

**Annual report of the House of Recovery of the City of Cork, from Nov. 8th, 1802, to Nov. 8th, 1803.**

**Contributors**

House of Recovery (Cork)

**Publication/Creation**

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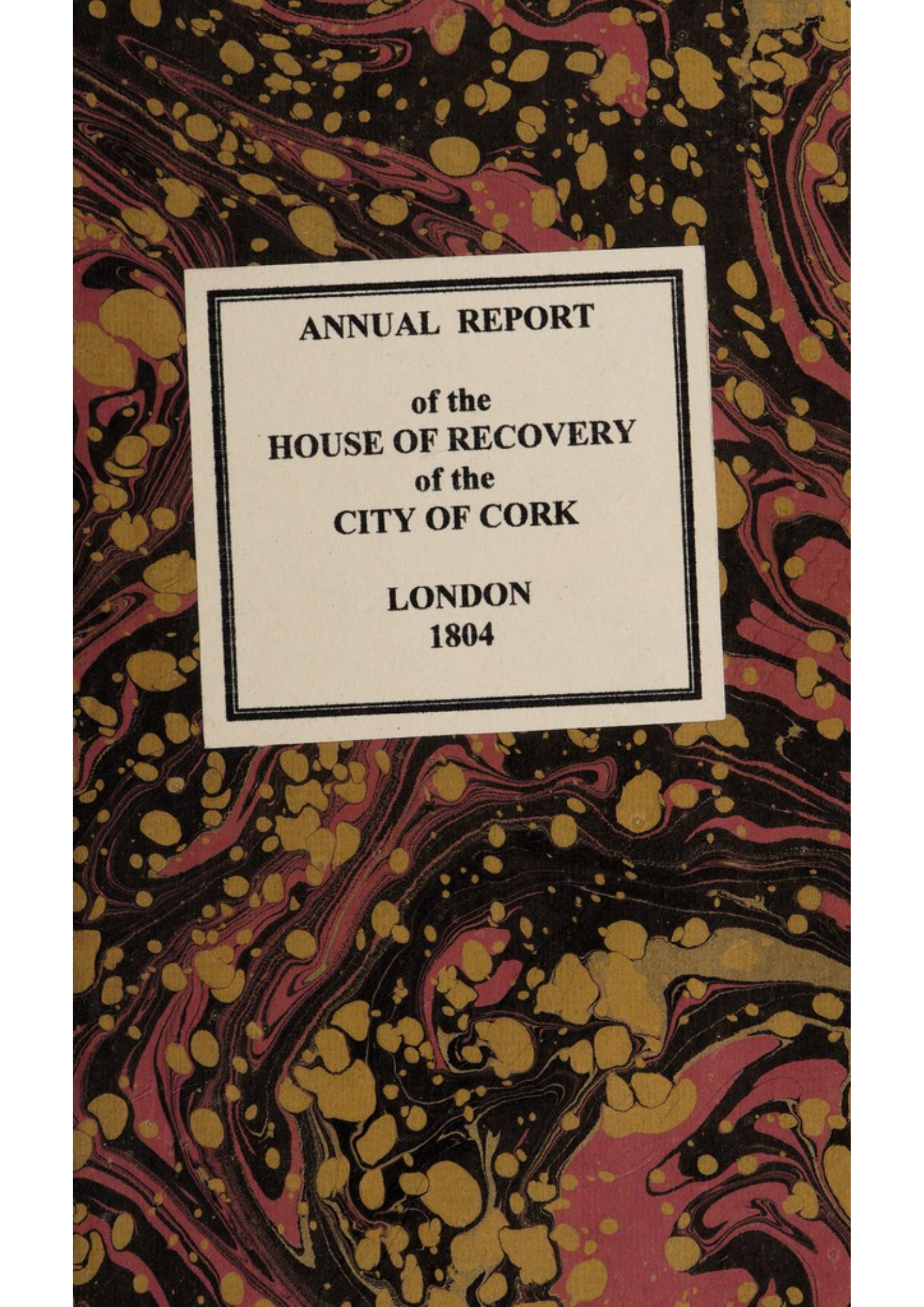
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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the  
HOUSE OF RECOVERY  
of the  
CITY OF CORK**

**LONDON  
1804**



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF RECOVERY

OF THE

*CITY OF CORK,*

FROM

Nov. 8th, 1802, to Nov. 8th, 1803.

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*Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus Æque.*

HORAT.

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Dublin:

PRINTED FOR W. WATSON AND SON,  
NO. 7, CAPEL-STREET.

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1804.



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FOR CONDUCTING AND REGULATING THE

## House of Recovery.

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☞ Donations and Subscriptions to be received by any Member of the Committee, at each of the Club-Houses, and the Coffee-house.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF RECOVERY  
OF THE CITY OF CORK,

From Nov. 8th. 1802, to Nov. 8th. 1803.

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*A D M I T T E D .*

|                 | Patients. |  |                  | Patients.                                 |
|-----------------|-----------|--|------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <i>November</i> | 12        |  | <i>July</i>      | 32                                        |
| <i>December</i> | 8         |  | <i>August</i>    | 31                                        |
| <i>January</i>  | 19        |  | <i>September</i> | 11                                        |
| <i>February</i> | 13        |  | <i>October</i>   | 11                                        |
| <i>March</i>    | 31        |  | <i>November</i>  | 2                                         |
| <i>April</i>    | 28        |  |                  | <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> |
| <i>May</i>      | 28        |  |                  | 254                                       |
| <i>June</i>     | 28        |  |                  | <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> |

OF this number, the fever with which two of the patients were affected on admission, proved to be that which precedes the small-pox, of which disease one of them died. Nine died of contagious fever. The remainder were dismissed cured. The number which died must be considered a very small proportion, (not more than one



in twenty-eight) when we reflect that many of the patients remained in their own wretched apartments until the disease had already made considerable progress; and the fountain of life had been nearly exhausted by the various morbid causes to which they had been there exposed, before notice of their illness had been given at the *House of Recovery*.

But the different salutary regulations, which are peculiar to this institution, for destroying the malignity and thus arresting the progress of contagion, have been most successfully enforced within the period we have undertaken to report. From the accurate register kept by the Apothecary, filled from the testimony of the patients' friends on their admission, it appears that the aggregate number of persons who resided in the same family or under the same roof with the infected, amounted to 3385. By careful attention to the manners and habits of the poor, and the various channels through which contagion spreads amongst them, we must admit, that a great number, (at least a third) of these must have been rescued from infection by the  
removal



removal of the persons, whom the fever first invaded. Some remarkable facts derived from another most useful medical charity, add the greatest weight to this deduction. It has been stated that the average number of fevers on the books of the *Dispensary*, for eight or nine years before the opening of the *House of Recovery*, was 2600, and in the year 1800 it amounted on the evidence of the Physicians of the *Dispensary*, to no less than 4000. But since the opening of the *House of Recovery*, the number of patients afflicted with fever, who were relieved by the *Dispensary*, was only 121, which with those received into the *House of Recovery*, make the total number of the poor labouring under infectious fever for the past year, only 375, shewing a diminution of 2227 fevers in the space of one year. In reasoning upon so extraordinary and unexampled a reduction in the number afflicted with a disease, which in former years made such dreadful inroads on the lives, and abstracted so remarkably from the comforts of the poor, something, perhaps, may be due to the cheering influence of plenty as well as

to



to the effects of a season unequalled in this country for its mildness. But making every fair deduction of this nature, it must be granted that this institution has done more in the prevention of fever, than its most zealous advocates could have expected. How little can with justice be attributed to other causes, may be known from this circumstance, that the contagious fever of this year resembled in every respect that of former years. Nay many of the cases admitted had a higher character of malignity, than ever before came under our observation. Indeed, the disease was invariably proportioned to the time the patient remained unrelieved, to the unfavourable situation of his apartment, or the number of persons it contained. Of these observations one family was destined to exhibit some melancholy illustrations. In a narrow miserable room, in one of the lanes of the northern part of the city, five persons were crowded together, of whom one was attacked with fever, which proved fatal. From the structure and confined situation of the dwelling, the contagion had been concentrated to the highest point  
of



of malignity which it ever attains in this country, before it reached three more of the family; a Clergyman in one of his charitable visits to this quarter of the city, now discovered their situation, and had them immediately removed to the *House of Recovery*; where two of them recovered with extreme difficulty, and one died. The fifth person had fled from this house of woe, but not before her clothes had imbibed the fatal poison, and she also perished from its action. Thus, three individuals out of five, which constituted this unfortunate family, fell victims to contagious fever, a mortality almost equalling anything we have heard of the plague, or the dreadful scourge which lately desolated two of the fairest cities of the new world. What would have been the consequence if the first person attacked had been instantly removed to the Fever Hospital, the habitation white-washed and ventilated, and the bed-clothes and furniture washed? Most probably, nay, almost certainly, three members would have been preserved to the community, who would now be living examples of the advantages of this institution,



tion, instead of mouldering in their graves the miserable victims of contagion, exasperated by all the causes which exist in the confined and loathsome dwellings of the poor.

The next circumstance which attracted our observation in looking over the register, is the vast proportion of servants who were admitted into the House during the past year. The situation of this useful class is peculiarly distressing when they are visited by sickness, as, from their being in general strangers, they are deprived of the kindness and sympathy of their friends, which is some alleviation to the sufferings of others. It has been the custom heretofore, when a servant shewed symptoms of fever, to consign him to neglect in some obscure lodging where he contributed to spread the infection in a quarter of the city, which, perhaps, it had not yet reached. Sometimes, indeed, the humanity of the master has induced him to forget his personal danger in his regard for his poor dependant; but this cannot always be expected, and it would be unreasonable, under the circumstances in which the majority



rity of families are placed, to require that they should expose themselves to such a hazard. The *House of Recovery* since it was opened afforded an asylum to 80 servants, a proportion so great when compared with any other description of persons among the poor who partook of its benefits, that it is obvious they must be much more exposed to the causes which produce fever. As this is a circumstance particularly interesting to the richer part of the community, we beg leave most seriously to call their attention to it. It is well known that the servants of opulent families hold constant intercourse with the poor who are in fevers, such as washerwomen, laundresses, &c. from whom they convey the disease in their clothes, and communicate it to their masters or individuals of the family. This we consider the principal source of fevers in opulent families, and against it the *House of Recovery* affords a two-fold security; first, by preventing the spreading of infection among the poor, and thus rendering the intercourse of servants with them more safe, and secondly, when servants are attacked by this disease, the families in



which they reside are secured by their timely removal.

The benefits derived to another class of persons, who were admitted into the *House of Recovery*, should recommend it most forcibly to the support of a commercial city. These were sailors from merchantmen in the harbour, who had been sent on shore in fevers, and who were removed, at the desire of gentlemen to whom they were consigned, to the *House of Recovery*. Among these were Foreigners, as Swedes, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Americans, many of whom had the disease in its worst form, and recovered with the greatest difficulty.

The remainder of the patients were principally from the lanes, and other confined parts of the city, “ where the houses  
“ are in contact in almost every direction,  
“ where the air and light are excluded,  
“ and where every apartment from the  
“ cellar to the garret is crowded by tenants labouring under the complicated  
“ calamities, of disease and poverty.”

To obviate the fears of those who reside in the neighbourhood of the fever-hospital, or whom chance may lead that way,



it may be worth while to remark, that in a range of houses inhabited intirely by the poor, and the first of which is separated from the *House of Recovery* merely by a narrow road, not one of the inhabitants has had a fever during the past year. Indeed, the air is so pure in the fever-wards from the constant ventilation, white washing the walls, and washing the floors, together with the frequent changing of the patients clothes and bed-clothes, that a person is as secure from fever in passing through them as in the street.

It was the remark of a Gentleman who has been a distinguished supporter of the plan of the *House of Recovery*, from the time in which it was first proposed, that the citizens of *Cork* were never backward in providing funds for any charitable institution, of the usefulness of which they had sufficient proofs. Hence, he urged the advantage of opening the house to the poor before the buildings were yet answerable to the wants of so great a city, or capable of affording the necessary accommodations for the resident attendants upon the sick. You have before you a detail of the  
 success.



success of this institution, even with all the imperfections of an infant establishment, and with all the prejudice to encounter, which obstructs every undertaking, which has not been sanctioned by time. Above 2000 persons have been rescued from an alarming and malignant disease, that, wherever it finds entrance, is accompanied by gloom and despair, and while it devours its victims, terrifies and agonizes the hearts of their relations and friends. But it is well known that when an individual of a poor family is seized with this disease, the exertions of nearly the entire remaining members of the family become paralyzed until his recovery or dissolution, from a dread of the disease and anxiety about the event. Hence, in estimating the quantity of productive labour saved to the community by the *House of Recovery*, not only the labour of the sick person, but also that of each individual, whose work would have been suspended during the continuance of the disease in the family, should be calculated. By this rule there would be no extravagance in estimating the number of persons, who have been enabled to conti-

nue



nue their labour during the past year, in consequence of the establishment of the *House of Recovery*, at from six to seven thousand, who would otherwise have been thrown a dead weight on the community for support. If such have already been its effects, what might we not expect from this institution when its accommodations shall be upon that liberal scale, which befits the most useful public establishment for the poor, in a city of such extent and opulence, whose inhabitants have been always remarkable for their benevolence?

The means by which so much good has been effected are simple and easily understood, viz. the removal of the first person of a family who is attacked, and purifying his bed-clothes, furniture, and habitation. On notice being given at the *House of Recovery*, or to either of the Physicians, of the presence of a fever in a poor family, after the fact is ascertained by the inspection of a Physician or Surgeon, the patient is carefully removed thither, in a sedan-chair, which is kept for the purpose. On his arrival, his own clothes are stripped off, he is washed, and after being furnished with the dress of the house, placed in bed  
and



and submitted to the medical treatment which his situation demands. Immediately after, his house is white-washed and ventilated at the expence of the institution, his bed-clothes put in water, and all the furniture cleansed and purified. These measures have been in every instance effectual in checking the progress of infection, for the relapses, which have occurred, happened only to those who were sent out before they had fully recruited their strength, in consequence of the deficiency of accommodation already alluded to.

An objection has been offered to the increase of charitable institutions, from an apprehension of a want of funds to meet the additional expence. But it can be proved incontestably that two of the principal medical establishments of the City, the Dispensary and Benevolent Society, have already had their disbursements so diminished by the operation of this new institution, as to be enabled to save a much greater sum than would defray the intire of its annual expences, exclusive of building and furniture. We do not state this with a view of depreciating these charities,  
of



of which a long experience has confirmed the value ; but for the purpose of satisfying some benevolent persons who, not reflecting that the principal and distinguishing object of the *House of Recovery* is the prevention of disease, conceive that its support must be an additional burthen to the community. The facts, which have already been adduced in favour of this institution from the experience of the past year, are sufficient to shew, that from its effect in preventing disease and its influence on the productive powers of labour, the common fund of public benevolence must be strengthened and supported instead of being threatened with exhaustion.

We have already mentioned the imperfect state of the accommodations during the past year. This was felt most severely at a period when the wards were full, and fresh patients constantly offering, to make room for whom some of the Convalescents were sent out before they had acquired sufficient strength, which occasioned several relapses. Besides this, which was a grievous inconvenience, the nurses were compelled to lie down in the midst of the patients.



tients, and to snatch the sleep which was necessary to prepare them for a renewal of their labours; exposed to a temperature too cold for the healthy, though calculated for fever patients; and disturbed by the ravings of the delirious, and the groans of the sick and the dying. These considerations induced the Committee to begin a considerable addition to the former buildings, which, when finished, will afford ample room for the sick, and accommodation for the necessary attendants. This addition was undertaken by the Committee from a full conviction of its necessity, and from a reliance founded on a knowledge of the good sense and benevolence of the inhabitants, that, after such decisive proofs of the usefulness of the institution, there would be no deficiency of funds for its completion. It is now in a considerable state of forwardness, in consequence of the aid derived from two sermons, in which the eloquent preachers explained the nature and effects of the institution, while they appealed to the charitable feelings, the reason and the native benevolence of their auditors for its support.



A considerable sum was also contributed by some gentlemen of the city, who exerted uncommon talents in a theatrical exhibition in which they appeared for this purpose. To the sums collected in this manner we must add the unsolicited benefaction of a member of the Committee, for whose unremitting zeal and attention to the interests of the poor we should not easily find terms sufficiently expressive of our approbation. It will still require a sum of about £200 to finish the undertaking, besides the outstanding bills for timber, &c. for which there is the usual credit. If, besides the annual subscriptions which have been nearly adequate to the current expences of the institution during the last year, this sum should be received in benefactions from the opulent for the completion of the additional buildings, the future support of the institution can be attended with no difficulty.

Since the opening of the *House of Recovery* scarcely any person in comfortable circumstances has been attacked with contagious fever. Thus, the peculiar relation, which this charity bears to its benefactors,

is,



is, that the good which they effect returns with interest upon themselves. Your wives, your children, your relations and friends, these sacred connections, which endear the present, and cast a radiance over the prospect of the future, are by this means preserved to you. Shall your ships, your houses, your manufactories, and your warehouses, the inanimate objects used by you in the acquisition, or in the expenditure of wealth, be insured at a great expense; and can you object to pay a moderate premium to secure those from destruction, whose existence and happiness can alone render riches desirable?

JOHN M. BARRY, *M. D.*  
CHARLES DALY, *M. D.*

FIRST



# FIRST APPENDIX.

## *Description of the House of Recovery in its improved State.*

|                    | FEET. | by | FEET. |            | BEDS. |
|--------------------|-------|----|-------|------------|-------|
| Woman's Fever Ward | 50    | by | 18    | containing | 13    |
| Man's Ditto        | 50    | by | 18    | Ditto      | 13    |
| Woman's Ditto      | 14    | by | 10    | Ditto      | 2     |
| Man's Ditto        | 14    | by | 10    | Ditto      | 2     |
| Woman's Conv. Ward | 20    | by | 20    | Ditto      | 6     |
| Man's Ditto        | 20    | by | 20    | Ditto      | 6     |
| Spare Ward Ditto   | 20    | by | 20    | Ditto      | 6     |
| TOTAL .....        |       |    |       |            | 48    |

There are two Closets annexed to each large fever-ward, of which one will contain a shower bath, and another will answer for a water-closet. The spare ward last enumerated will be of great use in the event of the scarlet fever and fore throat, which is a very infectious disease, becoming epidemic. This disease in general sweeps away vast numbers of children, but is easily checked by using the necessary precautions of separation, cleanliness, and ventilation. The two small fever-wards are intended for cases accompanied with symptoms of extreme malignity, or violent delirium. Of the necessity of separate wards



wards for the latter, a fact which happened last summer will serve as an illustration : The nurse had been accidentally absent for a few moments, when on her return she met with three patients from the men's ward proceeding down stairs with their blankets round them. She immediately ordered them back to their beds, and inquiring into the cause of their quitting them so suddenly, she learned that it originated in the proposal of one of the patients, who had been very delirious, which was readily embraced by the others. Besides this tendency of delirium to spread, it must be remembered that one delirious patient will keep the patients of an entire ward awake at night.

The ventilating fash of Sir GEORGE O. PAUL, *Bart.* is to be introduced into the new wards. This is so contrived as to admit fresh air constantly without alarming the feelings of the patients, which should be as much as possible respected. The other means of ventilating the wards are upon the most improved construction, and it may be safely asserted, that when the house is completed, it will be as commodious



dious and perfect in every respect as any fever-hospital of similar extent in the British dominions.

Near the entrance to the new wards there is a room which is intended to contain warm and cold baths. Into this room the patients are to be carried on admission where they are to be washed and shifted before they are admitted to the fever-wards. This room will also contain an oven for baking and fumigating such of their clothes as require it.

The under part of the old building will be divided into a kitchen for the house, the house-keeper and apothecary's apartment, kitchen and cellar. It will also contain a parlour for the physicians and visitors, and an apothecary's shop. In the garrets will be bed-rooms for the nurses, and a large store-room for the house-keeper. There is a wash-house, and a room for straw in the garden, apart from the other buildings.

SECOND



## SECOND APPENDIX.

### Dr. HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

|                                                                                                                                                | £.    | s. | d.  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----|
| To Cash laid out in erecting New Building,<br>and Repairs done to the Old                                                                      | 365   | 7  | 8   |
| To Paid for Furniture, for the House                                                                                                           | 206   | 7  | 8   |
| To paid for Coals                                                                                                                              | 53    | 7  | 6h  |
| —— Soap and Candles                                                                                                                            | 14    | 11 | 5   |
| —— Wine Porter, and Beer                                                                                                                       | 49    | 7  | 1   |
| —— Medicines                                                                                                                                   | 16    | 2  | 4   |
| —— Bringing in Patients, Bread, Milk,<br>Tea, Sugar, Meat, Meal, Potatoes,<br>Vinegar, Spirits, &c. for two Hundred<br>and Fifty-four Patients | 131   | 6  | 10  |
| —— Nurse-tenders' Wages and Victuals                                                                                                           | 48    | 13 | 3h  |
| —— Porter, 52 Weeks, a. 7s. 7d.                                                                                                                | 19    | 14 | 4   |
| —— White-washing Patients' Houses                                                                                                              | 4     | 7  | 0   |
| —— Apothecary's Salary                                                                                                                         | 34    | 2  | 6   |
| —— House-keeper's Do.                                                                                                                          | 22    | 15 | 0   |
| —— Rent                                                                                                                                        | 26    | 0  | 0   |
| —— Collecting Subscriptions                                                                                                                    | 7     | 12 | 1   |
| —— Printing, Stationary, and Advertizing<br>last Year                                                                                          | 26    | 4  | 5h  |
| —— Do. this Year                                                                                                                               | 10    | 4  | 0h  |
| —— Forgeries returned W. BEAMISH, Esq.<br>from Dublin, being part of St. Peter's<br>Parish Collection                                          | 2     | 5  | 6   |
| —— A Fifty Pound 5 per Cent. Debenture,<br>purchased by order of the DONOR                                                                     | 48    | 18 | 5   |
| —— Paid the Apothecary, in consequence<br>of his very close Attention to the In-<br>terest of the Institution                                  | 11    | 7  | 6   |
| —— Balance in Treasurer's Hands                                                                                                                | 43    | 6  | 10h |
|                                                                                                                                                | £1042 | 1  | 6h  |



*Contra*

*Cr.*

|                                                                                                   | £.  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 1802.                                                                                             |     |    |    |
| Nov. 8.—By Balance in Treasurer's Hands, per<br>last Year's Statement                             | 100 | 19 | 6h |
| One Year's Interest on £100 5 per<br>Cent. Debenture, purchased by<br>order of the DONOR          | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| One-half Do. on £50 Do. Do.                                                                       | 1   | 5  | 0  |
| Donations and Subscriptions                                                                       | 510 | 10 | 8  |
| Net produce of a Play, performed by<br>several Gentlemen of this City                             | 105 | 11 | 4  |
| Collection at a Charity Sermon,<br>preached in St. Peter's Church,<br>by the Rev. Mr. JEBB        | 98  | 13 | 9  |
| Do. at a Charity Sermon, preached<br>in Carey's-Lane Chapel, by the<br>Right Rev. Doctor M'CARTHY | 120 | 1  | 3  |
| A Donation from WM. BEAMISH,<br>Esq. towards erecting the New<br>Building                         | 100 | 0  | 0  |

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

C O R K

HOUSE OF RECOVERY,

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF FEVERS.

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DUBLIN:

Printed for Wm. WATSON, 7, Capel-street.

1806.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

C O R K

HOUSE OF RECOVERY

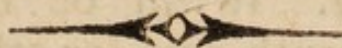
PREVENTION AND CURE OF FEVERS

Printed by Wm. Watson, 7, Capel Street

1808



## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, &c.



*From the 8th of November, 1804, to the 8th of  
November, 1805.*

| M O N T H S. | <i>Admit-<br/>ted.</i> | <i>Dischar-<br/>ged.</i> | <i>Died.</i> |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| November -   | 7                      | 6                        | 0            |
| December -   | 9                      | 6                        | 1            |
| January -    | 11                     | 12                       | 1            |
| February -   | 8                      | 12                       | 0            |
| March -      | 21                     | 11                       | 0            |
| April - -    | 24                     | 21                       | 2            |
| May - -      | 16                     | 20                       | 2            |
| June - -     | 15                     | 12                       | 1            |
| July - -     | 19                     | 19                       | 1            |
| August -     | 20                     | 20                       | 1            |
| September -  | 25                     | 21                       | 1            |
| October -    | 25                     | 22                       | 1            |
| November -   | 0                      | 5                        | 1            |
| Total - -    | 200                    | 187                      | 12           |

*Number of Servants, 62.*



THE fevers of the past have differed from those of the preceding year, in being accompanied with greater debility, in being on this account more slow in their advances towards convalescence, and requiring a greater quantity of wine, and stimulating medicines. A few of them were, as usual, marked by symptoms of extraordinary malignity. It will be necessary to abstract at least a tenth part for other diseases, and the remainder will be the number of fevers. The admission of any diseases into the HOUSE OF RECOVERY, except contagious fevers, is contrary to the spirit, and express laws of the institution; yet it has been hitherto impossible to evade it, as upon producing a certificate at the house from a physician, no patient can be refused admission. The cases thus obtruded upon the institution were, in general, accompanied with febrile symptoms, though not of the contagious kind, and in many of these instances the most experienced physician may be deceived, in attempting, on the first visit, to draw the distinction. Some of them were worn out with chronic complaints, others with acute diseases of the lungs; some were affected with dysentery, and a majority with intermittent fever. Of those who died, seven only perished from contagious fever, and of this number three were actually dying when brought into the house. We are again obliged to complain of the want of discrimination, in the selection of cases for the Fever hospital. It may be a prudent instruction to the medical gentlemen, not to give a certificate for any patient afflicted with any other disease, except contagious fever; and in fever cases, not to certify for any person who may have been ill longer



longer than eight or nine days. The sending patients into the House at a late period, can be of no advantage in checking the progress of infection, and in general the strength is at this time so exhausted, as to render the motion of the chair, and the extraordinary exertion exceedingly hazardous.

In the past year there were some occurrences, which might have led us to anticipate a great increase in the number of fevers, which however is not materially different from that of the preceding year. Of these the most important, as connected with our subject, was the appearance of contagion in the two jails. It was introduced into the north jail by some convicts from Dublin, and was very soon suppressed by the timely and active means resorted to by the medical attendants. The fever was conveyed to the south jail, by a prisoner from Donoughmore, and though the same active means were used to check its progress, the disease was speedily communicated to several of the other prisoners. From the jail the contagion reached a neighbouring house, where it proved fatal to an industrious inhabitant, whose business probably exposed him to frequent intercourse with persons from the jail. In a short time after, there were two patients brought into the house from a place called Morgan's-lane, in the same neighbourhood, who traced their disease to a lodger who had been lately an inmate of the jail, and was then convalescent from the fever. The contagion afterwards appeared in Tuckey's-street, in three families, in which it proved fatal to two individuals.

We have abundant evidence that the most virulent fevers have issued from the badly con-



structed and ill ventilated old prisons of Europe. To the uncommon malignity acquired by the contagion in these horrible abodes, the term jail-fever owes its origin. Some of the modes of subduing infection, have been successfully used even in those places, notwithstanding the impossibility of separation and thorough ventilation.\* But the humane policy of modern times, which, till the guilt of the accused is decided in a court of justice, looks to security and not to punishment, which distinguishes between a just detestation of crimes, and the blind spirit of revenge which characterizes barbarous nations, has produced most important improvements in the construction of prisons. It is not necessary to remind our readers that these improvements originated in the benevolent exertions of the immortal HOWARD, whose name forms an æra in the history of prisons. A County jail, in the plan of which advantage has been taken of the latest improvements, and to which is to be attached a commodious and well ventilated hospital, has been for some time finished in the south suburbs. As the old jail has been long since condemned, and the materials advertised for sale, we are at a loss to conceive why a building which is a blemish upon the beauty of the City, which is injurious to the health of the inhabitants, by impeding the free circulation of the air, and which has long served as a *focus* for contagion, should be allowed any longer to remain.

The next fact to which we would call the public attention, is the case of Miss W——, who  
came

\* In the fever above-mentioned, Mr. Maguire, the present Sheriff, used the Nitrous vapour with great advantage, in purifying the apartments of the jail.



came to this City in the Youghall mail-coach, to visit a family in the south main-street, and in two days after her arrival, shewed unequivocal symptoms of fever. The gentleman at whose house she resided, dreading from the confined situation of his house, lest the contagion should spread in his family, offered an extravagant rent for lodgings for his guest, but could not prevail on any family to receive her. In this dilemma Mr. H—— visited the Fever hospital, and finding the accommodation much beyond his expectation, had Miss W—— immediately removed to it. Her disease shewed in every respect the use and importance of this institution, as it was characterized by all the symptoms which indicate danger; and especially those which favour the spreading of infection. Of this any gentleman may satisfy himself, by consulting the journals of the House. She however recovered, after a violent and tedious struggle with her disease. Miss W——'s friends were free from that absurd pride which would render weak-minded persons ashamed of benefits, because they were derived from a charitable institution. On the contrary they openly declared their obligation, desired their names to be used in any manner which might be of service to the institution, and gave farther testimony of their gratitude in a handsome donation to the house, and an annual subscription, though their distance precludes them from ever again deriving any advantage from their benevolence. From her respectable situation in life, her being a stranger, and a female, Miss W——'s case has excited considerable interest. It deserves however to be viewed in a more important light, as illustrating the principles of this institution,

which



which is the principal object of these annual reports. It affords an instructive example of one of the modes by which contagion may enter the city, and of the means by which its ravages may be immediately prevented.

From the facts which we have now stated it is obvious, that if the City were perfectly clear of contagion, we should be daily open to its re-admission from the Country, and also from the ships in the harbour; for though the Quarantine laws are now strictly enforced, we can produce various instances of continued fevers, from vessels to which these laws did not extend. The necessity of guarding against the insidious approaches of this cruel destroyer of the human race, has lately, in consequence of the dreadful ravages committed by the Gibraltar fever, given rise to the establishment of boards of health in several large Cities. Our peculiar situation, which lays us open to the introduction of contagion, both from the new and the old world, would seem to point out this City, as a proper station for such an establishment. It should be composed of some of the most respectable inhabitants for intellect and active benevolence, together with a few professional men. The formation of such a body would not be difficult, nor would its duty be painful or laborious; but we have been already compelled to occupy so much of your time, that we shall at present content ourselves with barely suggesting a measure which has in other Cities produced the happiest effects.

We shall conclude with the usual notice of the donations since last report. Besides smaller contributions, the institution has received a donation



nation of 50*l.* from WILLIAM CONNOR, Esq; 25*l.* by the hands of STEPHEN and JAMES ROCHE, Esqrs. being part of a legacy of 100*l.* left by the late STEPHEN ROCHE, Esq. of Limerick, for charitable Uses; two legacies of 10*l.* each, the one from Mr. BROWNLOW, and the other from Mr. BYRNE; the sum of 64*l.* 11*s.* collected at the Methodist Meeting-House, at a Charity Sermon, preached by Mr. HAMILTON, for the benefit of the HOUSE OF RECOVERY, and the additional sum of 100*l.* from WILLIAM BEAMISH, Esq. the influence of whose name and personal exertions, have contributed, no less than his well-timed and liberal benefactions, to uphold this institution from its infancy.

By means of these supplies the debts of this institution have been reduced, since last year, from 503*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* to 307*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* which is due above two years for timber. The repeated demands upon the public for the HOUSE OF RECOVERY, may seem to require some apology. Let it be remembered, then, that the House was erected and furnished without any direct general contribution, so differently from what has happened in other Cities, where all the rich inhabitants have contributed to the building and furnishing Fever Hospitals, in proportion to each person's disposition or means.

JOHN M. BARRY, M. D.  
CHARLES DALY, M. D.



*Dr.* HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

|                                                                                                                                                                                | £.         | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|----|
| To balance due the Treasurer per last year's statement -                                                                                                                       | 42         | 1  | 8  |
| To paid Mr. Wrixon, for stamps and parchments for lease of ground from Joseph Harrison, Esq. at a pepper corn per annum, he having made no charge for draft, engrossing, &c. - | 0          | 15 | 10 |
| —In part of debts contracted in building new wards -                                                                                                                           | 179        | 18 | 1h |
| —Coals - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | 46         | 1  | 2  |
| —Furniture - - -                                                                                                                                                               | 12         | 11 | 3h |
| —Soap, candles, and oil -                                                                                                                                                      | 19         | 7  | 7  |
| —Wine, porter, beer, &c. -                                                                                                                                                     | 33         | 1  | 5h |
| —Bringing in 200 patients, bread, milk, tea, sugar, meat, meal, potatoes, vinegar, spirits, &c. &c.                                                                            | 105        | 5  | 9  |
| —Medicines - - -                                                                                                                                                               | 12         | 17 | 10 |
| —Nurse-tenders' wages and victuals                                                                                                                                             | 57         | 10 | 4  |
| —Porters' wages -                                                                                                                                                              | 19         | 14 | 4  |
| —White-washing patients' houses                                                                                                                                                | 4          | 13 | 1  |
| —Straw - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | 3          | 8  | 3  |
| —Lamp-money - - -                                                                                                                                                              | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| —Printing, stationary and advertizing                                                                                                                                          | 27         | 18 | 3h |
| —Rent - - - -                                                                                                                                                                  | 26         | 0  | 0  |
| —Apothecary & house-keeper's salary                                                                                                                                            | 56         | 17 | 6  |
| —Collecting subscriptions -                                                                                                                                                    | 11         | 7  | 6  |
| —Stephen Roche, Esq. Treasurer to the Apollo Society -                                                                                                                         | 11         | 7  | 6  |
| —Apothecary, for his unremitting care and attention to the interest of the institution -                                                                                       | 11         | 7  | 6  |
| —Balance in Treasurer's hands -                                                                                                                                                | 55         | 8  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | £ 738 13 0 |    |    |



| <i>Contra,</i>                                                                                                                  | <i>Cr.</i> |           |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                                                                                                 | <i>£.</i>  | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| By a donation from William Beamish, Esq. - - -                                                                                  | 100        | 0         | 0         |
| ----- Colonel Connor                                                                                                            | 50         | 0         | 0         |
| The Bequest of the late Stephen Roche, Esq. of Limerick -                                                                       | 25         | 0         | 0         |
| ----- Mr. John Byrne                                                                                                            | 10         | 0         | 0         |
| ----- Edward Brownlow                                                                                                           | 10         | 0         | 0         |
| Donation from Mr. John Wilson, of Palace Kennery -                                                                              | 11         | 7         | 6         |
| Half net produce of a Ridotto Collected at a Charity Sermon, preached by Mr. Hamilton, in the new Methodist Meeting-house - - - | 64         | 11        | 0         |
| Fines levied by the Right Worshipful Rowland Morrison, Mayor -                                                                  | 7          | 9         | 3h        |
| From Record Juries, and other small donations - - -                                                                             | 95         | 2         | 10h       |
| Annual subscriptions - - -                                                                                                      | 323        | 19        | 3         |
| 1 year's interest on 150 <i>l.</i> —5 per cent. - - -                                                                           | 7          | 10        | 0         |
|                                                                                                                                 | <hr/>      |           |           |
|                                                                                                                                 | £ 738      | 13        | 0         |

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\* \* Donations and Subscriptions to be received by any Member of the Committee, at each of the Club-Houses, and the Coffee-House.



