

**Institution for administering medical aid to the sick poor ... and for preventing the spreading of contagious diseases.**

**Contributors**

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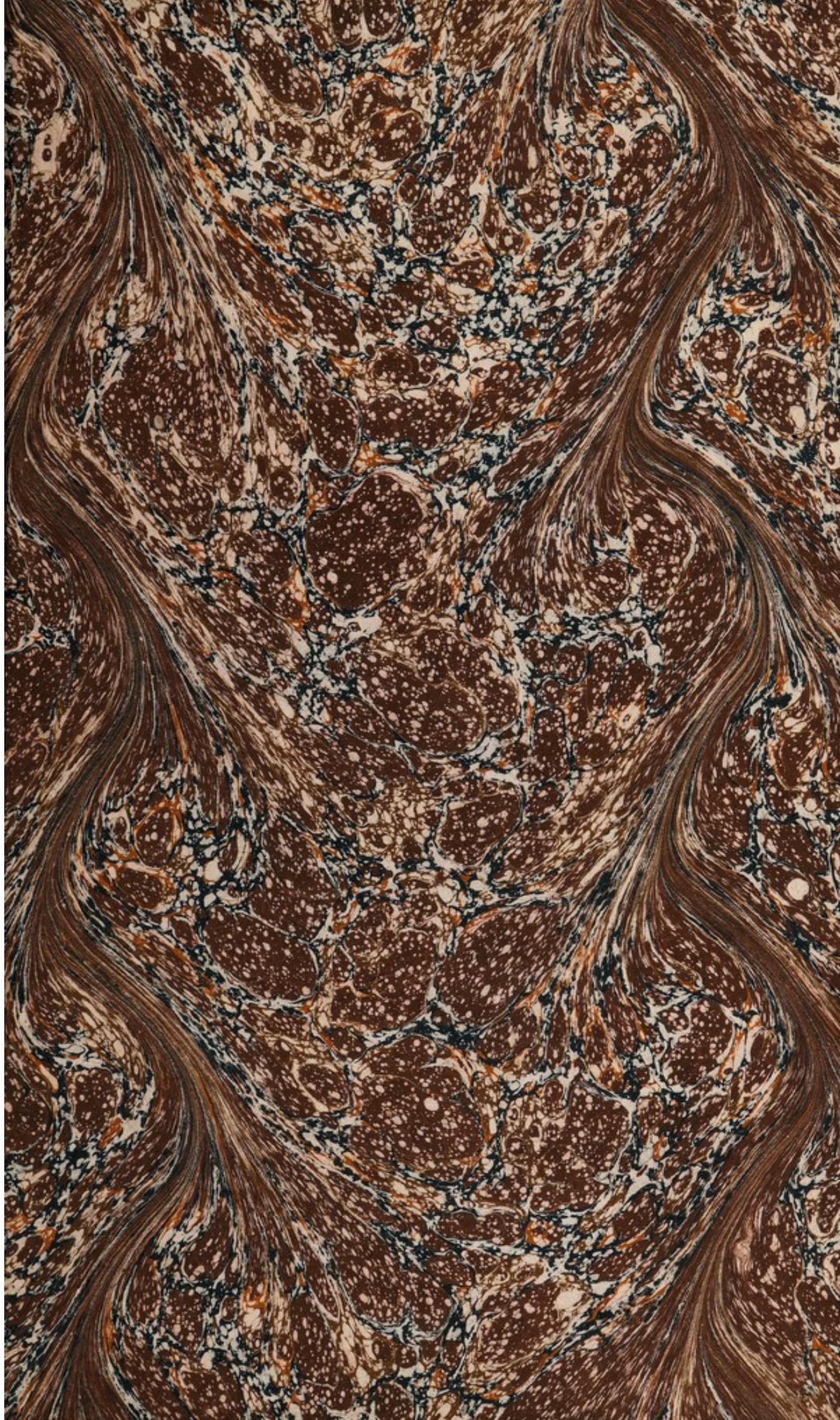
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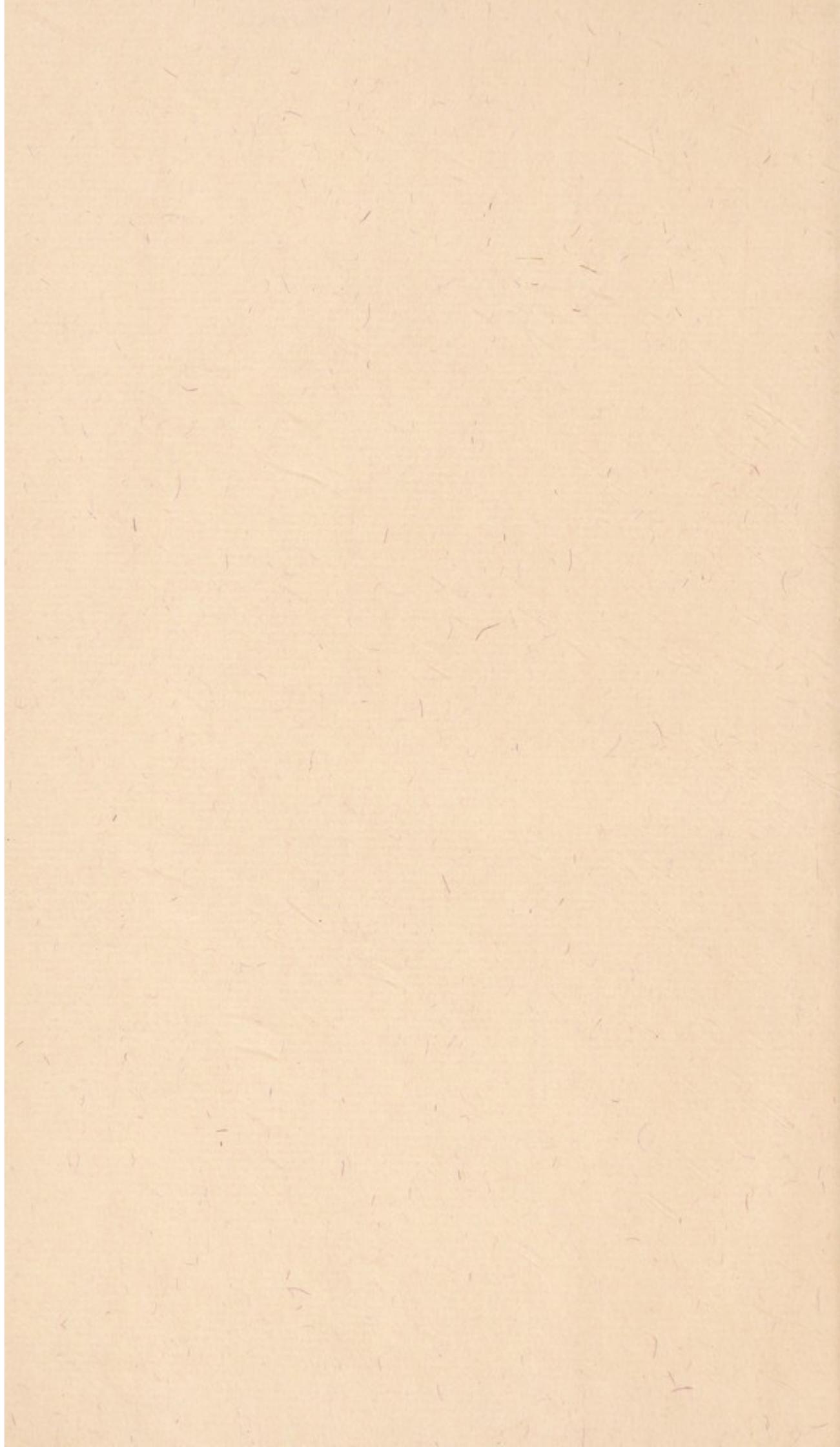


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# INSTITUTION

FOR

ADMINISTERING MEDICAL AID

TO THE

## SICK POOR,

*And assisting them and their Families*

WITH THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

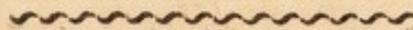
DURING SICKNESS;

AND FOR

*PREVENTING THE SPREADING*

OF

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY WM. WATSON, No. 7, CAPEL-STREET.

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1815.



# INSTITUTION

FOR THE

*RELIEF OF THE SICK POOR,*

AND

THEIR FAMILIES.



THE COMMITTEE think it due to the regular Annual Subscribers, and to those from whom occasional donations have been received, to acknowledge, that through their bounty this valuable Institution is continued: the numerous poor dwelling in the extensive district it embraces, and whose cases require attendance at their habitations, are, upon being recommended, regularly visited, prescribed for, and furnished with medicines; and all others, however remote their dwellings, who can present themselves at the house, are prescribed for, and furnished with medicines;—and the Committee cannot entertain a doubt of those means being still afforded, for the support of an Institution, that has, since its first establishment,

tended so much to the alleviation of the distresses of the poor; and which has, with very trifling exceptions, been supported by private contributions.

In the last winter, it is well known, that, from the extreme severity of the weather, the sufferings of the poor throughout the city occasioned liberal subscriptions to be entered into; and the disposal of a large part thereof was vested in a Committee at the Mansion-House. From that Committee this Institution received the sum of £150: and were it not for that aid, the funds would be in a very reduced state; as the annual subscriptions have fallen short of the former year in the sum of £40. 18s. 7d.; which diminution has been occasioned partly by the incapacity of several old subscribers to continue their subscriptions, and partly by the decease of others; and further reductions, from similar circumstances, it is much to be feared will still take place. It is therefore hoped, that all who are anxious for the preservation of the Institution will exert themselves to obtain new subscribers, as well as additional contributions from many of the old benefactors who are favoured with affluence.

The annexed Account for the past Year exhibits the condition of the funds; also a statement of the great number of patients that have been relieved, being, since the commencement...119,282; of whom there were, in last year..... 9,000. And a Medical Report, by Dr. O'REARDON, is subjoined.

## COMMITTEE FOR 1815.



- Allen, (Edward) Upper Bridge-street.  
 Barrington, (John) Great Britain-street.  
 Barrington, (William) Fleet-street.  
 Bewley, (Samuel) Suffolk-street.  
 Busby, (John) Jun. New-street.  
 Byrne, (James Edmond) Byrne's-hill.  
 English, (William) Meath-street.  
 Fayle, (Robert) Blessington-street.  
 Fayle, (Thomas) Thomas-street.  
 Fayle, (Joshua) Harold's-cross.  
 Fowler, (C.) Suffolk-street.  
 Fuller, (Thomas) Meath-street.  
 Gibbans, (Thomas) Meath-street.  
 Guinness, (Arthur) James's-gate.  
 Harding, (William) Corn-market.  
 Hone, (John) North Great George's-street.  
 Hone, (Joseph) Harcourt-street.  
 Jessop, (Samuel) James-street.  
 La Touche, (John David) Bank.  
 La Touche, (Peter) Jun. Ditto.  
 Maguire, (Alexander) Bolton-street.  
 M'Donnell, (Randall) Allen's-court.  
 M'Manus, (Patrick) New-market.  
 Maquay, (George) ———.  
 Maquay, (John Leland) Fitzwilliam-street.  
 O'Brien, (Richard) Usher's-quay.  
 Pim, (Joseph) Usher's-island.  
 Robinson, (William) Bride-street.  
 Vicars, (Robert) Francis-street.  
 White, (Luke) Gardiner's-row.

*An Account of the Income and Expenditure of  
their Families, from 1st November,*

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	D.
Rent for one year .....	40	0	0
Salaries.....	300	5	5
Medicines .....	156	13	1½
Distribution to Sick Poor.....	10	18	7
Stationary.....	28	2	3½
Coals and Candles.....	27	4	9½
Contingencies .....	7	3	7
Repairs and Alterations.....	0	9	11
Furniture, for wear and tear.....	2	15	7
Utensils, for ditto.....	1	5	8
Stock encreased this year.....	139	7	10
	<hr/>		
	£.714	6	9½
	<hr/>		

BELONGING TO.

	£.	s.	D.
Treasurers, for Amount due by them,	83	7	0
Medicines, valued at.....	14	4	10
Furniture, ditto.....	30	11	4
Utensils, ...ditto .....	14	2	7
Fitzwilliam-square Debentures.....	1100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1242	5	9
	<hr/>		

Patients admitted since the commencement, 119,282  
Of whom have been admitted within the  
last year..... 9,000

*the Institution for Relief of the Sick Poor and  
1813, to 1st November, 1814.*

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
By Subscriptions received in year			
1814 .....	437	15	6
Donations in ditto.....	174	16	0
Interest on Ballast-Office De-			
bentures.....	33	0	0
Profit on said Debentures.....	2	15	3½
Interest on Fitzwilliam-square			
Debentures.....	66	0	0

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£ 714    6    9½

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DUE BY THE INSTITUTION.

	£.	s.	d.
For Salaries due the Medical Officers,			
Apothecary and Register...	45	0	0
Neat Property of the Institu-			
tion .....	1197	5	9

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£1242    5    9

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Signed by order of a General Meeting of  
the Subscribers, held 7th December, 1814.

ROBERT VICKERS.



# MEDICAL REPORT.

~~~~~  
*PHYSICIANS:*

FRANCIS DUANY, M.D.  
JOHN O'BRIEN, M.D.  
JOHN O'REARDON, M.D.  
PATRICK HARKAN, M.D.  
JOHN GORDON, M.D.

=====  
*SURGEON:*

EDWARD BARLOW.

=====  
*APOTHECARY*

RICHARD

R

*List*

ACU

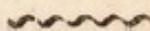
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## MEDICAL REPORT.



*BY JOHN O'REARDON, M. D.*



THE preceding Table presents a more ample catalogue of disease, than occurred among the poor inhabitants of the Liberty during the same months in any former year, except in 1810. This encrease is principally to be attributed to the weather in January: the severity of which, and its influence on the human constitution, will be long remembered, not only here, but in many other places, and are recorded in the medical annals of most countries of Europe. The mean height of the barometer in January was at 29. 58 inches; that of Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 10 P. M. marked 38<sup>o</sup>; it was sometimes so low as 23<sup>o</sup>

at the same hour, exclusive of what it might have descended at later hours of the night. The principal winds of this period were the S. E., N. E., and N. W. A hard frost set in on the 4th; it began to snow and hail on the 5th; and from this time to the 2d of February, we had heavy falls of snow on twenty-one different days, and frost on every day. Scarcely a single family in our capital escaped the influence of the cold of that epoch, and many persons still labour under the effects of it. However, the higher orders of society did not, on obvious principles, suffer much; while our indigent fellow-citizens were afflicted in vast numbers. Their applications for medical aid were extremely frequent at the Dispensaries and Hospitals, and likewise at our houses. Nine hundred and forty patients of the Meath-street Dispensary were attended in that month by my colleagues and myself; exclusive of about as many more, whom we succoured, of our own accords, in various other parts of the city. Of this number more than one-half consisted of pectoral diseases, both inflammatory, catarrhal, asthmatic and consumptive. Fevers were of frequent occurrence, and were, for the most part, complicated with diseased lungs. Inflammation of the throat, St. Anthony's fire, and bowel complaints also took place often. The deaths were of course many among the indigent sick, especially in the quarters of the city where regularly conducted Dispensaries are wanting; but experience enables me to attest, that they

were far less numerous in the Liberty than was announced in some of our newspapers: nor were the Hospital-fields newly tenanted to the extent that was represented. Though I cannot commend the exaggeration which was then indulged in on the subject of mortality, or the public alarm sounded on that occasion; I arraign not the respectable journalists in question. They undoubtedly were actuated by pure motives of benevolence: their zeal in behalf of our brethren in distress induced them to overcharge the picture, for the purpose of exciting among the opulent, as well as among our Chief Magistrates, a fellow-feeling of compassion and charity commensurate with the calamitous condition of the season; and they had the merit of eminently forwarding the good that was then done; namely, the distribution of ten thousand pounds towards the relief of upwards of sixty thousand persons.

The number of acute disorders of February fell far short of what it amounted to in January; but it was greater than in any succeeding month.

Continued fevers, catarrh, asthma, cough, inflammation of the lungs, inflammatory sore throat, rheumatism, erysipelas, dysentery, diarrhæa, inflammation of the bowels, and dropsies, are common in all classes of society; and they are more peculiarly the chief maladies of the lower orders in this country. The frequency

of many of them among us is owing, in a great measure, to the moisture of our climate; which proceeds from our insular situation and exposure to the Atlantic ocean, over which almost all our winds, especially the Westerly and Southerly, pass, and surcharge the air of this country with humidity, so as to maintain nearly an incessant process of nubification, and produce rain generally on 185 days in each year. So much wet weather, and the alternate successions of showers with sunshine, occasion frequent chilness, and subject us to the effects of a very variable atmosphere, though the mean thermometrical temperature of each year is moderate. The occupations, poor diet, scanty raiment, crowded and cheerless habitations, and other incidental embarrassments of our indigent townsmen, also contribute powerfully to the predisposition and excitement of disease. Dyspeptia, irregularity of menses, and whites, are very prevalent, and partly originate from some of the causes above-mentioned, as well as from a depressed and afflicted state of mind. Spirituous liquors are likewise main sources of evil. The intemperate use of them tends (exclusively of ebriety and domestic misery) to obtund the regular action of the brain, and consequently that of the mental faculties, irritate and inflame the stomach, disorganize the liver, excite herpetic eruptions, and injure the lungs, or at least exasperate all pre-existing pulmonary ailments. An excess of porter-drinking, though less dangerous than the former habit, is still

injurious to the digestive and biliary organs, and promotes asthma and obesity in such constitutions as already have a tendency to these affections. It is in nowise meant to censure the moderate use of this or of other malt liquors, provided that they be unadulterated; but too much cannot be urged against the pernicious habit of intoxication, or of the frequent drinking of ardent spirits, to which are attributable the greater part of the liver and dyspeptic cases, and many of the dropsies, registered in the foregoing table.

I know that some alleged cases of hepetic disease exist only in the imagination of the patient and of his medical friend. It has been, and is still in some measure a sort of fashion to pronounce almost every uneasiness of the epigastrium, of the stomach, or of the right hypochondrium, as proceeding from a distempered state of the liver or bile. It is, however, undeniable, that they really do take place often, and that they are among the most fatal of the various diseases of the abdominal viscera to which we are subject. They are as rife at least among the affluent, as among the poor of our metropolis, in consequence of the indulgence of many of the former in rich and high-seasoned dishes, and of their habit of drinking, after dinner, more than a necessary quantity of wine or punch; whereas the greater intemperance of the latter, in the articles of whiskey and porten, is only occasional.

Of the abuse of mercury, in real as well as in supposed maladies of the liver, and even in other complaints, I could adduce some instances, were it not that the due limits of this paper would be thereby exceeded. I am inclined to think that ailments of the hepetic organ are only few among the inferior orders in the country; our Irish peasants being in general as temperate as any other people in Europe: their excesses consist in hard labour, under all the vicissitudes of the atmosphere. Tea is another detrimental beverage in common use among our city poor, especially among the women, many of whom take it at each of their scanty repasts, and are unable to combine with it a sufficiency of nutritious aliment, to counteract the effects of this exotic plant on the stomach; which, under these circumstances, it uniformly relaxes. This effect is increased by the alternation of drams with tea.

Notwithstanding the aggravating causes of malady above noted, we humbly assert, (and in doing so we think ourselves warranted,) that the Medical Officers of this Institution are as successful in their practice, as the conditions and number of their patients, and the improved state of the profession admit of. Recent cases of pulmonary inflammation and of catarrh, if they be timely and skilfully attended to, may be cured

in nearly every instance, in constitutions not too much broken down by preceding distemper. I cannot pass over the subject of catarrh without mentioning, that in addition to the proper employment of blisters, the tincture of fox-glove is of the most important service. If it be judiciously administered, and that the exciting causes be at the same time avoided, there is scarcely any cough which can resist it, except that proceeding from much inflammation, from phthisis, or from asthma. Such is the result of my experience of this remedy, after having given it ample trial in more than a thousand cases.

Intermittent fevers are rare and mild in Dublin. I exaggerate not in mentioning, that ninety-nine of them may be seen in Paris for every one that can be met with here. This difference (as well as that regarding scorbutus, of which many grievous instances are to be seen in some of the hospitals in Paris, though a real case of it seldom occurs in Dublin, London, or Edinburgh) proceeds from local and atmospherical circumstances, which it is not necessary to detail at present. A disordered state of the spleen, which is usually occasioned by a long-continued intermittent, is of course seldom met with among our patients.

Well characterised remittent fevers, that originate from the same causes as agues, approach so nearly to them in their nature and progress, and

are best combated by the same remedy, are also few in number among us.

Of continued fevers, the most part are brought, by judicious means, to a favourable termination. My general plan of treating them is simple, and I find it to be successful. It is as follows: I direct the administration of a cathartic every second morning, and of small doses of antimonial powder with supertartrate of pot-ash every eight hours on the intermediate days. When the head becomes much attacked, or that the tongue continues dry and rough, I persist more in purgatives, and employ them for two or three days successively. Besides the above, I prescribe antispasmodics and a little wine, and sometimes blisters, in low nervous cases. The vomiting which often attends fevers is treated by the haustus effervescens given in cinnamon water, or in simple river water with the addition of a little æther sulphuricus: it is usually allayed by this remedy, unless it be dependant on a primary affection of the brain.—Cold ablution, though its expediency is in general superseded by the more fortunate method of evacuation, should not be altogether dismissed from the roll of antifebrile remedies. It is on some occasions of evident service. Cinchona, taken to the amount of half a drachm or two scruples a day in the convalescent state, considerably promotes the restoration

of the patient's strength, and assists to secure him against a relapse. I often give it mixed with five grains of nitrate pot-ash, or of supertartrate pot-ash.

If the fever be complicated with pneumonia, which often happens, and was particularly frequent in January and February of last year, free venesection, assisted by blisters and pectorals, removes the inflammation, and at the same time curtails the duration of the fever, though it be of the worst typhoid kind.

A formidable determination to the head is far from being uncommon among fever patients of every class, and it constitutes the real brain or malignant fever; which, unless it soon yield to cathartics, and to cold applications on the affected region, requires the seasonable aid of the lancet, principally of temporal arteriotomy, followed, if requisite, by the imposition of a large blister on the head; and is thereby generally subdued. The omission of efficient means on this occasion, has been hitherto attended by the loss of many a valuable life, that might have been saved.

When young people and children labour under this fever, it is advisable (besides the employment of bloodletting and of epispastics,) to administer, every five or six hours, small doses of submuriate of mercury; which does not, under such circumstances, readily affect the gums of children, but it operates as a convenient purga-

tive, and at the same time contributes to obviate the effusion of serum into the ventricles of the cerebrum.

The presence of much inflammatory action in the abdomen likewise indicates the expediency of bloodletting.—The bold application of the last-mentioned remedy is particularly imperative in cases of general idiopathic inflammation of the intestines and peritoneum, and, when performed in suitable time and quantity, it is mostly successful. Cathartics, of mild but sufficiently active operation, are highly beneficial in this complaint after, though not before, the relaxation of the bowels by bloodletting and fomentations. I have again and again witnessed the most serious evils result from a too early and repeated use of strong or heating cathartics in the height of this inflammation. In place of then evacuating and relieving the intestines, they irritate them, and thereby aggravate the malady.

I am not an advocate for the lancet on trivial occasions. I am in the habit of having recourse to it only where, after a due consideration of every circumstance, it seems to me to be well indicated. In such cases I in general order for adults a full bleeding of from nine to eighteen or twenty ounces, adapted to the nature of the sickness, and the state of the patient; and I find them incomparably more efficacious than small ones. A bleeding of

three, four, or five ounces for an adult, is for the most part either unnecessary or insufficient; and daily reiterations of them are teasing to the patient, without being satisfactory to the physician. Moreover, if they be not necessary, they must be more or less injurious.

These remarks do not militate against the use of leeches, which are of unquestionable service in some instances of partial inflammation, and also in some cases of extended organic inflammation, where it is at times requisite to resort to them after the lancet has been already employed as far as prudence could permit. In early infancy no other mode of bleeding is admissible.

The inflammatory sore throat is usually of easy cure.

Erysipelas, though it be often severe in its symptoms, is, under judicious management, so rarely fatal, that I have not within my recollection lost a single patient labouring under it. I give a little peruvian bark daily in every stage and variety of it, especially in the worst cases, and prescribe a purgative on every second, or on every third or fourth day, according to the degree of fever with which it is accompanied.— For the idea of administering bark so uniformly in this malady I am indebted to Doctor Marcet, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital in Lon-

don, who told me that he and Doctor Bailey confided much in it, and derived the happiest results from its use.

Our poor are very subject to rheumatism, which is frequently a tedious and vexatious, though rarely an alarming complaint. It is in numerous instances entirely subdued, and is under most circumstances alleviated by appropriate means; of which these that answer best in my practice are blisters, alterative medicines consisting of submuriate of mercury and antimonial powder, sudorifics, and bark. The application of silk oil-cloth is also beneficial in some cases of chronic rheumatism.——Acute rheumatism, attended with high inflammation and a strong pulse, in a constitution otherwise good, requires bloodletting, after which the probability of the efficacy of the other medicines is increased.

As to the cases entitled peripneumonia notha in some of the monthly tables, I have included two-thirds of them in my catalogue of catarrh and one-third in that of pneumonia; which is as near the truth as can be expected under such circumstances. This I have done from a persuasion that the ailment in question is not a distinct complaint, but is always to be referred to one or other of the two diseases last mentioned; of which, as it is ascertained by practical experience and anatomical observation, the limits are often confounded together.

Pulmonary consumption seems to me to be rather less frequent among us, than in some other countries which are favoured with a clearer sky and more agreeable climate. Nor does it occur oftener among the poor than among the wealthy. It is on many occasion repelled in its commencement; but, when completely formed, it is hitherto incurable: though even then we repeatedly effect a temporary mitigation of its most troublesome symptoms, and prolong life for a few weeks or months. Tincture of fox-glove relieves the harassing cough of this disease more than any other article in the materia medica.

Dysentery, such as it often prevails in this and in other places where I have resided, is as effectually cured by regularly administered purgatives, and in particular by castor oil or salts, as ague is removed by cinchona and syphilis by mercury. The application of a blister is sometimes serviceable in chronic dysentery attended with obstinate abdominal pain. It is at the same time to be understood, that a suitable regimen constitutes an important part of the treatment of this, as well as of most other diseases.

Diarrhœa, if it be not symptomatic, is seldom dangerous, and its progress is easily arrested.

Cholera morbus is as rife in autumn among us, as it is in the greater number of other large cities in Europe: but, notwithstanding the suddenness

and extreme violence of its attacks, it is very seldom fatal, under the direction of a skilful practitioner. The inordinate action of the stomach and intestines which constitutes this malady, is allayed by antispasmodic and calming medicines mixed with a mild aromatic water. It must be especially kept in mind that the chief means of saving the exhausted frame, from sinking under its excessive evacuations and spasms, consist in drinking copiously of mild dilutents; which is indicated by the irresistible thirst that prevails. As it frequently happens that at the onset of the complaint no liquid is near hand but water, this ought to be freely used by the patient; and an abundant supply of farinaceous decoctions, beef tea, and light broth ought to be speedily prepared for him. One unlucky instance of mortality in this sickness took place last August at the Liberty, in consequence of the patient having been, previously to his inscription on the dispensary books, under the care of a person who mistook the symptoms of cholera for these of inflammation of the stomach or intestines, and imprudently bled the unhappy sufferer. Death was of course the speedy result. One of my colleagues, an intelligent observer who afterwards communicated the matter to me, was called in when it was too late.

Among the complaints peculiar to women, that come daily under our care, there are scarcely any

(whites and obstructed menses excepted,) for which we are so repeatedly consulted, as for uterine hemorrhagy. The treatment of this sickness is well understood and commonly efficacious. But unluckily it sometimes takes place at and even after the critical period, when it is in most instances the precursor of or the attendant on uterine cancer. Though a prophylactive regimen may be occasionally serviceable against the accession of this deplorable malady, yet no cure has been hitherto discovered for it in its confirmed state. A Doctor of my acquaintance, of the University of Gottingen, advises amputation of the diseased neck of the uterus, as is done when a similar evil affects the breast at the same stages of life. Of the probable consequences of such an operation, that seems to be equally desperate as the disease which it is intended to remove; or of the practicableness of performing it without injury to the bladder or rectum, or without a fatal loss of blood; it is not my object at present to enter into an enquiry.

Many of the complaints that afflict children, being equally common to adults, are noted above. I make no remarks at present on their dentition and its concomitant train of affections; nor on their vomitings, intestinal pains, convulsions, water on the brain, or rickets; all of which are of familiar occurrence in our walks. They are subject

to worm fevers with mid-day and evening exacerbations, which correspond to what some physicians denominate the remittent fever of infants. These are, for the most part, advantageously treated by the administration, on alternate days, of a few grains of rhubarb or jalap with a little submuriate of mercury.

With respect to general cathartics for infants, the last-mentioned articles are often used: oleum ricini evacuates their bowels as satisfactorily as any matter that can be given to them, though its administration is by times attended with difficulty. Syrup of pale roses and syrup of violets are mild purgatives, particularly suitable to the early stage of infancy. Subcarbonate of magnesia is a corrector of their flatuencies.

Scrofula, which is far more common in children and young persons than in people of advanced years, and more frequent and obstinate among the poor than the rich, is not very high on our list: nor can I say that its annual number is proportionably greater in Dublin than in most other cities. Many of the means that contribute to obviate, alleviate, or cure this ailment, viz. cleanliness, good air, nutritive diet, warm clothing, and sea-bathing, are in general not within the reach of the poor. Among the numerous tonic remedies recommended in scrofulous cases, cinchona is that of the benefit of which I have the most experience. I often prescribe a little of it

to be taken in a state of mixture with a few grains of subcarbonate of soda, and sometimes by itself; and I occasionally interpose a mild purgative. The minor glandular tumours of this malady are at times discussed by their being kept covered with the emplastrum saponis. The topical employment of bruised sorrel leaves (*rumex acetosa*) are recommended as contributing to the cicatrization of indolent scrofulous ulcers; I tried them on one or two patients with good effect. I have on many occasions had cause to be much satisfied with the application of the unguentum nitratis hydrargerii to these, as well as to herpetic sores. I have reason to think that muriate of lime is not employed as often as it merits. It is scarcely to be met with in the shops, though it can be easily made, or an abundance of it may be procured at little or no expense in the manufactories of mild and caustic ammonia.—The French physicians give bark ferruginous preparations, and muriate of barytes sometimes, but much seldomer than is done in Great Britain. They are in the daily habit of ordering one or other of the following antiscrofulous medicines, namely: bitter tinctures, such as one obtained from equal parts of gentian and rocket\* roots, or that prepared from gentian and rhubarb with the addition of carbonate of soda;

\* *Brassica Eruca.*

strong decoctions of hops, and of the woody night-shade.\* The two last matters are also had recourse to in herpes.

With respect to the excoriations which are common behind the ears of infants, it is deserving of notice that we are not unfrequently called to see extensive, foul, pale, and corroding ulcers, which undermine the cartilages of the ears, are extremely harrassing to the little patient, and alarming to his parents. A cure is, however, readily effected in these instances, by the dressing of the sores once or twice a day with equal parts of unguent. hydrargeri nitratis and unguent. ceræ: after which the child recovers his natural complexion and general health. One or two purgatives are advantageously administered towards the conclusion of the healing process.

Measles have not been epidemic during any part of this year.

The instances of small pox are so rare for the last twelve months, that I consider this loathsome distemper to be nearly extinct in Dublin. It is likewise on the eve of disappearing from the list of human calamities throughout the entire of this and of the sister country, of France, and of all the civilised parts of the globe. This triumph of

\* *Solanum Dulcamara*,

vaccine inoculation is as glorious for the character of its illustrious discoverer, as it is highly creditable to the persevering philanthropy of medical men, and to the philosophical spirit of observation of our time.

The above are only a few of the remarks suggested to me by the extensive and varied practice of this Dispensary, and of Cork-street Hospital; both of which institutions are equally valuable for the improvement of the industrious physician, as for the inestimable benefit annually conferred by them on many thousand patients.

I close this Report by expressing my hopes that a generous Public will continue to second the charitable exertions of our worthy Committee; and that they will not relax in their zeal for the diminution of mortality, and for the restoration to health of the diseased artizan and labourer. The hapless condition of these our poor, but most useful and interesting fellow-citizens, stretched on their beds of sorrow in the midst of their weeping families, is too obvious to escape the consideration of any benevolent or reflecting mind.

Marlborough-street.

FINIS.

...the character of the character...  
...of the character...  
...to the character...  
...and to the character...  
...of our life...

The above are only a few of the remarks suggested to me by the extensive and varied practice of the Dispensary and of the General Hospital, both of which institutions are extremely valuable for the improvement of the industrial classes, and the assistance which annually comes by them on their thousand patients.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
a general public will continue to read the valuable exertions of our worthy Committee; and that they will not relax in their zeal for the mitigation of mortality, and for the restoration to health of the diseased artisan and labourer. The happy condition of these our poor, but most useful and interesting fellow-citizens, situated on the beds of sorrow in the midst of their weary and painful, is too obvious to escape the consideration of any benevolent or reflecting mind.

