaccine proceeding together, the child having imbibed the former, unknown to him. The Variola was the very mildest he ever saw.

Down, North, P. BLACKWOOD, Esq. *Killyleagh*.—Not a single case has fallen under his observation of Small Pox occurring subsequent to successful Vaccination; and all Inoculations with Small Pox after Vaccination, which Mr. Blackwood has seen, have failed to communicate the Variolous disease.

Down, South, JOHN WILSON, Esq. *Bangor*.—A disease resembling Small Pox in its commencement, occurred in very many instances in that town and neighbourhood. The febrile symptoms ran high till the fourth day, when an eruption, slightly elevated above the skin, and having small vesicles at top, containing a clear watery fluid, began to shew itself.—The febrile symptoms immediately subsided, the appetite returned, and the child resumed its sports. This disease prevailed chiefly in families, whose younger branches having been neglected, were seized with Small Pox: among those children, who been vaccinated, but in whom, as the parents stated, the Vaccine Pustule had not run its regular course.

Those with whose Cow Pock Pustule, the patients expressed themselves, as better satisfied, escaped unhurt, although they eat and slept with other children the whole time that Small Pox, and the eruption above mentioned, were in the house.

In no instance did it prove fatal, or leave marks.

Dublin, City, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Esq. *Dublin*.—Has never met with a case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination. He has at the expiration of from four to six months after Vaccination, inoculated with Small Pox Infection, carefully procured, a number of children, and in no instance did it take effect.

Dublin, County, AUGUSTUS HERON, Esq. *Lucan*.—Mr. Heron was at first averse to Cow Pock Inoculation, but gradually became its advocate, from experience of its beneficial results. He inoculated with Variolous matter, taken fresh from a genuine Small Pox Pustule, the children of Major Cavenagh, five in number, who had had the Cow Pock previously, some of them five years before. They all resisted Variola, and have continued to do so. It is now about fourteen years since they were vaccinated, since which, Mr. Heron has frequently inoculated with Small Pox, as a test after Cow Pock, and uniformly with the same result. Mr. Heron has, however, seen two cases of casual Small Pox after Cow Pock Inoculation. They both occurred in Droggheda, one, he had vaccinated himself, about two years before the attack of Small Pox, and as far as he recollects, he was satisfied with the appearance of the Pustule, and was in-

formed that the patient had a little feverishness about the ninth day. The other, was a young gentleman at Doctor Shield's school, who had been vaccinated by a medical gentleman in Dublin. He was seized with Variolous eruption about five years after Vaccination. Both these cases of eruption, had much the appearance of Small Pox; yet such is the ambiguity of eruptive diseases, that in the summer and autumn of 1810, a very bad kind of Pustular eruption made its appearance among the children about Banagher and its neighbourhood, which many of the practitioners in those places took for Small Pox, and inoculated with matter from it, as such. From observations, however, then made, it appeared to Mr. Heron, to be nothing more than a malignant Chicken Pock, of which some died. In the two cases above mentioned, no marks were left after the eruption disappeared. These are the only instances Mr. Heron knows of, although he never neglected any opportunity of inquiring after such in different quarters. His opinion of the antivariolous power of Vaccination is so decided, that for many years he has refused to inoculate with any other matter than Cow Pock.— In country practice, children are often brought from such a distance; many not in a state fit for Vaccination; and it so often happens that the medical man never sees them again: that as Mr. Heron observes, it is rather surprising there should be so few cases of reported failures.

Donegal, THOMAS W. CRAWFORD, Esq. *Ballyshannon*. A great clamour has been excited in that neighbourhood, by cases reported of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, but Mr. Crawford could not ascertain that in any one instance the patient had had the true and genuine Cow Pock. Only one admits of doubt, the daughter of Doctor Shiels, who was vaccinated some years ago, by the late Doctor Johnston, and as he kept no register, and the father left the management entirely to *him*, it cannot be fully ascertained whether the Cow Pock went through its regular course. No case has occurred of Small Pox after Vaccination in the Donegal regiment, which Mr. Crawford could not satisfactorily account for.

Mr. Crawford states more fully, in reference to the reported failures, that, in one there was an eruption on the skin, and that he observed to the parents at the time, the possibility of its taking Small Pox. In other cases the Pustules were broken early, or the Areola accelerated by accidental causes. In some, however, the Areola appeared perfectly formed on the tenth day.

The Small Pox eruption appeared early on the fourth day, from the attack of fever. The maturation of the Variolous Pustules was completed on the eighth or ninth, remained

out till the twelfth, and children inoculated from them, had genuine Small Pox. Swine Pock was very prevalent at the time. None who had been vaccinated, died of Small Pox, but some were much marked.

Fermanagh, Dr. MACARTNEY, *Enniskillen*.—His confidence in the efficacy of Cow Pock to resist Small Pox, is undiminished, as no case of the latter disease has been witnessed by him, supervening after the former, although many of the patients he inoculated, (especially in his capacity of regimental Surgeon,) were repeatedly exposed to the influence of *malignant epidemic* Small Pox. Doctor Macartney always paid the most minute attention to every stage of Cow Pock, noting particularly the formation of the Areola, and the subsequent dessication and falling off, of the Vesicular crust.—He has also established in his own mind, as a decisive proof of genuine Cow Pock; the *cicatrix*, or space occupied by the vesicle, exhibiting a number of *small pits*, or holes, perceptible for many years afterwards to the naked eye, and especially to a microscope.

Doctor Macartney adds, that he is authorised by Mr. Ovenden, Surgeon of the County Infirmary, to add his testimony in favour of the antivariolous nature of Cow Pock.—Although in extensive practice for some years past, he has met no case of Small Pox following after Cow Pock.

Galway, M. BARRETT, Esq. *Ballinasloe*.—It does not consist with his personal knowledge, that any patients who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock were subsequently affected with Small Pox. Mr. Barrett always deemed it essential to see his patients from the eighth to the tenth day: and in cases unattended by erysipelatous inflammation, had recourse to a second Inoculation, which he has reason to think has prevented Small Pox.

Kerry, Dr. BUSTEED, *Tralee*.—It does not consist with his personal knowledge, that any person who had gone regularly through the Cow Pock, was afterwards affected with Small Pox.

King's County, THOMAS WATERS, Esq. *Birr*.—Has never met with a case of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination, although his practice has been very extensive, especially among soldiers' children, for many years.

Leitrim, RICHARD S. BRADY, Esq. *Carrick-on-Shannon*—and also, as *Surgeon to the Infirmary*.—No case of Small Pox, subsequent to Cow Pock, (regularly gone through, and tested,) has occurred to him, during ten years, that he has been Surgeon to the Leitrim Militia; during which period he has vaccinated numbers of the children of the regiment and others, and has had every opportunity of witnessing its

antivariolous powers, and being confirmed in his opinion of its efficacy.

Three cases of Variola after Cow Pock Inoculation occurred in the regiment. One had been exposed to Small Pox contagion previous to Vaccination, and which suspended *its* action. In the other two, it did not appear that the children had gone through the Vaccine disease, as the parents neglected to bring them to the hospital on the appointed days, and the facts could not be subsequently ascertained.

Lately, a boy was brought to Mr. Brady, said to have Small Pox, whom he vaccinated some years ago in the regiment, and on whom his remarks at the time, were, that he had gone regularly through the disease. The Pustules had been some days on the decline, and dried up, having small brownish scabs. His parents said the eruption had been out nine or ten days—he had had no fever. The Pustules were thinly scattered on the face and body, and left no depressions. Mr. Brady regrets, that he did not see this case from the commencement.

On the whole, he has had so many instances of the protection afforded by Vaccination, duly conducted, that it would be extremely difficult to shake his belief in its advantages.

Limerick, County, WILLIAM FURLONG, Esq. *Limerick*.—Has never seen an instance of Small Pox in those who had gone regularly through Cow Pock, of many hundreds whom he has vaccinated. Whenever the patients resided near enough, he saw them every day. A former Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, (Mr. Russell) vaccinated two children, at an out-quarter; Mr. Furlong vaccinated two, the same day, and with infection from the same subject; he did not see Mr. Russell's patients, and of course, cannot say whether or not they went through the regular stages of the Cow Pock; these vaccinated by himself, had it perfectly. He did not see the children until four years afterwards, when the regiment was quartered in Armagh, where the Small Pox then raged violently. Those inoculated by Mr. Russell, took the Small Pox, and both died. The other two did not take it, and are still living. Mr. Furlong knows of no other instances of patients taking Small Pox, and dying, or being marked, after Vaccination. He has seen many eruptive diseases resembling Small Pox, but not on any of those he had vaccinated.

Londonderry, ALEXANDER TAGGART, Esq. *Londonderry*.—Does not personally recollect having ever seen Small Pox on any subject who had been vaccinated. His practice, however, in that way, has been latterly very limited; and during the late epidemic, he was six months absent at a distance from Londonderry.

Longford, Dr. FORBES CRAWFORD, *Granard*.—Has never met, in his practice, with a case of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination, properly performed, and which observed the *regular process*; but has seen many cases of genuine Small Pox after Vaccination, which was interrupted in its course, but supposed by the parents of the children to be *true Cow Pock*. Doctor Crawford thinks it would conduce to the reputation of Cow Pock, if medical practitioners would agree not to vaccinate children after a certain age, (say, three or four months,) or until they come to an age, to be sensible enough, not to pick or rub the Pustule. He has found the Inoculation to fail, as an antidote, particularly among the lower orders, from the above mentioned cause, though their friends fancy they had a *fine pock*; because, as they say, there was an ELEGANT FESTERED SORE on the arm.

Louth, G. MURPHY, Esq. *Collon*.—Has no personal knowledge of any patients taking Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pock regularly gone through; and from a long and very extensive practice, he is led to believe, that Small Pox seldom (if ever) supervenes, when the previous Vaccination has been perfect. He has heard a great deal about Small Pox this last year attacking many, who were believed to have had the Cow Pock disease with regularity; but is satisfied, that there has been a want of candor, a deficiency of observation, and it is to be feared, interested motives for the reports.

About twelve months ago, Mr. Murphy being in Dublin, was suddenly called home, by a letter, stating, that his eldest daughter, about ten years old, was dangerously ill of Small Pox, as so declared by an eminent physician. On his arrival, he was surprised to find, to all appearance, Small Pox Pustules, pretty numerous, though small and distinct. This was the fifth day of the disease, and he learned that febrile symptoms, even more than usually occur in Small Pox, had preceded the eruption. On the sixth day they began to wither, and rapidly declined, leaving a mottled skin, but without any *pitting* or mark whatever. In fact, the whole disease was begun and ended in *eight days*. Mr. Murphy has no doubt but that it was Chicken Pock, in a severe degree, commonly called Swine Pock. Two others of his children took it in succession, at about fourteen days from each other, one of them, a boy, about fourteen years of age; but the disease did not appear until he had returned to school at Drogheda, after the vacation. Great alarm was excited, at a public school, especially as the physician, an eminent man, pronounced it to be Small Pox; but on Mr. Murphy writing to him, and stating the progress and nature of the affection, he became of Mr.

Murphy's opinion. Four other children in Mr. Murphy's house did not take disease. In all these affected, the symptoms were much alike, and rather severe, the first three days, when the eruption appeared.

This disease was very prevalent at that period, and for some time after, particularly about Dundalk, where the medical practitioners would have it to be the Small Pox. Mr. Murphy saw several of these afterwards when convalescent, and had no hesitation in stating it as his firm conviction, that it was *not* Small Pox. No marks remained in any case which he saw, although the Pustules were in some instances very large. He neither knew nor heard of any patients dying of Small Pox after Cow Pock, nor should he be much inclined to give credit to such a report.

Mayo, North, Dr. LITTLE, Ballina, and of the Dispensary, Tuam.—During twelve years that he has been Surgeon of the regiment, he has regularly vaccinated the children of the soldiers, without a single exception, and being anxious to extend the benefits of the discovery to the neighbouring paupers, had always one public day at his Hospital. He has not yet witnessed an individual case which he could consider as subsequent Small Pox. About three years ago, the regiment being quartered in that town (Tuam,) a very severe form of confluent Varicella prevailed epidemically, and Dr. Little was repeatedly called upon to see children as well of the town's people as the soldiers, whom he had vaccinated, and who were marked in his journal, as having gone regularly through the disease; but in no instance could he hesitate as to the nature of the disease, which though often of a mixed nature, was genuine, and of the conoidal form, as described by Bateman, and attended with considerable catarrhal severity, with an erysipelatous blush about the eyes, nose, and mouth. Dr. Little has regularly vaccinated from six to eight hundred patients annually, during these twelve years, and never met with a case of Small Pox after Vaccine Inoculation, but on the contrary, every alleged case he has witnessed (which without his having seen it, would have gone abroad as a case of genuine Small Pox,) has invariably been a case of Vari-cella; of such he saw above *twenty*, during the season before mentioned.

Mayo, South, M. NICHOLSON, Esq. Westport.—Has not seen a case of Small Pox subsequent to regular Cow Pock, during the last thirteen years. He is satisfied that prejudices against it, are frequently produced by the ignorance and inattention of those who attempt the operation, and who suppose

they have succeeded, if any appearance of infection ensue.—The experience even of the number of cases in a regiment, during thirteen years, must be considerable, and Mr. Nicholson mentions, in confirmation of his opinion of the efficacy of Vaccination—that, in the year 1811, he was on board of a transport for nine weeks, where, with the troops, were a number of women and children. The Small Pox appeared in a most malignant form, by which, some lives were lost, yet, in *no one instance*, was infection communicated to any who had been previously vaccinated, although in most cases they were in the same births all the time, and in so confined a situation as a small transport, between decks, and where no possible means could be adopted to obtain the ventilation so materially required.

Roscommon, Dr. HALL, Boyle.—Since he has been practising Vaccination, during fifteen years, he has met with one case only of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination. The Roscommon Militia being quartered in Kinsale and Charles-Fort, in 1808, the Small Pox made its appearance among the natives in the vicinity of the latter place, and before Doctor Hall could obtain Vaccine Virus from the Cow Pock Institution, several of the children of the soldiers in the Fort, who had not been vaccinated, took the disease, and some of them died of it. Of those previously vaccinated, several were unavoidably exposed to the contagion, (from the indiscretion of their parents;) others even slept in the beds with those having Small Pox, yet remained free from the disease. One child however, John Wallace, son of the serjeant-major, and who had not been so much exposed as the other children who had been vaccinated, got a feverish attack, terminating in an eruption, which Doctor Hall thought then, and still thinks was Small Pox. He had vaccinated this boy in the summer of 1808. The mark is still evident and characteristic on the arm. Dr. Hall brought two medical gentlemen to view the eruption; it was very distinct and large all over the child, and when it attained its greatest size, (about the eighth or tenth day,) died away, without the face having been swelled, or eyelids closed, and left no mark whatever. He is convinced of its having been Small Pox, from its appearance; from the boy having had Chicken Pock before; and from the prevalence of the disease at the time every where about his residence.—The impression made by this case in the regiment, and the family was favourable to Vaccination, which was then sought for by those who before objected to it; and Doctor Hall has since vaccinated brothers and sisters of John Wallace. Doctor Hall has succeeded in many instances, and of which there are examples in Boyle, in preventing Small Pox from spreading

by vaccinating children in the same house with others labouring under that disease.

Tipperary, RINGROSE ATKINS, Esq. *Clonmel*.—Never saw a case of Small Pox after regular Cow Pock. He made it a general rule to see those he vaccinated, two or three times before the tenth or twelfth day. In one case, an eruption appeared on the third day of the Vaccination, which he supposed to be Small Pox; the Pustules never fully matured, and the Cow Pock went on very slowly and imperfectly; the mother would not allow him to re-inoculate the child. Mr. Atkins knew of no eruptive diseases prevalent, nor has he seen or heard of any instance there, of patients dying, or being marked by Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pock.

Mr. Atkins opened a small surgery at the rear of his house in Clonmel, chiefly to extend to the poor the benefits of Vaccination.

He presumes, many reports of failures will reach us, occasioned by the injury done to the practice, by *benevolent Ladies and Gentlemen*, and careless *Apothecaries*.

Tyrone, JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq. of the *Dungannon Dispensary*.—In the absence of his son, (now Surgeon of the Regiment,) Mr. Sinclair, sen. who held that situation during *twenty-three* years, writes—That his experience for so long a period, enables him to bear the most ample testimony to the utility of Vaccination. A disease resembling Small Pox, has frequently come under his observation. In all the cases however, it was milder, of shorter duration, and the Pustules, although distinct, much smaller than in ordinary Small Pox. This disease having been more prevalent during last summer than at any other period during his recollection, frequent opportunities were afforded of trying its effects by Inoculation. In one instance of its occurrence after *satisfactory Vaccination*, the matter taken from it, produced the most mild and distinct form of Small Pox; failed in others; and on children previously vaccinated, it appeared to produce no effect whatever, though tried on many. On the whole, Mr. Sinclair's opinion is, that Vaccination is capable of preventing in most, and of mitigating in every instance, the dreadful effects of Small Pox.

Waterford, Dr. BRISCOE, *Waterford*.—Has paid particular attention to Vaccination, wherever opportunity occurred, both in his official and private capacity, and never in any instance met with a case of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination, although in many instances they were exposed to its contagion.

Westmeath, Dr. BARLOW, Mullingar.

See under the head of answers from practitioners in general.

Wexford, Dr. BIGGS, Wexford.—During twelve years which Dr. Biggs has been in the Wexford Militia, he has never met with a well authenticated case of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination. During the above mentioned period, five or six *thousand* children have been vaccinated, and owing to every child, being inoculated with Cow Pock at an early age, there has not been a *single* case of Small Pox in the regiment, for these last *SEVEN* years, although they have had constant intercourse with children affected with Small Pox.

Doctor Biggs has the most perfect confidence in the anti-variolous power of Vaccination, and thinks that if ever Small Pox does occur after Cow Pock, it is merely a *local* affection, without either secondary fever, or any of the bad consequences incident to Small Pox.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and is too light to transcribe accurately.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO SIR GILBERT BLANE, BARONET.

It is pleasing to have to record an act of justice to an old and highly-meritorious servant of the public,—to one who, to the arduous practice of his profession during a long series of years, has united the pursuits of science and literature,—to a gentleman who, when at the head of a public Board for the medical department of that service to which England owes its first triumphs and its first glory, in the late eventful war, exhibited that knowledge, zeal, and assiduity, which have never been disputed in the chief medical officer of the naval service of this country. In the latter capacity, Sir Gilbert Blane has ever promoted and maintained the prosperity of the medical officers under his command. As a literary man, his merits have been long known and acknowledged; while, of his qualifications, as a private member of that profession on which he confers lustre, the favourable opinion of his brethren has ever been unanimous. We feel confident, therefore, that the following correspondence will be read with satisfaction; and that our readers at large will agree in the sentiments expressed by the medical officers of the navy.

“At a meeting of a few of the senior medical officers of His Majesty’s Navy, held in London, June 1820, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of paying some gratifying mark of respect to Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. for the distinguished manner in which he has employed his great talents in promoting the general interests of the medical department of the navy; and to show their sense of the successful zeal and perseverance evinced by him, while Physician to the Fleet, and Commissioner of Sick and Wounded Seamen. It was resolved, that a piece of plate, valued ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, should be presented to him; and that A. C. HUTCHISON, Esq. late Surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal, be authorized to act as treasurer on the occasion, and receive all subscriptions. The thanks of the meeting were given to Dr. GILLESPIE, for his conduct in the chair.”

The above resolution was carried into effect in December, 1821; as will be seen from the annexed correspondence.

“London; December 25th, 1821.

“Sir,—A great proportion of the senior physicians and surgeons of the Royal Navy, long deeply impressed with a just sense of the extensive benefits which they, and the public service, have derived from your professional writings and eminently-distinguished acquirements, as well as from the zeal you have ever evinced in promoting the interests of the medical officers of the Royal Navy, have deputed us to present to you this piece of plate, as a small memorial of their high esteem and approbation.

“They are, at the same time, perfectly sensible, that, whatever might be the value of this mark of their esteem, it must necessarily fail to be commensurate to the merits of the acceptor, and would, at best, but feebly express their regard.

“With the highest sentiments of veneration and respect, we have the honour to be, Sir, your very grateful and humble servants,

“A. COPLAND HUTCHISON, *Treasurer*,
“R. W. BAMPFIELD, *Secretary*.”

“To Sir Gilbert Blane, Baronet, M.D. F.R.S.
First Physician to the King; formerly Commissioner for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

“London; 27th December, 1821.

“Gentlemen,—I beg you to return my very cordial and sincere thanks to the senior physicians and surgeons of the Royal Navy, for their splendid gift, and the address which accompanies it. I should be unworthy of such a flattering distinction, were I not to feel it as one of the highest and most gratifying that could be conferred on me; being the spontaneous and liberal expression of the good opinion and good will of a class of gentlemen, whose zeal and talents as my fellow-labourers in the sacred cause of humanity, and whose devotion to the service of our King and country, it has been my lot to witness for a period of more than forty years. I only wish I could persuade myself that personal partiality may not have influenced them to over-rate my claim to so honourable a token of their approbation of my public and professional conduct. I, nevertheless, trust that I may cherish this incident, as a genuine source of delightful recollection, to the latest hour of my life: and, when that hour arrives, that I may fairly glory in this testimonial, as a sweet assurance that I have not altogether missed what has been the great end and aim of all my labours,—that of being able to reflect, in my last moments, that I have not lived in vain.

“I have farther to beg you, Gentlemen, to accept the like tribute of gratitude and esteem as I have endeavoured, so inadequately, to express towards those by whom you have been delegated, along with my best thanks for the polite manner in which you have fulfilled their kind intentions.

“Believe me, with sentiments of unfeigned regard, Gentlemen, your most faithful and most obedient servant,
“GILBERT BLANE.”

“To Alexander Copland Hutchison, Esq. late Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal; and R. W. Bampffield, Esq. Surgeon, R.N.”

The plate bears the following inscription:

VIRO CLARISSIMO GILBERTO BLANE, BARONETTO, S.R.S.
REGIS GEORGII IV. ARCHIATRO.
BRITANNIARUM CLASSIS OLIM MEDICO:
REIQUE MEDICÆ NAVALIS
CURATORI.
SUMMÆ OBSERVANTIÆ ET REVERENTIÆ
ERGO
MEDICI ET CHIRURGI NAVALES SENIORES
D. D.
ANNO M.DCCCXXI.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

Physicians to Royal Naval Hospitals and to the Fleet.

James Magennis, M.D. Leonard Gillespie, M.D. Isaac Wilson, M.D. and J. D. H. Dickson, M.D.

Surgeons.

B. Anderson, Esq. Brompton	E. G. Jones, M.D. London
R. Atcheson, Esq. Mediterranean	J. Johnson, M.D. London
R. W. Bampffield, Esq. London	W. Jamieson, Esq. Fraserburgh
R. H. Beaumont, Esq. Gravesend	R. Kent, M.D. London
T. Bishop, Esq. London	A. Leslie, Esq. Newton Abbot
W. Burnett, M.D. Greenwich Hospital	R. Malcolm, Esq. Mediterranean
P. Cunningham, Esq. on Service	A. Menzies, Esq. London
J. Cullerne, Esq. Lisbon	J. M'Leod, M.D. late of the Alceste
R. Dobson, M.D. Chatham Marines	H. Monk, Esq. Guernsey
A. Douglas, M.D. Hospital Ship	G. Magrath, M.D. Plymouth
R. Dunn, M.D. Woolwich Dock-yard	R. Newberry, Esq. Upchurch
T. Elliott, Esq. London	B. F. Outram, M.D. London
J. Gillies, M.D. Bath	D. Quarrier, M.D. Marine Artillery
S. Godfrey, Esq. Windsor	S. Revans, Esq. Halesworth
A. B. Granville, M.D. London	G. Roddam, M.D. Royal Yacht
R. Griffiths, Esq. Mediterranean	W. Stenhouse, Esq. Dunfermline
A. C. Hutchison, Esq. London	R. Tainsh, M.D. Woolwich Marines.

Dear Sir

I have this moment con-
sidered the reading of an article in
the last Journal on the failures of
vaccination. It seems to me to be
written with great ability and con-
tains more satisfactory
information on that subject than
I have met with. I was disap-
pointed however in its omitting a
note which in my humble opi-
nion should never be omitted on
an occasion in which vaccination
is discussed, I mean that it should

Dear com Sir

constantly rising in the case of the
public that the ultimate object of
- union being the reformation of our
- law, there is the fullest evidence of a
- being capable of fulfilling this end,
- it has eradicated them in & torn
- combine on the continent and that
- failures are so far from forming
- objection to the practice that they are
- take - great additional - nations are
- want as it would exempt the
- great number of subjects who are not
- thereby rendered susceptible of S. P.
- the possibility of ever collecting them
- order to explain my meaning more
- fully I enclose a small tract of my
- printed but not much required a
- few

25

W.H. post August

Your most faithful

John Blake

London 12th July 1810

Pray make my very kind respects
 to your father & tell him I had
 today a letter from ^{you} father
 you be recommended to see a
 man I sent to attend Lord Lond.
 at Rome, but he died before he
 reached that place

At July I am writing the above I have
 a letter from your father and
 the answer

