

The Hon.
J. W. Percy, M. P.

22 June 1854.

both at this hospital and at St. Bartholomew's, where the same plan is adopted, confirms me in the steadfast belief that a concentration of the fever poison, by locating the sufferers in a 'fever ward,' is highly prejudicial to the attendants on the sick, and retards the convalescence of the patients. When I was pursuing my early studies at the Wiltshire County Hospital at Salisbury, there was a detached ward for 'fever;' and it was then a common occurrence that fever would spread through the building whenever this ward received four or six cases of that disease; and I am sure that such has never been the case during the period in which I have resided in this hospital. I might also mention, that in 1849 we received 62 cases of Asiatic cholera, and mixed them with the cases of other diseases in the medical wards, and that we had not a single case of the epidemic occurring amongst the patients or the attendants on them. I must not omit to remark that I should never suffer a fever patient to be placed in the bed next to an offensive case, such as a sloughed back, or a paralytic person who soils the bedding, &c., nor do I like them to be in the bed adjoining the ward's water-closet, if possible." A similar mode of disposing of fever cases is adopted at the Westminster Hospital. I have also a letter from Dr. Tweedie with respect to the Fever Hospital, which confirms Dr. Corrigan's account. He says: "Each physician of the Fever Hospital has a gratuity of 105 *l.* voted annually; the physician of the Small-pox Hospital has a salary of, I believe, 50 guineas; the physicians of the Fever Hospital have the privilege of admitting pupils to witness the practice, but for many years past there have been no applicants. I believe I may give the same answer as to the attendance of pupils at the Small-pox Hospital." In 1850, I had drawn out for me a statement as to the cost of a bed in a London Hospital of about 260 beds, in which the estimated cost of a bed, filled by a patient 355 consecutive days, is 34 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*

3979. That is nearly a third higher than the estimated expense in the Dublin hospitals?—Yes.

A P P E N D I X.

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A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 1.

PAPERS delivered in by Dr. Thomas Byrne, 2 May 1854.

INCOME of the WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL, for Twelve Years ended 31st March 1854.

YEARS.	PARLIAMENTARY	CASUAL	TOTAL.
	GRANT.	RECEIPTS.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500 - -
1843 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500 - -
1844 - -	2,500 - -	- 17 6	2,500 17 6
1845 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500 - -
1846 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500 - -
1847 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500 - -
1848 - -	2,500 - -	100 - -	2,600 - -
1849 - -	2,250 - -	- - -	2,250 - -
1850 - -	2,000 - -	- - -	2,000 - -
1851 - -	1,750 - -	- - -	1,750 - -
1852 - -	1,500 - -	- - -	1,500 - -
1853 - -	1,350 - -	1 - -	1,351 - -
£.	26,350 - -	101 17 6	26,451 17 6

Westmoreland Lock Hospital, }
9 May 1854. }

John Webb,
Registrar and Accountant.

EXPENDITURE of the WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL, for Twelve Years ended 31st March 1854.

YEARS.	Salaries.		Annuity.		Provisions.		Soap, Candles, Coal, and Oil.		Medicines.		Building and House Expenses.		Stationery and Advertising.		Rent and Insurance.		Repairs of Buildings.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		YEARS.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
1842	654	10 -	04	12 4	917	14 7	100	0 10	187	12 2	381	0 -	22	7 4	23	11 5	130	0 0	37	10 4	2,685	0 9	1842
1843	645	19 10	04	12 4	823	5 5	150	13 2	103	17 7	300	2 11	22	8 7	22	10 2	142	14 0	40	10 1	2,443	12 7	1843
1844	654	12 5	04	12 4	820	16 5	143	19 2	141	10 6	302	13 1	18	17 4	22	10 2	09	11 -	30	9 5	2,375	0 10	1844
1845	650	15 2	58	12 11	872	13 5	140	5 1	140	9 1	381	10 5	18	14 8	22	10 2	114	18 5	30	5 4	2,426	3 8	1845
1846	652	18 8	-	-	040	17 2 ½	183	12 8	149	13 8	386	10 8 ½	21	5 11	22	10 2	141	3 4	30	7 8	2,547	15 -	1846
1847	653	15 1	-	-	030	3 9	176	13 7 ½	162	6 0 ½	415	0 2	15	10 6 ½	22	10 2	137	16 4	40	5 3 ½	2,570	8 0	1847
1848	651	4 -	-	-	000	5 11 ½	168	17 8 ½	100	12 8 ½	407	10 6 ½	16	3 8	22	19 2	57	6 5	48	2 11	2,420	12 1	1848
1849	638	5 8	-	-	808	9 0	139	15 1	131	17 6	307	2 7 ½	13	18 1	22	19 2	123	16 0	51	12 - ½	2,297	10 5	1849
1850	600	- 11	-	-	586	8 3	117	9 8	95	15 8	200	10 8	15	7 3	22	19 2	96	7 4	38	15 11	1,873	3 10	1850
1851	601	3 -	-	-	450	3 6 ½	117	8 7	92	15 4	257	10 10 ½	9	10 3	22	19 2	66	10 2	40	5 8	1,673	1 7	1851
1852	578	6 10	-	-	423	19 6 ½	93	1 6 ½	85	10 3 ½	235	18 1 ½	10	0 2	22	19 2	93	6 2	33	12 6	1,577	12 4	1852
1853	508	6 -	-	-	364	11 10 ½	101	10 4	64	11 -	185	2 0 ½	0	0 7	22	19 2	53	15 7	30	7 1	1,396	2 1 ½	1853
£.	7,554	3 7	252	0 11	8,875	9 5 ½	1,696	2 5 ½	1,577	7 - ½	4,010	- 8	104	17 4 ½	276	12 3	1,200	12 0	494	19 3	26,200	4 8 ½	

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,
9 May 1854.John Webb,
Registrar and Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPER delivered in by Colonel *La Touche*, 15 May 1854.

DR. STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

A Short HISTORY of the HOSPITAL founded by Dr. *Richard Steevens*, near the City of Dublin, from its Establishment in the Year 1717 to the present Time, 1785, by *Samuel Croker King*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 2.

DR. RICHARD STEEVENS, the founder of this large and magnificent hospital, was the son of a clergyman in England, who having preached against Oliver Cromwell, to avoid the resentment the Protector had threatened him with, left England, and took refuge in Ireland, bringing with him his family, consisting of a wife and two children, then infants, namely, Richard and Grizell, who were twins. Soon after his arrival in Ireland he obtained the living of Athlone, which enabled him to give his son a good education, and to leave his daughter a portion of 800*l.* His son at first was intended for the church, and had been admitted into deacon's orders; but changing his mind, he studied physic, in which profession he acquired by his practice in Dublin great eminence and a large fortune. When he perceived his dissolution approaching, he inquired of his sister if she had any thoughts of entering into the matrimonial state, for if she had, he would leave her his fortune without reserve; but if she had not, he would devise it after her decease to found an hospital for sick poor; he having observed in the course of his practice that many of them were lost for want of medical assistance. This good design she encouraged him in, by promising never to marry, but to forward his charitable intention with all her power. Accordingly he bequeathed a considerable real estate by will, bearing date 14th December 1710, "To his sister, Grizell Steevens, during her life, and after her decease vested it in the Right Hon. Robert Rochford, esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, the Rev. Dr. Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dr. William Griffith, Thomas Proby, esq., surgeon-general, and Henry Aston, esq., to build an hospital for maintaining and curing such sick and wounded persons whose distempers were curable, with power to make rules and ordinances for the good government of the said hospital, and to appoint proper officers and servants, the said trustees always having regard that too much of the yearly profits of his real estate be not laid out or given to officers and servants."

Mrs. Grizell Steevens becoming possessed of the estate by the death of her brother, which happened the day after he made his will, was extremely desirous to see his good intentions executed in her lifetime, and for that purpose generously gave up the estate bequeathed to her (reserving 150*l.* a year only as a maintenance for herself, and apartments in the hospital during her life) into the hands of trustees, those named in her brother's will being dead except one or two. The trustees appointed by her were the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, Rev. Dean Drelincourt, Frederick Hamilton, esq., Robert Rochford, esq., Sir William Fownes, Bart., Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, Samuel Dopping, esq., Dr. Thomas Molyneux, Dr. Robert Griffith, Dr. Edward Worth, Dr. Richard Helsham, Benjamin Burton, Thomas Burgh, and Thomas Proby, esqrs.

On the 14th of August, 1717, the above-named trustees met for the first time, and resolved to treat for a piece* of ground situate between the river Liffey and the west end of St. James's-street; and on the 9th of September following, having agreed with Sir Samuel Cook for the purchase, at the price of 600*l.*, Mrs. Steevens paid the money, and gave 800*l.* more towards carrying on the building, the then Lord Archbishop of Dublin taking the trouble of acting as treasurer.

Some progress being made in the building, other well-disposed persons were induced to become benefactors, particularly Mrs. Esther Johnston, who bequeathed 1,000*l.*†, and Colonel

* One acre and a quarter of this ground the governors, in the year 1767, let to the governors of St. Patrick's Hospital, at a yearly rent of 10*l.*, whereon now stands the hospital, founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, D. S. P. D., for lunatics and idiots.

† This bequest of Mrs. Johnston is, by her will, ordered to be put to interest for the maintenance of a chaplain, who must be a master of arts of the University of Dublin, of the Episcopal Established Church of Ireland, and must be chosen by ballot, &c. &c.; and in her will is this remarkable clause:—"And if it shall so happen (which, God forbid) that, at any time hereafter, the present Established Episcopal Church of this kingdom shall come to be abolished, and no longer the national Established Church of the said kingdom, I do declare wholly null and void the bequest above made, and do hereby divest the governors of the principal and interest; and in that case it is to devolve to my nearest relation living."

Appendix, No. 2. Colonel Alexander Montgomery, who left a field and right of commonage in Dolphin's-barn, 300 l. from a person unknown, by the hands of Dr. Coghill, and 50 l. by the hands of Dr. Helsham.

The trustees, at a meeting on the 24th of October 1720, resolved on applying to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament to incorporate them; and on the 25th of September 1721, ordered counsel to prepare heads of a bill, which passed into a law, bearing date the 25th of April 1730, incorporating the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Dean of Christ Church, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Surgeon-general of Ireland, all for the time being, together with the Right Rev. Dr. John Sterne, Lord Bishop of Clogher, Frederick Hamilton, esq., Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, Richard Tighe, esq., Sir William Fownes, bart., George Rochfort, esq., John Rochford, Thomas Molyneux, M. D., Edward Worth, M. D., Richard Helsham, Bryan Robinson, M. D., Thomas Burgh, esq., and John Nicholls, esq., a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governors and Guardians of Dr. Steevens's Hospital, with the powers usually granted to corporate bodies*.

When the building was nearly finished, the Governors met on the 18th March 1730, and then elected a treasurer, which office was accepted of by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

This spacious hospital, which cost near 16,000 l., consists of four fronts, the east and west are 233 feet long, the north and south 204 feet, with an area in the middle of 114 feet by 94 1/2, surrounded by piazzas, which support the galleries of two stories over them. The entrance is by a large gate in the east front, over which, in a tablet, is the following inscription in gold letters:

“ Richardus Steevens, M. D., Dotavit.
Grizzel Steevens, soror ejus, Ædificavit.
A. D. 1720.”

In the east front are convenient apartments for the chaplain, resident surgeon, steward, and matron.

In the south-east wing is a neat chapel, where Divine Service is performed on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the Sacrament administered once in every three months.

In the north-east wing is a handsome library, filled with a curious and valuable collection of medical and other books of the finest editions, bequeathed by Dr. Worth†, for the use and behoof of the physician, chaplain, and surgeon of the hospital, each to have a key, to resort to when and as often as they please. A whole length portrait of this gentleman, and a half length of Mrs. Steevens, constitute part of the ornaments of this room, and over the entrance is the following inscription:—

“ Ægris sauciisque sanandis
Richardus Steevens, M. D., Preditus
Grisda. soror superstes Ædes hasce
Dono donere
Edwardus Worth, Archiater,
Bibliothecam quam videt
Eruditam nitidam perpolitam.”

In this room the governors assemble, adjoining is a committee room where the physicians and surgeons meet to examine patients for admission. Over the chimney is a bust of John Nicholls, esq., the late surgeon-general, to whose unwearied diligence as a governor, and to whose skill as a surgeon, the credit and reputation which this hospital deservedly holds at this day is much indebted; the entrance to this room is through the surgery, where the patients for admission wait to be called for examination.

In the front over the pediment is a cupola, containing a clock and a well-toned bell.

The north, south, and west sides are divided into wards of different dimensions for patients, the ground floor being allotted to the men, and the second floor mostly to the women, the attic story not yet being occupied, save two wards, each containing 11 beds, where patients under mercurial courses are lodged. The underground vaults serve for kitchens, laundries, bathing-rooms, and such other conveniences as are necessary appendages to so great a building; the whole is inclosed by a court to the front, by yards and gardens on the other sides for the conveniency of the officers and servants.

This hospital is capable of accommodating above 300 patients, but at present the number of beds are but 125. And though the best endowed of any in this kingdom is not entirely perfect, some things are yet wanting to render it complete; viz. Wards for the reception of persons in fevers, it having often happened that a single patient in a fever having been admitted into a ward with other patients, has communicated the contagion to every other person in the ward, nay sometimes to the whole house, notwithstanding all the precautions taken to prevent the infection from spreading; a bathing room containing a warm and cold bath,

* Vide Act of Parliament.

† The doctor has also directed that three catalogues of the books be made; one to be kept chained in the library of the hospital, another to be kept in the library of Trinity College, and a third in Marsh's library; and has enjoined the governor once a year, attended by the physician, chaplain, and surgeon, to examine the books, lest any should be stolen or abused, and, if any be wanting or defaced, to inquire how it came to pass, and to redress the faults in the best manner they can.

bath, with a sweating room adjoining, are much wanted, and also a theatre, properly lighted, for the performance of operations, with small wards contiguous, where patients who have undergone operations may be quietly lodged free from the noise and disturbance which other patients in the same ward must necessarily excite; water closets convenient to the wards would contribute to keep them free from the noisome stench which at present for want of these conveniences is too often experienced.

The necessity of these improvements, and providing a fire-engine when the fund will allow of the expense, it is probable the governors will properly consider of.

When the hospital was ready for the reception of 40 patients, and all necessary furniture and accommodation provided, the governors met on the 2d of July 1733, and agreed previous to the admission of patients, or choice of officers and servants, to the following Rules and Regulations—

1st. That a committee of the governors do meet at the hospital on every Monday and Friday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to admit the sick and dismiss the cured; that two be a quorum, whereof the physician or surgeon be one.

2dly. That the patients admitted be the sick and wounded poor of all religions, labouring under curable distempers, neither venereal nor infectious. And in case a patient shall be found in process of time incurable, then to be discharged.

3dly. That all those who desire to be admitted must offer themselves to the committee on the days of admission, and produce certificates of their poverty, signed by one or more of the governors, or by the minister and churchwardens of the parish they belong to, except in cases of sudden and violent accidents, and then the steward or resident surgeon may admit them without a certificate.

4thly. That the committee do sign an order to the steward for the reception of each patient, and likewise an order for his dismissal when cured or incurable.

5thly. That the medicines made use of be such as are directed in a dispensatory, compiled and agreed upon by the physicians and surgeons who are members of the corporation.

6thly. That the diet of the patients be as follows:—

For breakfast. Four ounces of bread; one pint of gruel or small beer.

For dinner. Four ounces of beef or mutton, boiled, without bones; one quart of beef or mutton broth; one quart of small beer; four ounces of bread.

On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, beef and beef broth; on the other days, mutton and mutton broth.

That the diet of such patients for whom the above is improper be whatever the physicians and surgeons shall from time to time direct.

7thly. That the following officers and servants be appointed during pleasure, with the annexed salaries:—

	£.
One or more Physicians, for coach hire, per annum	- - 10
A visiting Surgeon - - - for ditto	- - 10
A resident Surgeon, to act also as Apothecary	- - 30
A Chaplain	- - 10
A Steward	- - 30
A Matron	- - 15
Four Nurses, at 12 l. per annum each	- - 48
A Laundry Maid	- - 10
A Cook	- - 12
A Porter	- - 12
	£. 187

As the business of the hospital increased, it was found expedient at different times to add to the number of officers and servants, and to make an addition to the salaries of those now established, as will be seen hereafter.

The governors, having elected their officers, appointed their servants, and prescribed the duty of each in their several departments, met on the 23d day of July 1733, to admit patients, having previously given notice of their intention by advertisement in the public prints, and by handbills distributed through the city, and from that time continued regularly to admit patients as often as vacancies happened.

The physicians, who were governors in rotation, attended the medical patients, and the surgical patients were taken care of by Mr. Nicholls, at that time surgeon-general, assisted by the resident surgeon; and thus they went on until the 30th June 1735, when Mr. Joseph Butler, an eminent surgeon, was chosen a governor, and from that time gave his assistance in the surgical department.

On the 18th of October 1736, Lord Primate Boulter proposed to fit up a ward of 10 beds, and support them at his own expense, which was ready for the reception of patients on the 5th of April 1737. This ward that worthy prelate continued to support to his death, which

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which happened on the 27th September 1742. In consideration of the additional trouble by this, given to the resident surgeon, 5 l. per annum was added to his salary.

On the 26th February 1739, the governors finding the fund increased, erected six additional beds, and on the 28th of July 1740, having received a bequest of 600 l. from Mrs. Jane Whitshed, two beds were appropriated to the nomination of Mrs. Parnell, and one to Mr. Thomas Quin, her executors, and their heirs for ever; and at the same time 10 l. per annum was added to the salary of the chaplain. The attendance of the physicians in rotation was now discontinued, and Dr. Francis Le Hunte was on the 12th March 1742 appointed sole physician to the hospital, at a salary of 30 l. per annum.

The benefaction of the Lord Primate Boulter ceasing with his death, and the entire estate of Dr. Steevens falling into the governors by the decease* of Mrs. Steevens, which happened on the 18th of March 1746, in her 93d year, the governors resolved on evacuating the primate's ward, which they had supported since his death, and a small ward on the north side, and to open two wards on the south side, each 100 feet in length, and each capable of containing 24 beds, by which the number of beds was increased. About this time an addition to the chaplain's salary of 40 l. per annum fell in by the will of Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher.

The title deeds, securities for money, and other writings and papers of consequence being considerably augmented, the governors thought proper on the 5th of December 1746, to come to the following resolution—

“That all money and securities for money belonging to the hospital, be deposited in a strong box, to be kept in the library, to which box there shall be three locks and three keys, one key to be kept by the Lord Primate, one by the Lord Chancellor, and one by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, which box is to be opened at every quarterly meeting; and if any of these three governors cannot attend, the key to be sent sealed up, and delivered to the governors present, who are to return it sealed.”

The business of compounding and dispensing the medicines used in the hospital being found to interfere too much with the duty of the resident surgeon, who had hitherto acted as apothecary, the Board on the 9th of November 1747 elected an apothecary, to whom they committed the care of making up the medicines prescribed for the patients, and directing the administration of them agreeable to the orders of the physicians and surgeons. It being found very inconvenient to take the porter from the gate and employ him in any external business of the hospital, it was judged expedient to hire another servant as a messenger at 18 l. per annum wages.

On the 8th of March 1748 it was resolved that a Board of the Governors should meet at the hospital the first Tuesday of every month, and that weekly and monthly abstracts of the expenses of diet, &c., number of persons admitted and discharged, and all other matters relating to the state of the hospital, should be at these monthly meetings laid before them for their consideration.

Resolved also, that the officers and servants be limited to the rooms and conveniences allotted to them by the Board, and that the steward do take possession of all such occupied without any such order.

From the establishment of the hospital, the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being acted as treasurer; but on the 24th of December 1755 the treasurership was transferred to John Putland, esq., who filled that office for 18 years with so much integrity and honour, that his death was a severe loss not only to this charity, but to the public in general. Since his death, on the 23d of December 1773, the governors have appointed as successor to him in that office John Leigh, esq.

The surgical department of the hospital becoming very extensive, the governors thought proper, on the 8th of November 1756, to elect two assistant surgeons; namely, Mr. John Whiteway and Mr. Samuel Croker King, with the same allowance of the other medical attendants of 10 l. per annum each for coach-hire; and on the same day they elected a steward and matron, with an appointment of 40 l. per annum to the former and 30 l. per annum to the latter.

Two small wards in the attic story, each containing five beds, were opened on the 7th of December 1757, for the accommodation of patients whose disorders should require mercurial courses, it being thought improper to mix such with the patients in the other wards.

In the year 1758, Divine Service, which had been hitherto performed in the wards, was celebrated in the chapel, which by order of the governors was then commodiously fitted up for that purpose.

On the 28th February 1761 we find, from the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the funds of the hospital, and the disbursements for the last seven years,—

	£.	s.	d.
That the treasurer had received	8,428	1	½
That he had disbursed	8,011	11	9 ½
£.	416	8	4

The

* Mrs. Steevens was first interred in St. James's churchyard, but was afterwards removed and buried in the chapel of the hospital, near to the pulpit.

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The following Table of the particulars of the expenses of the hospital for seven years was by the same committee drawn up for the satisfaction of the Governors, and made part of their report:—

Years.	Provision.	House Contingencies.	Coals, Oil, Soap, and Candles.	Medicines.	Salaries and Wages.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1754	278 12 - ½	80 2 11 ½	60 2 8	97 8 10	311 - -	827 5 6 ¾
1755	298 2 8	32 16 2	110 3 -	94 14 3 ½	311 - -	846 16 1 ½
1756	301 9 9 ½	105 15 8 ½	77 1 11	100 4 4 ½	311 - -	895 11 9 ½
1757	382 - 5	205 5 10	116 11 8	114 4 3 ½	323 14 -	1,141 16 2 ½
1758	410 10 4 ½	171 7 11	125 11 2	124 - 3	348 - -	1,179 9 8 ½
1759	378 12 2 ½	120 6 -	113 16 9 ½	130 17 3	362 - -	1,105 12 2 ½
1760	374 8 1	30 15 1	104 11 9	101 13 5 ½	362 - -	973 8 4 ½
					£.	6,969 19 11 ¾

Medium on one Year - - - - - £.995. 14. 3.

On the 15th October 1762, the Board added 20 l. per annum to the salary of Mr. Richard Butler, the resident surgeon, in consideration of his long and attentive service.

Heretofore the rents, &c. were received by the steward, but that service taking him too often into the country, and the duty of the hospital requiring at all times his attendance, a receiver was appointed on the 15th April 1766, at the yearly salary of 40 l., and 3,000 l. security for the faithful discharge of the great trust reposed in him, was required to be given by him.

The trouble of pounding and compounding the medicines being now made part of the business of the apothecary, the Board in consideration of this additional duty, on the 27th of November 1772, added 10 l. per annum to his salary.

June 24th, 1781, the ward formerly shut up (called the Primate's Ward), containing 12 beds, was opened for the reception of patients in consequence of a benefaction of 1,000 l. by the hands of the Archbishop of Dublin, and about this time the estate bequeathed in reversion by Dr. Sterne, late Bishop of Clogher, fell into the governors.

December 26th, 1783, the third ward, which had been shut up for a considerable time, was opened for the reception of the female patients.

The Governors* of the hospital, in number 23, are—

- | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------------------|
| The Lord Primate. | } For time being | Thomas Cobbe, esq. |
| The Lord Chancellor. | | Henry Lord Viscount Palmerston. |
| The Lord Archbishop of Dublin. | | John Whiteway, esq. |
| The Chancellor of the Exchequer. | | Joseph Henry, esq. |
| The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench | | John Leigh, esq. |
| The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. | | John Rochford, esq. |
| The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. | | Sir Benjamin Chapman, bart. |
| The Dean of Christ Church. | | Dr. Clement Archer. |
| The Dean of St. Patrick's. | | Dr. William Harvey. |
| The Provost of Trinity College. | | Right Honourable James Cuffe, esq. |
| The Surgeon-general. | | Samuel Croker King, esq. |
| | | Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings. |

The establishment consists of—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A Treasurer. | A Chaplain. |
| Two visiting Surgeons. | A Steward. |
| An attending Physician. | A Registrar. |
| Two assistant Surgeons. | An Apothecary. |
| A resident Surgeon. | A Matron. |

Servants.

* In all assemblies of the governors, the chairman presiding, shall, upon an equality of votes, have his voice as a chairman besides his vote as a governor. And no governor shall be elected to, or hold, or continued in any place or office in the hospital to which any salary is or shall be annexed.

<p>A Porter. A Messenger. A Cook.</p>	<p><i>Servants.</i></p>	<p>A Laundry Woman. Nine Nurses.</p>
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The names and yearly salaries, &c. of the officers, with the wages of the servants—

<i>Officers.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
John Leigh, esq.	Treasurer.		
John Whitway	Visiting Surgeon, for coach hire	10	- -
Sam. Croker King	- - ditto - - - ditto	10	- -
James Boyton	Assistant Surgeon, for coach hire	10	- -
R. Smyth Obre	- - ditto - - - ditto	10	- -
William Harvey, M. D.	Attending Physician	30	- -
Philip Woodroffe	Resident Surgeon	55	- -
Rev. Peter Cooke, A. M.,	Chaplain	107	- -
Andrew Nicholson	Steward	40	- -
Thomas Kinsley	Apothecary	30	- -
Benjamin Johnson	Register	40	- -
Margaret Cann	Matron	30	- -
			372 -
<i>Servants.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A Porter		16	- -
A Messenger		18	- -
A Cook		16	- -
A Laundry Woman		18	- -
9 Nurses	{ 2 Nurses, at 20l. each	40	- -
	{ 7 Nurses, at 16l. each	112	- -
			220 - -
		£.	592 - -

N. B.—The resident surgeon, the chaplain, the steward, the apothecary, and the matron have a yearly allowance of coals and candles besides their salaries, as have also the porter and messenger, as may be seen in the Table where these allowances are stated.

THE DUTY OF THE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Duty of the Treasurer.

Duty of the Visiting Surgeons.

To attend alternately on visiting days; to inquire into and regulate the business of surgery, and to report to the Board of Governors such matters as they shall see necessary to acquaint them with.

Duty of the Assistant Surgeons.

To attend on visiting days, or oftener, if necessary; to take care of the surgical patients in conjunction with the resident surgeon, and to perform such operations as fall to them in rotation; to examine patients for admission; to give notice the preceding visiting day of the operations intended by them to be performed, unless the case will not admit of delay.

Duty of the Attending Physician.

To visit the patients and prescribe for them twice in the week; namely, on Mondays and Fridays, or oftener, if he shall see occasion; to give such directions for the care of the patients as he shall judge proper, and to examine patients for admission.

Duty of the Resident Surgeon.

To superintend the dressing of the patients; to perform such operations as shall fall in rotation to him, previously giving notice of his intention the preceding visiting day, unless the case will not admit of delay; to take care of all accidents that may come in until the patient is given up to the surgeon in whose department he is to be; to examine patients for admission, and to reside constantly in the house.

Duty

Duty of the Chaplain.

To read prayers in the chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at nine o'clock in the morning in summer, and at ten o'clock in winter; to preach on Sundays, and to administer the Sacrament once every three months; to visit the sick, and to bury the dead.

Duty of the Steward.

To reside constantly; to make all payments and disbursements; to lay in the several necessary provisions as he shall be directed by the governors in the proper seasons; to keep the stores, and deliver them out as wanted; to inspect the duty of the servants, particularly of the men servants; to keep all the accounts, and likewise a registry of the admission, discharge, &c., of the patients; to receive patients with sudden accidents in the absence of the resident surgeon.

Duty of the Matron.

To reside constantly in the hospital; to inspect the conduct of the servants, particularly of the women servants; to take care of all the furniture of the house, to keep such as is not wanted; to see that the nurses keep clean the wards, and that they are careful of the furniture under their charge; to lay up the old linen, and deliver it as wanted to the surgeons.

Duty of the Apothecary.

To prepare and compound the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons; to deliver them to the nurses, with directions how they are to be administered to the patients; to prepare a list of such medicaments as from time to time are wanting; to be accountable to the visitors for the medicines committed to his charge; to visit all the wards at least once every day; to see that the medicines are properly distributed to the patients; to have constant attention that they take them regularly, and to make report in cases of neglect to the physicians or surgeons; to make up what compound medicines are wanted, particularly all masses of pills, ointments, and plasters; to make out the diet papers every visiting day; to keep the shop open every day until one o'clock; to reside constantly, and especially to sleep in the hospital every night.

Duty of the Registrar.

To receive the rents, &c.; to disburse the money, as ordered by the Board of Governors; to summon the governors, as often as directed so to do, by an order signed by any five of them; to keep a registry of their transactions, and to conduct such law proceedings as may be thought necessary for the security or recovery of their property.

THE DUTY OF THE SERVANTS.

Duty of the Porter.

To take care of the gate, that none go out or come in without his knowledge; to permit no patient to go out without leave of the physician, surgeon, or steward; to suffer no spirituous liquors to be conveyed to the patients; to sweep the courts and piazzas; to assist the nurses in moving or carrying those patients who may require help; to remove the dead into the dead chambers; to assist in carrying them to the place of interment; to light the lamps, and to assist in carrying the coals to the wards; to ring the bell at the times appointed; to attend at the admission of patients, and conduct them to the wards.

Duty of the Messenger.

To assist the porter in such part of his duty where his help is necessary; to go on such errands as he is directed by the steward or other officers, and to serve summonses to the governors.

Duty of the Cook.

To dress and prepare daily such food, diets, and drinks for the patients as shall be delivered to her by the steward, matrons, or nurses.

Duty of the Laundry Woman.

To wash and make up the large linen and bedding, with the assistance of such nurse or nurses as shall be appointed by the matron, and to mend and keep all the linen in repair.

Duty of the Nurses.

To be attentive to put the orders of the physicians and surgeons into execution; to go to the apothecary for the medicines prescribed for the patients of her respective ward; to administer them at such times and in such manner as shall be directed; to keep her ward clean; to prepare and wash the bandages; to assist in washing the large linen and bedding of her ward; to report from time to time to the steward and apothecary the diet and drink prescribed

0.40.

N N

prescribed

Appendix, No. 2. prescribed for the patients under her care, and to be under the direction of the matron as to what her duty requires her to look after.

Duty of the Patients.

To be amenable to the directions they receive from the physicians and surgeons; to behave respectfully to the governors, physicians, surgeons, and officers, and civilly to the nurses, servants, and to each other; to go to bed at the ringing of the evening bell; not to play at cards or any other game; not to smoke tobacco, swear, or make a noise in the ward; not to abuse the furniture; not to sell or give away their provisions or medicines; those who are able, to assist those who cannot help themselves; not to go out without leave, and to attend the chapel on prayer-days, if able so to do; the men not to go into the women's wards, nor the women into the men's wards, on any account whatever.

The diet of the patients having been altered since the first appointment, a Table of it as at present is here subjoined:—

Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, 1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of beef or mutton, 1 quart of broth, and 1 quart of small beer or milk; and on Wednesdays and Fridays, 1 lb. of bread and 1 quart of gruel, sweetened, and 1 quart of milk or small beer.

Besides chicken, wine, whey, and such other allowances as the physicians or surgeons shall judge necessary for their recovery from their respective disorders.

The Allowance of Coals and Candles to the Resident Officers, Servants, Wards, &c.

Number of Beds.		Coals from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, per Week: 22 Weeks.	Coals from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, per Week: 30 Weeks.	Coals in the Year.	Candles in the Year.
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Tons. Brls.	Lbs.
24*	Male South Ward - - -	2	4	20 4	78
24*	Female South Ward - - -	2	4	20 4	78
11	Male West Wards - - -	1	2	10 2	39
10	First Ward - - - - -	1	2	10 2	39
10	Second Ward - - - - -	1	2	10 2	39
12	Fourth Ward - - - - -	1	2	10 2	39
	Kitchen - - - - -	2	2	13 0	39
	Laundry - - - - -	2	2	13 0	39
	Porter - - - - -	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
	Messenger - - - - -	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
	Chaplain - - - - -	-	-	5 0	60
	Resident surgeon - - -	-	-	5 0	60
	Matron - - - - -	-	-	5 0	60
	Steward - - - - -	-	-	10 0	60
	Apothecary - - - - -	-	-	5 0	60
	Elaboratory - - - - -	-	-	1 0	—
	Library, surgery, and committee room.	-	-	2 0	—
	Baths - - - - -	-	-	3 0	—
				149 5	726
12*	Primate's Ward, opened in 1781	1	2	10 2	39
				159 7	765
11	Third Ward, opened in 1784 -	1	2	10 2	39
				169 5	804
11	Female West Ward - - - -	1	2	10 2	—
	TOTAL in the Year	-	-	179 7	—

* These beds have two fireplaces each.

APPENDIX.

DOCTOR RICHARD STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

W I L L.

IN the name of God, Amen. I, Richard Steevens, of the city of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, being sick and weak, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament, in form following; first, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and remit my body unto the earth, to be buried privately late at night in St. Peter's Church, near my dear mother; and as touching my real and personal estate, I dispose of the same as followeth; viz., I give and bequeath all my real estate unto my sister, Grizell Steevens, for and during the term of her natural life and no longer, and from and after her decease, I will and bequeath the same unto the Hon. Robert Rochfort, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, the Rev. Dr. Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick's, William Griffith, of the city of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, Thomas Proby and Henry Aston, of the city of Dublin, Esqrs., their heirs and assigns for ever, to the uses, intents, and purposes that my said trustees and their heirs, and the survivor of them, shall with all convenient speed after the death of my said sister, out of the rents, issues, and profits of my real estate so bequeathed to them as aforesaid, build, or cause to be built, or otherwise provide one proper place or building within the city of Dublin, for an hospital for maintaining and curing from time to time such sick and wounded persons whose distempers and wounds are curable; and from and after such place shall be so provided, and fit for the reception of such sick and wounded persons, then my will is, that my said trustees, their heirs and assigns, or any three or more of them, shall make, or cause to be made, such laws, rules, and ordinances for the good government and order of the said hospital, and from time to time appoint such governor, or other proper officer or servants as my said trustees, their heirs, or assigns, or any three or more of them shall think fit, they always having regard that too much of the yearly profits of my real estate be not laid out or given to officers and servants. And from and after such hospital shall be so erected or provided, then my will is, that my said trustees and their heirs, and the survivor of them, shall for ever apply the rents, issues, and profits of my real estate for the support and maintenance of the said hospital, and for the providing proper medicines, meat, and drink, and other necessaries for such sick and wounded persons as from time to time shall be brought into the said hospital, and for defraying the other necessary charges thereof; and my will is, that my said trustees, and their heirs, and the heirs of the survivor of them, shall manage the said hospital to the best advantage, and put the same with all convenient speed after the death of my said sister, upon the best foundation and method they can. Item, I give and bequeath to the Blue Coat Hospital belonging to the city of Dublin, four hundred pounds, and the sum of three hundred pounds to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Bridget's, in the city of Dublin, to be by them laid out on good security, and the interest thereof to be yearly laid out in bread, and distributed each Sunday to the poor of the said parish. Item, I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Anne Herne, widow, in whose house I lodge, the sum of four hundred pounds; to Mrs. Anne Semple, widow, one hundred pounds; to Mr. Joseph Elsmore, one hundred pounds; to Thomas Proby, Esq., one hundred pounds; to my trustees, the Hon. Robert Rochfort, Esq., the Rev. Dean Sterne, Doctor William Griffith and Henry Aston, Esqrs., the sum of twenty pounds apiece to buy them mourning; to Chichester Phillips, Esq., one hundred pounds, to Archdeacon Hancock, twenty pounds; to Alderman Quinn, twenty pounds; to Mr. Thomas Hand, twenty pounds; to Mrs. Smith, sister to Mrs. Herne, twenty pounds. Item, I give and bequeath unto my servant Thomas Carmichell, twenty pounds, and all my linen and woollen apparel, and to Katherine Boyse, the maid servant of the house wherein I lodge, five pounds. And my will is, that my said sister, after my death, shall dispose of the sum of one hundred pounds unto such poor housekeepers as she shall know to be objects of charity. And I do hereby constitute my sister Grizzell Steevens my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and I give and bequeath to her the rest and residue of my personal estate not herein before disposed of. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and seal the fourteenth day of December, Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred and ten.

Richard Steevens.

Signed, sealed, and published in the presence of us, when the words (twenty pounds and) were first interlined, L. Ford, Hair Hall, Alexander Surelock.

This indenture made the eleventh day of July, in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, between Grizell Steevens, of the City of Dublin, spinster, of the one part, and the Most Reverend Father in God William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, the Right Reverend Father in God John Lord Archbishop of Clogher, the Rev. Doctor Peter Drelincourt, Dean of Ardmagh, Major General Frederick

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Frederick Hamilton, Robert Rochfort, of the City of Dublin, Esq., late Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Sir William Fownes, of the said City of Dublin, Knight, Marmaduke Coghill, of the same city, Doctor of Laws, Samuel Dopping, of the same city, Esq., Thomas Molyneaux, Robert Griffith, Edward Worth, and Richard Helsham, of the same city, Doctors of Physic, Benjamin Burton, of the said City of Dublin, Esq., Thomas Burgh and Thomas Proby, of the same city, Esqrs., of the other part. Whereas Dr. Richard Steevens, deceased brother of the said Grizell, did by his last will and testament, duly signed, sealed, and published, attested and bearing date the fourteenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and ten, give and bequeath his real estate to the said Grizell his sister, for and during the term of her natural life, and after her decease to the said Robert Rochfort, the said John Lord Bishop of Clogher, by the name of the Reverend Doctor Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick's, the said Doctor Griffith, Thomas Proby, and Henry Aston (which said Henry Aston is since deceased), and their heirs, to the uses, intents, and purposes that they and their heirs, and the survivor of them, should with all convenient speed after the death of the said Grizell, out of the rents, issues, and profits of his said real estate, build or cause to be built, or otherwise provide, one proper place or building within the city of Dublin for an hospital for maintaining and curing, from time to time, such sick and wounded persons whose distempers and wounds are curable; and from and after such place shall be provided and fit for reception of such sick and wounded persons, then that the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, or any three or more of them, should make or cause to be made such rules, laws, and ordinances for the good government and order of such hospital, and appoint such officers and servants therein as they should think fit; and from and after such hospital shall be so erected and provided, then that the said trustees and their heirs, and the survivors of them, should for ever apply the rents, issues, and profits of the said estate for the support and maintenance of the said hospital, and for the providing proper medicines, meat and drink, and other necessaries for such sick and wounded persons as from time to time shall be brought into the said hospital, and for defraying the other necessary charges thereof; as by the said will, amongst other things, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. And whereas the said Grizell Steevens is desirous that the said pious and charitable bequest of her said dear brother should begin to take effect in her lifetime, and for that purpose is disposed to give the sum of two thousand pounds, to be laid out and applied to the uses hereinafter mentioned. And whereas the said Grizell Steevens hath given, and by these presents doth give, for the uses hereinafter mentioned, unto the abovenamed Doctor Robert Griffith the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, the receipt whereof he the said Robert Griffith doth hereby acknowledge. Now these presents witness, and the said Grizell Steevens doth hereby declare, that the sum of two thousand pounds so given and paid to the said Doctor Robert Griffith was so given and paid upon the trust and to the uses, intents, and purposes hereinafter mentioned (that is to say), in the first place, as soon as conveniently may be, to procure and purchase such convenient piece or parcel of ground within the said city of Dublin, whereon to erect and build an hospital according to the said will and intention of the said Doctor Richard Steevens, as they the said William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, John Lord Bishop of Clogher, Peter Drelincourt, Major-general Frederick Hamilton, Robert Rochfort, Sir William Fownes, Marmaduke Coghill, Samuel Dopping, Thomas Molyneaux, Robert Griffith, Edward Worth, Richard Helsham, Benjamin Burton, Thomas Burgh, and Thomas Proby, or the major part of them, who shall be assembled together, so as five of them at the least, duly convened in manner hereinafter mentioned, be present, and the survivors and survivor of them shall by writing under their hands declare to be meet and convenient; and from and after the procuring such piece or parcel of ground for the purpose and in the manner aforesaid, then upon this further trust and confidence to cause and procure such house, outhouses, and buildings, yards, gardens, and other conveniences to be built and made thereupon and thereon for such hospital, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof, as they the said William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, John Lord Bishop of Clogher, Peter Drelincourt, Major-general Frederick Hamilton, Robert Rochfort, Sir William Fownes, Marmaduke Coghill, Samuel Dopping, Thomas Molyneaux, Robert Griffith, Edward Worth, Richard Helsham, Benjamin Burton, Thomas Burgh, and Thomas Proby, or the major part of them who shall be assembled together (so as five of them at the least, duly convened in manner hereinafter mentioned, be present), or the survivors or survivor of them shall, by writing as aforesaid, from time to time direct and appoint. And the said Robert Griffith doth, for himself, his executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Grizell Steevens, her executors and administrators, that he the said Robert Griffith, his executors and administrators, shall and will, from time to time, lay out and expend the said two thousand pounds and every part thereof for the uses, and by the orders, directions, and appointments above mentioned. And it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the parties to these presents, that if the said two thousand pounds or any part thereof shall, through any calamity or misfortune, and without the wilful default of the said Robert Griffith, his executors or administrators, or by reason of any bad or insolvent securities be lost, then and in such case the said Robert Griffith, his executors or administrators, shall not be liable to or answerable for what shall be so lost. And it is hereby also declared, that whatsoever charges or expenses the said William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, John Lord Bishop of Clogher, Peter Drelincourt, Major-general Frederick Hamilton, Robert Rochfort, Sir William Fownes, Marmaduke Coghill, Samuel Dopping, Thomas Molyneaux, Robert Griffith, Edward Worth, Richard Helsham, Benjamin Burton, Thomas Burgh, and Thomas Proby, or any or either of them, their or either of their executors or administrators, shall be put to or shall bear or sustain,

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sustain, in the execution of or by reason or means of the trust aforesaid, the same shall be borne and defrayed out of the two thousand pounds aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents and of the parties hereunto, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, or in his absence or sickness, for such other of the abovenamed trustees who shall be the first in precedency according to his place in nomination in this deed, and shall be then in Dublin, from time to time, by writing under his hand, to call together and cause to assemble the abovenamed trustees at such time and times, place and places, as he shall think fit, to treat of and give directions for the execution of the trust above mentioned; and whatsoever the said persons so assembled, or the major part of them (so as five at the least be present), shall order and direct in the premises, shall be deemed and taken to be the act and order of the said trustees, and shall be done and performed accordingly. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written: Grizell Steevens, Will. Dublin, John Clogher, Fredk. Hamilton, Will. Fownes, Marm. Coghill, Sam. Dopping, Tho. Molyneaux, Robt. Griffith, E. Worth, Richd. Helsham, Tho. Burgh, Tho. Proby.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Grizell Steevens and Robert Griffith, in the presence of us Walter Bingham, Eliz. Sample, Wm. Bowles.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Frederick Hamilton, in the presence of us Wm. Green, Robert Johnston.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named John Lord Bishop of Clogher, Sir William Fownes, Marmaduke Coghill, Thomas Molyneaux, Edward Worth, Richard Helsham, Thomas Burgh, and Thomas Proby, in the presence of us, Roger Hamill, Wm. Bowles.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and Samuel Dopping, Esq., in the presence of Lews. Moore, Isaac Harrison.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Grizell Steevens, of the city of Dublin, spinster, being weak and infirm in body, but of a sound and disposing mind and memory, praise be to God for the same, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament as followeth. Firstly, I recommend my soul to God, who gave it, hoping through the merits of my redeemer, Jesus Christ, only to be eternally happy; and my body I commit to the earth, to be decently buried late at night in St. Peter's Church, Dublin (at the discretion of my executors), in as private a manner as possible. And as to such worldly substance as it hath pleased God to bestow on me, I give, devise, and bequeath the same in manner following. Firstly, my will is that all my just debts and funeral expenses may be paid off and discharged as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my faithful servant, Margaret Stephenson, the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, and one pint silver cup, six silver teaspoons, and a pair of silver tea tongs, two silver table spoons, and twenty pounds for mourning, together with all my household furniture, books, and wearing apparel, silk and woollen of what sort or nature soever. Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my under servant ten pounds sterling, and three pounds for mourning. Fourthly, I give and bequeath unto John Thomas, son of Agnes Thomas, lately apprenticed to Mr. Fitzgerald of Athlone, tailor, the sum of ten pounds. I give and bequeath unto Robert Owen of the said city, stationer, my receiver and agent, the sum of twenty pounds sterling. I bequeath unto Mrs. Mary Owen, wife of the said Robert Owen, the like sum of twenty pounds sterling. I bequeath unto Grizell Bingham, grand-daughter to Walter Bingham, clock maker, the sum of ten pounds sterling, and as to all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, whatsoever not herein before disposed of, after paying my debts and legacies, I give, devise, and bequeath the same to the governors of my brother Doctor Steevens's Hospital, and their successors to and for the use of the said hospital. And I do hereby constitute and appoint John Rochfort, Esq. of the said city, and the Rev. Mr. Peter Cooke of the said city, clerk, executors of this my last will and testament. And I do give and bequeath unto each of my said executors the sum of ten pounds sterling apiece. And I bequeath unto Mrs. Sarah Moore the sum of ten pounds sterling. I do hereby revoke and make void all former and other will and wills by me made, and declare this only to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty.

her
Grizell (seal) Steevens.
mark.

Signed, sealed, and published by the within named Grizell Steevens as her last will and testament, in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names in her presence, Richard Butler, Hen. Hawkshaw, Will. Devall, N. P.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Esther Johnson, of the city of Dublin, spinster, being of tolerable health in body, and perfectly sound in mind, do here make my last Will and Testament, revoking all former wills whatsoever.

First, I bequeath my soul to the infinite mercy of God, with a most humble hope of everlasting salvation; and my body to the earth, to be buried in the great isle of the

Appendix, No. 2. Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and I desire that a decent monument of plain white marble may be fixed in the wall over the place of my burial, not exceeding the value of twenty pounds sterling, and that the charges of my funeral may not exceed the said sum.

Item. I desire that as soon as possible after my decease, one thousand pounds of that fortune which God hath blessed me with, may be laid out by my executors to purchase lands in the province of Leinster, Munster, or Ulster, or any good living equal to such legacy which a long patron can sell for ever, as my executors shall think best. If lands be purchased I desire they may be such as are not subject to leases for lives renewable, or to any other leases above the term of 41 years to come; which lands, or the said thousand pounds till the said lands shall be purchased, I do hereby vest in the governors of the hospital founded by Richard Steevens, Doctor in Physic, deceased, near James'-street, Dublin, and their successors for ever, in trust, nevertheless, that the said governors, with the advice of my executors, and the survivor or survivors of them, shall pay the interest of the said thousand pounds, or the rent of said lands, half yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas, to my dear mother, Mrs. Bridget More, of Farnham, in Surrey, and to my dear sister, Anne Johnson, *alias* Filby, or their order, by even and equal portions, together with all the interest which shall remain due to me after defraying the above mentioned expenses, and to the survivor of them, the whole interest or rent shall be paid during the survivor's life. And after the decease of my said mother and sister, my will is that the said interest or rent shall be applied to the maintenance of a chaplain in the hospital founded by Dr. Richard Steevens, aforesaid, to be paid to the said chaplain every year, at Lady Day and Michaelmas by equal portions, on condition that the said chaplain shall read prayers out of the common prayer-book now established, and none other, every day at ten or eleven of the clock in the morning, and preach every second Lord's Day in the chapel or other place appointed for divine service in the said hospital, and shall likewise visit the sick and wounded in the said hospital at such times and in such a manner, as shall be appointed by the governors thereof.

And further, my will is that the said chaplain shall be a person born in Ireland, and educated in the College of Dublin, who hath taken the degree of Master of Arts in the said college, and hath received the order of priesthood of a bishop of the Church of Ireland; and my will is that the said chaplain shall be chosen by ballot by the Governors of the said hospital, and that the Dean of St. Patrick's and the Provost of the said college shall be allowed to ballot for the choosing the said chaplain, though they be not Governors of the said hospital. It is likewise my will that the said chaplain be an unmarried man at the time of his election; and if he shall happen to marry, he shall immediately be removed from the said office, and another chosen in his stead by ballot, and so qualified as aforesaid.

It is also my will and desire that the said chaplain shall not lie out of his lodgings in or near the hospital above one night in a week, without leave from the said Governors, to whom I leave full power to punish him, as far as with deprivation, for immoralities or neglect of his duty. And if it shall happen (which God forbid), that at any time hereafter, the present Established Episcopal Church of this kingdom shall come to be abolished, and be no more the National Established Church of the said kingdom, I do, in that case, declare wholly null and void the bequest above made of the said thousand pounds, or the said land purchased, as far as it relates to the said hospital and chaplain, and do hereby absolutely divest the Governors of the said hospital of the principal and interest of the said thousand pounds. And my will is, that in that case aforesaid, it devolves to my nearest relation then living.

Item, I bequeath to my dear sister, Anne Johnson, aforesaid, *alias* Filby, all my new linen which is now in my possession. It is likewise my will that the lands purchased by the said thousand pounds shall be let, without fine, to one or more able tenants for no longer term than forty-one years, at a full rent, with strict penal clauses for planting, enclosing, building, and other improvements, and that no new lease shall be granted till within two years of the expiration of the former lease; and then if the tenant hath made good improvement, and paid his rent duly, he shall have the preference before any other bidder by two shillings in the pound, provided that in every new lease there shall be some addition made to the former rent, as far as the land can bear, so as to make it a reasonable bargain to an improving tenant.

Item, I bequeath to my friend Mrs Rebecca Dingly, my little watch, chain, and twenty guineas.

Item, I bequeath to Brian Mc'Loughlan (a child who now lives with me, and whom I keep on charity) twenty-five pounds, to bind him out apprentice, as my executors or the survivors of them shall think fit.

Item, I bequeath to Robert Martin, my servant, the sum of ten pounds, in consideration of his long and faithful service, provided he be alive and in my service at the time of my decease, and not otherwise.

Item, I bequeath to mine and Mrs. Dingley's servants half a year's wages over and above what shall be due to them at the time of my decease.

Item, I bequeath five pounds to the poor of the parish where I shall happen to die.

Lastly, I make and constitute the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, of the city of Dublin, the

Rev..

Rev. Mr. John Grattan, the Rev. Mr. Francis Corbet, and John Rochford, Esquire, of the city of Dublin, executors of my last will and testament.

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I desire likewise that my plate, books, furniture, and whatsoever other moveables I have, may be sold to discharge my debts; and that my strong box, and all the papers I have in it or elsewhere, may be given to the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.

Item, I bequeath to the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, a bond of thirty pounds, due to me by Dr. Russell, in trust for the use of Mrs. Honoria Swanson.

Item, I bequeath to Mrs. Jane Temple the sum of ten guineas.

Esther Johnson.

Signed, sealed, and published, in the presence of us, and signed by us in the presence of the testator.—Mary Rose, Margaret Morris, John Cullens.

31 December 1727.

Anno tertio Georgii II. Regis.

AN ACT for finishing and regulating the HOSPITAL founded by *Richard Stephens*, Esquire, Doctor of Physic.

CAP. XXIII.

WHEREAS Richard Stephens, late of the city of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, deceased, did by his last will and testament give and devise all his real estate unto his sister Grizell Stephens for and during the term of her natural life, and after her decease did will and bequeath the same unto the Right Honourable Robert Rochford, Esquire, Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, the Reverend Doctor John Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick's, William Griffith of the city of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, Thomas Proby and Henry Ashton of the city of Dublin, Esquires, their heirs and assigns for ever, to the uses, intents, and purposes, that his said trustees, and their heirs, and the survivor of them, should with all convenient speed, after the death of his said sister, out of the rents, issues, and profits of his said real estate so bequeathed to them, build or cause to be built, or otherwise provide a proper place or building within the city of Dublin for an hospital for maintaining and curing from time to time such sick and wounded persons, whose distempers and wounds are curable; and after such place shall be so provided and fit for the reception of such sick and wounded persons, then that his said trustees, their heirs or assigns, or any three or more of them, should make laws, rules, and ordinances for the good government and order of the said hospital, and should appoint from time to time such governors or other proper officers and servants, as they should think fit: and after such hospital should be erected and provided, that his said trustees and their heirs, and the survivor of them, should apply the rents, issues, and profits of his said real estate for the support and maintenance of the said hospital, and for providing proper medicines, meat and drink, and other necessaries, for such sick and wounded persons as should be brought into the said hospital, and for defraying the other necessary charges thereof: and whereas Esther Johnson of the city of Dublin, spinster, by her last will and testament, bearing date the thirtieth day of December one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, did devise and direct, that the sum of one thousand pounds, part of her fortune, should be laid out by her executors in purchasing lands in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, or Ulster; which lands, or the said one thousand pounds till the said lands should be purchased, were by the said will vested in the governors of the hospital founded by Richard Stephens, doctor of physick, deceased, near St. James's-street, Dublin, and their successors for ever, in trust, that the said governors and their successors should pay the interest of the said one thousand pounds, or the rents of the said lands when purchased, half-yearly to her mother and sister by even portions, and to the survivor of them during their lives, and after the decease of her mother and sister, that the interest of rents should be applied to the maintenance of a chaplain in the said hospital founded by Doctor Richard Stephens, to be elected by the governors and other persons therein named, under the directions, rules, conditions, and restrictions in the said will expressed and declared, and made and constituted the Reverend Doctor Thomas Sherridan of the city of Dublin, the Reverend Mr. John Grattan, the Reverend Mr. Francis Corbet, and John Rochford, Esquire, of the city of Dublin, her executors: and whereas Colonel Alexander Montgomery lately deceased, did by his last will and testament, bearing date the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, give and devise unto John Montgomery, Esquire, and Captain Alexander Auchinleck, and their heirs, a field and right of commonage in Dolphin's-barn, which he purchased from the executors of his father-in-law, Henry Piercy, Esquire, to the use of the trustees of Doctor Stephens's Hospital or Infirmary for ever, and that the said John Montgomery and Alexander Auchinleck, and their heirs, should convey the same to the trustees in Doctor Stephens's will for the use of the said charity: and whereas the said Grizell Stephens, after whose decease the said hospital is directed to be built by the will of the said Doctor Richard Stephens her brother, is notwithstanding desirous out of regard to his memory, and in order to see this his great charity for the wounded and distempered sooner take place, that the hospital projected by her said brother's will should with all convenient speed be erected; and she the said Grizell Stephens

Recital of devise by Dr. Richard Stephens to trustees after death of his sister, to erect and support an hospital for the sick and wounded, and by Esther Johnson to maintain a chaplain, and by Alexander Montgomery to use of said hospital. Dr. Stephens' sister desirous to see the charity take place, has applied part towards the said work. All the trustees dead except Dr. John Sterne. To render it more effectual they are desirous that a corporation should be erected. Executors of Esther Johnson consenting. A perpetual corporation erected for execution thereof. The members.

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Appendix, No. 2.

has for that purpose given and laid out a considerable part of the rents of her said brother's real estate, which she was entitled to, towards erecting the same; by means whereof a great progress is already made in the said work; and whereas all the said trustees appointed by the said Doctor Stephens's will are dead, except the said Doctor John Sterne, now the Right Reverend John Lord Bishop of Clogher, whereby the charitable intentions of the said Doctor Richard Stephens may be rendered ineffectual, and in case of the death of the said Bishop of Clogher, the said estate may descend to minors, or other persons not capable of executing the trust reposed in them, or answering the end and design of the said testator, and the whole plan proposed by the said Doctor Stephens may be thereby defeated; for the better carrying therefore into execution the said charitable scheme, the said Grizell Stephens and the said John Lord Bishop of Clogher, surviving trustee in the said Doctor Stephens's will, are desirous that a corporation should be erected by Act of Parliament effectually to answer the charitable intentions of the said Doctor Stephens, and that the real estate of the said Doctor Stephens devised to the trustees before mentioned, and their heirs, should be vested after the death of the said Grizell in the persons hereinafter mentioned, as a body corporate, upon the same trusts and to the like intents and purposes, and under the same rules and directions, as in and by the said will of the said Doctor Richard Stephens are expressed and declared. And whereas the said Doctor Thomas Sherridan, the Reverend Mr. John Grattan, the Reverend Mr. Francis Corbett, and the said John Rochfort, Esquire, executors of the said last will and testament of the said Esther Johnson, are also willing and consenting that the said sum of one thousand pounds, devised by her to be laid out for the purposes in the said will, should be also vested in the persons hereinafter named as a body corporate, under the same trusts, and under the like conditions, rules, and directions as in her said will are mentioned and contained; at the humble request therefore of the said Grizell Stephens and of the said John Lord Bishop of Clogher, surviving trustee in the will of the said Doctor Richard Stephens, and of the said Doctor Thomas Sherridan, the said John Grattan, Francis Corbett, and John Rochfort, executors of the last will of the said Esther Johnson, may it please your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the twenty-fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and thirty, there be and shall be a corporation to continue for ever for the execution of the said last will and testament of the said Doctor Richard Stephens, so far forth as the same relates to the said hospital, so intended to be erected as aforesaid, and to answer the several intents and purposes therein contained, or hereinafter mentioned; which corporation shall consist of the several persons hereinafter named: (that is to say), his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland for the time being, the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland for the time being, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, John Lord Bishop of Clogher, the Chancellor of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, all for the time being, the respective Deans of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin, for the time being, the Provost of Trinity College near Dublin, for the time being, the Right Honourable Frederick Hamilton, Esquire, the Right Honourable Doctor Marmaduke Coghill, the Right Honourable Richard Tighe, Esquire, Sir William Fownes, Baronet, George Rochfort and John Rochfort of the city of Dublin, Esquires, Thomas Molyneux, Edward Worth, Richard Helsham, and Brian Robinson, Esquires, Doctors of Physic, Thomas Burgh of the city of Dublin, Esquire, John Nicholls, Esquire, his Majesty's Chyrurgeon General of Ireland, and the Chyrurgeon General of Ireland for the time being.

On vacancy the governors (five at least) shall elect in three months.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon the death of any person or persons, whose name is herein particularly before mentioned, whereby a vacancy of a governor shall happen, that then the governors of the said hospital, or the major part of them, five at least consenting, shall within three calendar months after the death of such person elect some other fit person to be a governor in the place or stead of every such person so dying; and as often as any vacancy shall happen in the place of any of the persons hereafter to be elected to succeed therein, some other person or persons shall in like manner be elected; which said person so from time to time elected shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be governors of the said hospital, as if their names were herein particularly inserted.

Eight days' notice in writing, or election void.

3. Provided nevertheless, that before every such election of a governor eight days' notice in writing shall be given to the governors of the day, time, and place of such election, to be left at their usual place of abode, if in the city of Dublin, or the suburbs or liberties thereof; and for want of such notice the election shall be void, and the governors may proceed to a new election.

The corporation named, to sue, &c.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said twenty-fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and thirty the aforesaid persons and their successors shall for ever hereafter in name and fact be one body politic and corporate in law for the purposes in this Act contained, and shall have perpetual succession, and shall be called by the name of the governors and guardians of the hospital founded by Doctor Richard Stephens, and that they shall be enabled to plead and sue, and to be sued and impleaded, by that name in all courts and places of judicature, and shall and may appoint a common seal or seals for the use of the said corporation.

5. And

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said governors and guardians of the said hospital, and their successors, shall have power and authority, and are hereby authorized, to meet together from time to time, and as often as there shall be occasion; and the said governors and guardians, or their successors, or any five or more of them, being so assembled, whereof the Lord Chancellor, or one of the chief judges for the time being, to be always one, shall have power to consider of, and by the votes of the major part of such of the said governors and guardians, as shall be so assembled, to make such reasonable laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for the better government and management of the said hospital, as they shall think necessary and convenient, and to revoke or alter the same at their discretion; to which laws, rules, orders and regulations, so made by the said governors and guardians of the said hospital, all officers and servants belonging to the said hospital, who shall from time to time be nominated and appointed by the votes of the major number of such of the said governors and guardians of the said hospital, as shall be so assembled, five at least being present, and all sick and wounded persons, who from time to time shall be and remain within the same, shall for ever be liable and subject to, and from time to time observe and pay due obedience thereto; and in case such officers and servants, or sick or wounded persons, shall refuse or neglect to conform to, and obey the same, the said governors and guardians of the said hospital at any assembly by the votes of the major number, five at least being present, shall have full power and authority, and are hereby authorized to suspend or deprive such officers or servants of and from their offices, services, or employments, and all perquisites and profits belonging thereunto, and to remove or cause to be removed such sick and wounded persons out of the said hospital, or for such offence or offences to appoint any lesser punishment to be inflicted on such officers or servants, and such sick and wounded persons, as in their discretion they shall think fit.

To meet as often as occasion, and make regulations: and for not conforming thereto may suspend officers or servants, and remove the sick and wounded, or inflict a lesser punishment.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the decease of the said Grizell Stephens all the real estate of the said Doctor Richard Stephens shall be and is hereby vested in the said governors and guardians of the hospital founded by the said Doctor Richard Stephens and their successors for ever, upon the several trusts, and to the same uses, and under the same rules, directions, and restrictions, as in and by the said last will and testament of the said Doctor Richard Stephens are limited and appointed concerning the same, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever; and that the said sum of one thousand pounds, bequeathed by the will of the said Esther Johnson, shall from and after the said twenty-fifth day of April be vested in the said governors and guardians of the said hospital and their successors, upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes in and by the last will and testament of the said Esther Johnson, limited and appointed concerning the same.

The estates vested in them according to the wills of Dr. Stephens and Esther Johnson.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said governors and guardians of the said hospital, and their successors, shall and may, without licence in mortmain, purchase, take, or receive any manors, lands, tenements, annuities, or hereditaments in possession, reversion, or contingency, not exceeding the value of two thousand pounds per annum in the whole, of the alienation, gift, or devise of any person or persons having a right, and not being otherwise disabled, to alien, grant, or devise the same, who are hereby enabled to transfer and grant the same accordingly, or any goods and chattels personal whatsoever, as well for finishing the said building, as for the relief, support, and maintenance of the sick and wounded persons to be placed in the said hospital; and that the said John Montgomery and Captain Alexander Auchinleck, trustees in the will of the said Colonel Alexander Montgomery, may and are hereby empowered and enabled to grant and convey the field and right of commonage in Dolphin's-barn to the said governors and guardians of the said hospital and their successors, according to the true intent and meaning of the last will and testament of the said Colonel Alexander Montgomery deceased; which shall be as good and effectual as if such conveyance had been made to the trustees in the will of the said Dr. Stephens, the statutes of mortmain, or any other statute, law, provision, or restriction, to the contrary notwithstanding.

They may, without licence in mortmain, purchase, &c. 2,000 £. per annum. Trustees in Montgomery's will may convey to them effectually.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governors and guardians of the said hospital, from time to time, by indenture under their common seal, to demise or lease any lands, tenements, or hereditaments vested in them in pursuance of this Act, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term or number of years in cities or towns corporate, not exceeding the term of sixty-one years, and in any other place not exceeding the term of thirty-one years, so as upon every such demise or lease there be reserved and made payable half-yearly to the governors and guardians of the said hospital, and their successors, during the said term, as much rent as can at the making such lease be really and *bonâ fide* gotten for the same from a solvent tenant, and so as no fine, income, or other consideration be taken for the same, and that every such demise or lease be made in possession, and not in reversion.

Said governors may, under common seal, make leases. Sixty-one years in cities, &c., in other places 31, reserving half-yearly the best rent; no fine, &c., and not in reversion.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all leases made of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any other manner shall not be good or available in law, but shall be *ipso facto* null and void.

Otherwise void.

10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be deemed, taken, and allowed in all courts within this kingdom as a public Act, and all judges are hereby required as such to take notice thereof, without specially pleading the same.

This a public Act.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

RETURN of INMATES of the HOSPITAL of INCURABLES.

Armagh	-	-	-	-	2	Louth	-	-	-	-	1
Carlow	-	-	-	-	1	Monaghan	-	-	-	-	1
Down	-	-	-	-	2	Queen's County	-	-	-	-	1
City of Dublin	-	-	-	-	27	Roscommon	-	-	-	-	1
County Dublin	-	-	-	-	8	Scotland	-	-	-	-	2
Cork	-	-	-	-	1	Tipperary	-	-	-	-	3
France	-	-	-	-	1	Tyrone	-	-	-	-	1
Galway	-	-	-	-	1	Westmeath	-	-	-	-	5
Kildare	-	-	-	-	3	Wexford	-	-	-	-	2
King's County	-	-	-	-	1	Wicklow	-	-	-	-	7
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-	2						
Limerick	-	-	-	-	1						
						TOTAL	-	-	-	-	74

Margaret Mc'Loughlin, Churchtown, Born county Dublin - Father a gardener.
 county Dublin.
 Mary Donohoe, city Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - grocer.
 Margaret Brady - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - coal-factor.
 Eliza Poole - - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - house painter.
 Bridget Gorman, King's County - - - - - county Westmeath, Ditto - farmer.
 Catherine Clare, Wexford - - - - - county Wexford - Ditto - baker.
 Harriott Murphy, city Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - linendraper.
 Catherine Davis - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - carpenter.
 Maryanne Doyle - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - clerk.
 Mary Kelly - - ditto - - - - - county Kildare - Ditto - butler in Trinity College.
 Mary Parker - - ditto - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - silk weaver.
 Eliza Rooney - - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - hatter.
 Eliza Walsh, Kildare - - - - - county Kildare - Ditto - doctor.
 Mary Gilcreest, Dumfries, Scotland, - - - - - Dumfries - - Ditto - soldier.
 Anne Kelly, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto - bricklayer.
 Esther Byrne Tallaght, county Dublin, - - - - - Tallaght, county Dublin, Ditto - miller.
 Winifred Kelly, Westmeath - - - - - Westmeath - - Ditto - farmer.
 Margaret Kelly, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - publican.
 Margaret Waldron, Kildare - - - - - county Kildare - Ditto - servant.
 Catherine Dolan, Kilkenny - - - - - county Kilkenny - Ditto - labourer.
 Anne Bolton, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto - farmer.
 Emily Keating, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - grocer.
 Eliza Crome, county Roscommon - - - - - county Roscommon, Ditto - smith.
 Eliza Nelligan, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - clerk.
 Mary Murphy, Drogheda - - - - - Drogheda, county Louth, Ditto - carpenter.
 Teresa Murphy, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - Chandler.
 Mary Gallagher, Queen's County - - - - - Queen's County - Ditto - baker.
 Eliza Reilly, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - sawyer.
 Jane Moore, county Down - - - - - county Down - Ditto - gauger.
 Jane McDermott, Dublin - - - - - county Armagh - Ditto - weaver.
 Catherine Doran - ditto - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - boot and shoe-maker.
 Julia Deveaux - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - house-painter.
 Eliza Stafford - - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - basket-maker.
 Jane Boland, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto - servant.
 Eliza McKee, Armagh - - - - - Newry, county Down, Ditto - cooper.
 Jane Beatty, Dublin - - - - - Stillorgan, county Dublin, Ditto - gunsmith.
 Eliza Fitzgerald, Stillorgan, county Dublin, - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - shoemaker.
 Anna Lyster, Dublin - - - - - France - - - - - Ditto - French teacher.
 Eliza Bishop - ditto - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - boot and shoe-maker.
 Mary Shepherd, King's County - - - - - King's County - Ditto - shoemaker.
 Eliza Wall, county Tipperary - - - - - county Tipperary - Ditto - turner.
 Jane Roarke, Wexford - - - - - Enniscorthy - - Ditto - farmer.
 Jane Hammond, Armagh - - - - - Armagh - - - - - Ditto - farmer.
 Anne Smith, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - smith.
 John Bermingham, ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Ditto - painter and glazier.

John Gilerest, Ayr, Scotland - - - - - Born town of Ayr - Father an upholsterer.
 George Beatty, Drumcondra, Dublin, - - - - - county Dublin - Ditto a gardener.
 John Ford, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto not known.
 Laurence Byrne, county Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto a miner.
 William Staunton, county Cork - - - - - city of Cork - Ditto - sailor.
 Philip Purecell, Tipperary - - - - - county Tipperary - Ditto - apothecary.
 John Byrne, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - servant.
 Charles Dunne, Tyrone - - - - - county Tyrone - Ditto - labourer.
 Edward Toole, Carlow - - - - - county Carlow - Ditto - farmer.
 John Boulger, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto - labourer.
 William Maguire, Westmeath - - - - - county Westmeath Ditto - labourer.
 Patrick Short - - ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - labourer.
 Michael Geoghegan ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - farmer.
 Thomas Beaghan, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - baker.
 John Martin, Black Rock, county Dublin, - - - - - county Dublin - Ditto - bricklayer.
 Nicholas Breen, Castleknock, ditto - - - - - ditto - Ditto - servant.
 Luke Masterson, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - boot and shoe-maker.
 Jeremiah McEvory, Tipperary - - - - - county Tipperary - Ditto - bricklayer.
 Thomas St. John, Lucan, county Dublin, - - - - - county Dublin - Ditto - farmer.
 Charles Reilly, Castleknock, Dublin - - - - - ditto - Ditto - millwright.
 Patrick Gately, Galway - - - - - county Galway - Ditto - farmer.
 Patrick Kelly, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow.
 Patrick Egan, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - boot and shoe-maker.
 James Whiteside, Monaghan - - - - - county Monaghan, Ditto - farmer.
 Richard Collins, Carlow - - - - - county Kilkenny - Ditto - farmer.
 John Hicks, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - shoemaker.
 Henry McArdle, United States, America, - - - - - city of Limerick - Ditto - haberdasher.
 James Cheevers, Dublin - - - - - city of Dublin - Ditto - coachwheel-maker.
 Andrew Connell, Wicklow - - - - - county Wicklow - Ditto - dealer in cattle.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

List of Governors.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.	Nathaniel Hone, esq.
The Lord Bishop of Cashel.	John Hewson, esq.
Right Honourable Lord Decies.	Theop. Digges La Touche, esq.
The Archdeacon of Dublin.	Colonel La Touche.
James Bessarnet, esq.	Peter Digges La Touche, esq.
Francis Bessarnet, esq.	William Digges La Touche, esq.
Thomas J. Barton, esq.	Joshua Pasley, esq.
Alexander Boyle, esq.	John Purser, esq.
Reverend Joseph Carson, T. C. D.	John T. Purser, esq.
John Carson, esq.	B. M. Tabuteau, esq.
Reverend Clement S. Schoales.	Reverend Henry Woodward.
Arthur Guinness, esq.	Dr. Warburton.
Benjamin L. Guinness, esq.	

The hospital originated about the year 1743.
 A payment of 21*l.* entitles the donor to become a governor for life, and 5*l.* 5*s.* a governor for one year.
 Governors, not subscribers, to be elected by ballot.
 Summons to be served six days previous to meeting, and seven governors shall form a quorum.
 The hospital is capable of containing 99 patients if there were funds sufficient for their support. There are nine wards; viz.

No. 1 will contain	-	-	-	-	17 Beds.
2	-	-	-	-	9 "
3	-	-	-	-	7 "
4	-	-	-	-	12 "
5	-	-	-	-	8 "
6	-	-	-	-	14 "
7	-	-	-	-	12 "
8	-	-	-	-	8 "
9	-	-	-	-	12 "
					99 Beds.

Appendix, No. 2. The numbers in hospital on 14th March 1853, were—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
									74

The inmates number amongst them patients from every part of Ireland and Scotland; the residence stated in the application paper is not to be considered as evidence either of their place of birth or general residence, being generally temporary, and occupied principally with a view of enabling them to present themselves before the Board on days of election.

Dietary.

Males	-	-	Breakfast, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 1 pint milk.
			Dinner - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, four days in week. 6 oz. meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, two days in week. On Friday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread.
			Supper - $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bread (tea $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week).
Females	-	-	The same, with the exception of bread for supper.

The above table of diet to be varied as directed in special cases by the medical attendant.

Days of Leave.

Sunday	-	-	Until 9 o'clock p.m.
Wednesday	-	-	From 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday	-	-	From 8 to 11 a.m. Three hours leave on holidays.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the GOVERNORS of the HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, DONNYBROOK ROAD.

¹ Name of petitioner. _____ aged _____ years,
² Trade or occupation. _____ whose occupation has been ²
³ Place of abode. _____ at present residing at ³
⁴ Number of the persons, their names, and ages. _____ having in family ⁴
 prays to be admitted to the Hospital of Incurables.

Certificate of Medical Person who may have attended Petitioner.

⁵ Name of petitioner. _____ has been under my care
⁶ Hospital or dispensary. _____ in ⁶
⁷ Name of complaint. _____ and _____ complaint is ⁷ which I consider to be incurable.
⁸ Mention behaviour. _____ During the time he was under my care he conducted _____ self ⁸
⁹ Name of physician or surgeon. _____ (signed) ⁹

Certificate of Physician or Surgeon to the Hospital of Incurables.

¹⁰ Confirm, or the contrary. I have examined the petitioner, and ¹⁰ _____ the above statement.
¹¹ Name of physician or surgeon to the Hospital of Incurables. _____ (signed) ¹¹

Certificate of Employer.

¹² Or has been known to me. _____ Petitioner has been in my employment ¹²
¹³ Number. _____ years, and he has conducted _____ self ¹⁴
¹⁴ State character with respect to sobriety and honesty. _____
¹⁵ Signature of one or more respectable persons, with their residence. _____ (signed) ¹⁵

Certificate

Appendix, No. 2.

Certificate of Clergyman.

Petitioner has attended Divine service at my ¹⁶
 and I believe to be ¹⁷
 (signed) ¹⁸

¹⁶ Church or chapel.
¹⁷ Sober, honest, well-conducted, or to the contrary.
¹⁸ Signature of P. or R. C. clergyman, with his place of abode.

Engagement of Petitioner.

I engage to conform myself to the following rules of the hospital, and to every other regulation which the governors may think fit to adopt, under pain of dismission.

(signed) ¹⁹

¹⁹ Signature or mark of petitioner.
²⁰ Name and residence.

Witness, ²⁰

REGULATIONS for the Conduct of Patients in the Hospital of Incurables.

1. No patient shall, on any account, drink strong liquors in the hospital, or elsewhere; play at any game, or smoke tobacco in any of the wards; use profane, indiscreet, or abusive language, or disturb the quiet of the house by quarrelsome behaviour. The matron is strictly enjoined to report to the Board the names of patients guilty of such offences, at the time of meeting next succeeding such offences.

2. All lights in the wards are to be extinguished at 10 o'clock during the summer half-year, and at nine o'clock during the winter half-year.

3. No patient shall be permitted to be absent from the hospital, except under the order of the Board, which is to be posted in the wards. On the return of any patient who shall have transgressed this rule, such patient shall be confined to the hospital until the pleasure of the Board be known.

4. Patients, the state of whose health permits them, shall do the work of servants or nurses in the house, under the direction of the matron, who is to be authorised for that purpose, in the case of each individual, by a separate order of the Board.

5. Patients' food shall be dressed by the cook in the kitchen, and no where else.

6. No wakes, on any account, shall be allowed in the hospital.

7. Complaints of patients are to be addressed in writing to the Board, or visiting governor, with the signature of the complainants annexed. Candidates for admission are to attend the Board when there is a vacancy.

The objects of this institution are sufficiently described by the name it bears, and must be considered as the most miserable and helpless of the human race. In the selection of these for admission, the governors think it their duty to show no preference, except what is grounded on the age, visible distress, and deformity of the patient, good moral character well attested, and the priority of claims formerly preferred. At every meeting of the governors, numbers apply, deficient in none of the qualifications above-mentioned; from them a list is made of such as stand foremost in the melancholy competition; these are admitted in rotation as vacancies occur; many, however, before they could be admitted, have fallen victims to poverty and hopeless disease.

☞ The beneficence of the public is earnestly solicited, to render some assistance to the candidates, until they can be admitted into the hospital.

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1847 to 31 March 1848.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Males :					
Patrick Short	- - - - -	Labourer	Cancer	20 April 1847	
Charles Toole	- - - - -	Servant	Paralysis	20 - -	10 April 1848
John Curtis	- - - - -	Baker	Ditto	18 May -	18 Mar. 1850
Michael Griffen	- - - - -	Porter	Ditto	18 - -	31 May 1847
Michael Synnot	- - - - -	Shoemaker	Consumption	16 Nov. -	31 Dec. 1851
Females :					
Catherine Flanagan	- - - - -	Servant	Cancer	20 April -	30 Dec. 1847
Bridget Acton	- - - - -	Ditto	Consumption	18 May -	31 Mar. 1848
Mary Gilchrist	- - - - -	Ditto	Cancer	15 June -	
Jane M'Grath	- - - - -	Nurse	Palsy	15 - -	8 Nov. 1849
Catherine Conroy	- - - - -	Servant	Cancer	17 Aug. -	19 Feb. -
Judith Cahill	- - - - -	Bookbinder	Ditto	21 Sept. -	28 - -
Elizabeth Kennedy	- - - - -	Plain worker	Consumption	19 Oct. -	18 Jan. 1850
Elizabeth Fitzgerald	- - - - -	Bonnet-maker	Chronic rheumatism	16 Nov. -	
Elizabeth Grogan	- - - - -	Servant	Chronic hip disease	21 Dec. -	
Elizabeth Bishop	- - - - -	Bootbinder	Paralysis	21 - -	
Ellen Hartford	- - - - -	Dressmaker	Cancer	18 Jan. 1848	28 Feb. 1848
Mary Seahill	- - - - -	Ditto	Paralysis	18 - -	27 Mar. 1852

Number of applicants in year, 76. Admitted, 17. Rejected for want of funds, 59.

Number of patients in House on 31 March 1847 - - - - - 92
Admitted within year, as above - - - - - 17

Died within same period - - - - - 20
Discharged - - - - - 1
21

Remaining in House on 31 March 1848 - - - - - 88

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1848.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	661 - 7	Provisions	1,229 6 1
Rent	44 17 -	Clothing	185 17 8
Parliamentary grant	500 - -	Medicine	114 14 3
Grant for infirmary	46 3 1	Furniture	43 2 2
City Dublin presentment (three half-years)	300 - -	Building, &c.	39 7 8
Sale of 500 l. stock	443 5 -	Rent	87 2 4
Donations, &c.	73 13 -	Coals, candles, &c.	99 16 3
		Stationery	3 17 7
		Salaries, wages, &c.	202 18 2
		Incidental payments	63 18 4
£.	2,068 18 8	£.	2,070 - 6

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1848 to 31 March 1849.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Females :					
Catherine Jacob	- - - - -	Householder	Cancer in breast	16 May 1848	18 Dec. 1848
Mary Healy	- - - - -	Ditto	Cancer in womb	17 Oct. -	10 - -
Frances Coe	- - - - -	Servant	Consumption	17 - -	30 Sept. 1850
Ann M'Donnell	- - - - -	Dressmaker	Cancer in womb	20 Mar. 1849	23 Sept. 1849
Martha Troy	- - - - -	Servant	Ditto	20 - -	28 April -

Number of applicants in year, . Admitted, as above, 5. Rejected for want of funds, .

Number of patients in House on 31 March 1848 - - - - - 88
Admitted within year, as above - - - - - 5

93

Died within period - - - - - 15

Remaining in House on 31 March 1849 - - - - - 78

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1849.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	612 5 6	Provisions	1,010 2 -
Rent	86 18 -	Clothing	115 5 9
Parliamentary grant	500 - -	Medicines	56 7 5
Infirmary grant	46 3 1	Furniture	35 7 4
City Dublin presentment	200 - -	Building	37 18 7
Donations, &c., including proceeds of charity sermon.	416 17 11	Coals, candles, &c.	78 6 8
		Rent, &c.	83 - 4
		Salaries, wages, &c.	191 12 6
		Incidental payments	59 4 9
	£. 1,862 4 6	£.	1,667 5 4

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1849 to 31 March 1850.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Males :					
Pat. Kelly - - - -	- - - -	Shoemaker -	Consumption -	15 May 1849	
John Fortune - - - -	- - - -	Coach painter -	Palsy; disease of leg.	19 June -	5 May 1851
Michael O'Brien - - - -	- - - -	Painter - -	Cancer - -	19 Jan. -	29 Nov. 1849
John Fitzgerald - - - -	- - - -	Shoemaker -	Asthma - -	17 July -	20 Dec. 1851
P. Geatley - - - -	- - - -	Servant - -	Tic doloieux -	16 Oct. -	
Richard Collins - - - -	- - - -	Gunmaker -	Palsy - -	18 Dec. -	
Females :					
Ann Keatinge - - - -	- - - -	Servant - -	Consumption -	15 May -	3 Nov. 1849
Catherine Aspell - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Cancer in breast -	15 - -	9 July -
Ann Travers - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Cancer and dropsy	19 June -	3 Sept. 1851
Jane Welden - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Cancer in womb -	17 July -	24 July 1852
Bridget Moore - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Cancer in face -	17 - -	12 Jan. 1851
Catherine Clare - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Fracture in thigh -	16 Oct. -	
Jane Rourke - - - -	- - - -	Lodging-house-keeper.	Complication of diseases.	16 - -	
Mary Murphy - - - -	- - - -	Servant - -	Urinary - -	20 Nov. -	

Number of applicants in year, 50. Admitted as above, 14. Rejected for want of funds, 36.

Number of patients in House on 31 March 1849	- - - -	77
Admitted within year, as above	- - - -	14
		<u>91</u>
Died within period	- - - -	17
Remaining in House on 31 March 1850	- - - -	<u>74</u>

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1850.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	467 5 6	Provisions - - - -	855 17 6
Government grant	500 - -	Clothing - - - -	138 18 6
Infirmery grant	44 9 11	Medicines - - - -	60 5 9
City Dublin presentment	200 - -	Furniture - - - -	48 2 9
Rent	87 14 2	Building, &c. - - - -	166 11 -
Donations, &c.	120 14 -	Coals, &c. - - - -	82 1 11
		Rent - - - -	85 15 7
		Salaries, &c. - - - -	212 14 -
		Incidental Payments - - - -	42 - 10
	<u>£. 1,420 3 7</u>		<u>£. 1,692 7 10</u>

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1850 to 31 March 1851.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Males :					
John Mulligan - - - -	- - - -	Labourer - -	Cancer in face -	21 Jan. 1851	
Thomas Kelly - - - -	- - - -	Carpenter -	Consumption -	18 Mar. -	
Henry McArdle - - - -	- - - -	Civil engineer -	Paralysis - -	18 - -	
Females :					
Esther Prendergast - - - -	- - - -	Servant - -	Cancer in breast -	21 Jan. -	
Eliza Lyons - - - -	- - - -	Ditto - -	Cancer in arm -	21 - -	

Number of applicants in year, 14. Admitted, 5. Rejected for want of funds, 9.

Number of patients in House on 31 March 1850	- - - -	74
Admitted within period, as above	- - - -	5
		<u>79</u>
Deduct, died within period	- - - -	7
Remaining in House on 31 March 1851	- - - -	<u>72</u>

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1851.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	512 4 3	Provisions - - - -	720 4 1
Government grant	450 - -	Clothing - - - -	193 10 1
Infirmery grant	44 9 11	Medicines - - - -	54 8 11
City Dublin presentment	100 - -	Furniture - - - -	32 11 2
Rent	85 13 1	Building, &c. - - - -	46 11 1
Donations, &c., including proceeds of charity sermon	475 16 6	Coals, &c. - - - -	76 14 1
		Rent - - - -	84 3 6
		Salaries and wages	214 14 11
		Incidental payments	44 13 6
	<u>£. 1,668 3 9</u>		<u>£. 1,467 11 4</u>

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1851 to 31 March 1852.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Males :					
James Cronan	- - - - -	Bootmaker	Cancer	20 May 1851	28 Jan. 1852
Thomas Maher	- - - - -	Huxter	Disease of spine	20 - - -	10 Mar. -
E. Toole	- - - - -	Bacon-man	Disease of brain	19 June -	-
John Gilchrist	- - - - -	Upholsterer	Chronic rheumatism	21 Nov. -	-
Michael Geoghegan	- - - - -	Servant	Chronic	20 Jan. 1852	-
Charles Dunne	- - - - -	Cotton-weaver	Blind, paralysis	20 - - -	-
John Martin	- - - - -	Bricklayer	Paralysis	20 - - -	-
Andrew Connell	- - - - -	Cattle-dealer	Palsy	17 Feb. -	-
John M'Evoy	- - - - -	Gardener	Cancer in nose	16 Mar. -	26 Dec. 1852
Females :					
Judith Graham	- - - - -	Servant	Fracture of thigh	20 May 1851	11 Feb. 1853
Catherine Dolan	- - - - -	Ditto	Lupus	20 - - -	-
Margaret Walder	- - - - -	Ditto	Paralysis	17 June -	-
Jane Moore	- - - - -	Ditto	Loss of arm	15 July -	-
Eliza M'Kee	- - - - -	Laundress	Lupus	15 - - -	-
Emily Keatinge	- - - - -	Child's-maid	Disease of heart	21 Nov. -	-
Teresa Murphy	- - - - -	Silk-weaver	Lupus	20 Jan. 1852	-
Hannah Callaghan	- - - - -	Sempstress	Consumption	16 Mar. -	28 Oct. 1852

Number of applicants in year, 58.	Admitted, 17.	Rejected, 41.
Number of patients in House on 31 March 1851	- - - - -	72
Admitted within period, as above	- - - - -	17
		89
Deduct, died within period	- - - - -	15
Remaining in House on 31 March 1852	- - - - -	74

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1852.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	520	8	-	Provisions	737	16	4
Government grant	400	-	-	Clothing	157	11	10
Grant for Infirmary	44	9	11	Medicines	59	1	5
City presentment, 3 half-years	300	-	-	Furniture	42	16	9
Rent	88	14	-	Building	5	-	-
Donations, &c.	190	6	-	Coals, &c.	76	11	-
				Rent	86	1	-
				Salaries and wages	213	15	-
				Incidental payments	58	-	8
	£.	1,543	17 11		£.	1,436	14 -

STATEMENT of PATIENTS and FUNDS of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, for Year from 1 April 1852 to 31 March 1853.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Male :					
John Masterson	- - - - -	Clerk	Asthritis	20 Jan. 1853	-
Females :					
Sarah Dawson	- - - - -	Servant	Cancer in womb	20 July 1852	3 Oct. 1852
Dorcas M'Mahon	- - - - -	Housekeeper	Ditto	20 - - -	13 Sept. -
Eliza White	- - - - -	Servant	Ditto	20 Sept. -	9 Jan. 1854
Maria Conolly	- - - - -	Staymaker	Lupus	19 Oct. -	12 Nov. 1852
Jane Hammond	- - - - -	Housekeeper	Rheumatism	16 Nov. -	-
Jane Buckley	- - - - -	Servant	Cancer	16 - - -	31 Dec. 1853
Mary Nolan	- - - - -	Cook	Ditto	15 Mar. 1853	20 Mar. -
Harriet Murphy	- - - - -	None	Morbus coxæ	15 - - -	-

Number of applications in year, 25.	Admitted, 9.	Rejected, 16.
Number of patients in House on 31 March 1852	- - - - -	74
Admitted within year	- - - - -	9
		83
Died within period	- - - - -	10
Remaining in House on 31 March 1853	- - - - -	73

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Hospital, for Year ended 31 March 1853.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Interest on stock, legacies, &c.	463	-	5	Provisions	733	2	5
Government grant	350	-	-	Clothing	156	6	5
Grant for Infirmary	44	9	11	Medicines	55	2	4
City presentment, 3 1/2 years arrear of presentment.	300	-	-	Furniture	31	19	5
Rent	101	8	-	Building	63	1	10
Donations, &c.	166	17	-	Coals, &c.	77	18	4
				Rent	90	12	2
				Salaries and wages	213	15	6
				Incidental payments	58	17	-
	£.	1,425	15 4		£.	1,480	15 5

Canal Stock interest has diminished from 200 l. to 50 l.

PATIENTS admitted from 1 April 1853 to 14 March 1854.

SEX AND NAME.	FROM WHENCE.	OCCUPATION.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Males:					
Joseph Taylor	- - - - -	Carpenter and builder.	Cancer - - -	19 June 1853	14 Aug. 1853
John Coyle	- - - - -	Newsman	Ditto - - -	18 Oct. -	12 Nov. -
Females:					
Kitty O'Neill	- - - - -	Servant - - -	Consumption -	19 Apr. -	17 Dec. -
Maria Tracy	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Cancer - - -	19 June -	4 Sept. -
Elizabeth Crann	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	8 Sept. -	
Alice Kelly	- - - - -	Laundress -	Ditto - - -	28 - - -	30 - - -
Lidia Nolan	- - - - -	Dressmaker -	Ditto - - -	18 Oct. -	17 Nov. -
Catherine Bradley	- - - - -	Servant - - -	Ditto - - -	18 - - -	12 Jan. 1854
Esther Byrne	- - - - -	Nurse - - -	Ditto - - -	15 Nov. -	
Eliza Nelligan	- - - - -	Plain sewing	Corroding ulcer of head.	21 Feb. 1854	
Mary Sheppard	- - - - -	Servant - - -	Rheumatism -	21 - - -	

The number of patients applying for admission have been - - - - - 25
 The number in Hospital have varied between - - - - - 72 and 77
 11 admitted up to this time.

The period for closing the Accounts for present year has not yet arrived.

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE up to 14 March 1854 are as follow :

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Interest on stock, &c. - - - - -	537 16 3	Provisions - - - - -	836 - 10
Government grant - - - - -	300 - -	Medicines - - - - -	52 12 6
Ditto - - for infirmary - - -	43 4 11	Clothing - - - - -	177 11 3
Grand jury presentment - - - -	200 - -	Furniture - - - - -	36 11 8
Ditto, on account of Michaelmas 1853 -	50 - -	Building - - - - -	39 15 2
Rent - - - - -	77 4 8	Coals, candles, &c. - - - -	84 17 5
Donations, &c., including proceeds of charity sermon - - - - -	325 13 6	Rent, &c. - - - - -	91 15 7
		Salaries and wages - - - - -	224 4 2
		Incidental expenses - - - -	45 17 4
		Invested in 3 1/4 per Cent. stock -	100 - -
£.	1,533 19 4		£. 1,656 5 11

PROPERTY.

SOURCES of INCOME of HOSPITAL for INCURABLES on 31 March 1853.

	£. s. d.	
Interest on - - - - -	9,629 5 3	3 1/4 per Cent. Stock, in names of Governors and Guardians.
Ditto - - - - -	3,204 1 -	3 1/4 per Cent. Stock, in names of D. C. La Touche, W. D. La Touche, and James Bessenet.
Moiety of dividend on - - - - -	500 - -	3 1/4 per Cent. Stock, Ward's Legacy; a moiety of the interest on this sum is payable to Mrs. Mary A. Walsh, during her life.
Interest on - - - - -	500 - -	(Irish) Legacy from late Rev. Mr. Daniel. Interest at 6 per cent. is paid out of his estate.
Dividend on - - - - -	4,500 - -	Grand Canal Stock, in names of Governors and Guardians.
Annuity of - - - - -	20 - -	Per annum; from trustees of late Mathew N. Mahon, esq.
Rent of land adjoining hospital	72 11 -	Per annum, payable by Mrs. Catherine Byrne.
Presentment from city of Dublin	200 - -	Per annum.
Government grant for infirmary	43 4 11	
Parliamentary grant - - - - -	300 - -	

On 13th October 1853 the Governors invested 100 l. in 3 1/4 per Cent. Stock, purchasing 107 l. 4 s. stock.

The institution has become entitled to an annuity from the trustee of late Lady Hutchinson, and the hospital will receive for the future 8 l. per annum.

The foregoing Returns have been extracted by me from the books of the institution, and are, I believe, in every particular correct.

(signed) *Andrew William Reid,*
Registrar Hospital for Incurables.

FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK STREET.

ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES on which the HOUSE of RECOVERY and FEVER HOSPITAL, *Cork-street, Dublin*, was founded; with the Bye-laws for the Government of the Institution.

ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES upon which the Hospital was founded; laid down by the Original Subscribers to its Erection and Establishment; expressed in Resolutions passed at a Meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 28th of October 1801.

1. THAT to relieve the destitute poor afflicted with fever, and to check the progress of contagion, are the main objects of the proposed institution.

2. That, in order to carry the design fully into effect, we are of opinion that the erection of a new building, adapted in its construction and all its arrangements for the specific purpose of a House of Recovery, would be more desirable than the fitting up of any old buildings designed for other purposes.

3. That we consider manifest poverty and disease, properly ascertained to the satisfaction of the managing committee (to be appointed as hereafter directed), and residence within a certain district (to be defined in the manner hereafter prescribed), as the only circumstances necessary to entitle a patient to admission; and we are of opinion that no recommendation of a subscriber should on any account be attended to, unless the above circumstances

Appendix, No. 2. circumstances shall, after minute inquiry at the houses of the persons recommended, be found to concur.

4. That the procuring the ground on which the House of Recovery shall be built, the erection of the building, and the providing the necessary furniture, be entrusted to 15 trustees, in whom the property of the institution shall be invested, without any other control than that they shall permit the building to be used for the purpose of a House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, conformably to the general principles now agreed on.

5. That in the outset of the establishment, accommodation should be provided for the reception of at least 40 patients; but, if the funds of the institution, whether arising from donations or annual subscriptions, should so far increase as that a surplus shall remain after the above-mentioned accommodation shall have been provided for, the trustees shall be at liberty either to enlarge the establishment by providing accommodation for an additional number of fever patients, or in case such enlargement shall be deemed inexpedient, to such other measures as they shall deem most conducive to the health of the poor of this city; and in case the House of Recovery shall hereafter be discontinued for the space of three years, the said trustees shall be at liberty to dispose of the property then in their possession, or the produce thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as they shall judge most eligible.

6. That the management of the institution, the extent of the district from whence patients labouring under contagious fever may be admitted into the house, the appointment of physicians, nurses, and all the other officers and servants, be vested in a committee consisting of the trustees and six other persons, to be elected annually by the governors.

7. That said committee shall be fully competent to make all such rules and bye-laws (not inconsistent with the principles expressed in these resolutions) as may seem best fitted to carry the objects of the institution fully into effect, as well for the internal regulation of the house and the admission of patients, as for preventing the spreading of contagion in the houses and neighbourhood from whence the patients shall have been removed, and for the introduction of such habits of cleanliness as may diminish, if not destroy, the operation of those causes that have contributed to make such an institution so necessary at the present time; and to disburse, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for any of the above purposes.

8. That a donation of 20 guineas, paid in any one year, shall make the donor governor for life; and that annual subscribers of 2 guineas, or upwards, shall also be governors; provided that no such annual subscriber (after the first year) shall vote at the election of members of the managing committee, unless his name shall have been on the books of the institution, as a subscriber, for one whole year previous to such election, and unless he shall have paid his subscription for the year in which he shall tender his vote, together with all arrears thereof.

9. That it shall be lawful for the managing committee, at any meeting specially summoned for the purpose, (not fewer than eleven members being present) to enlarge the sum necessary to constitute a governor.

10. That when a vacancy or vacancies shall occur by the death or resignation of any of the trustees, any one of the remaining trustees shall have a power of convening the others, specifying the place, time, and purpose of the meeting, and giving three days' notice thereof; and the trustees who shall meet in consequence of such notice, (provided every trustee resident in the city of Dublin shall have been summoned, and not fewer than five shall have been assembled together) shall be competent either to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, by the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to empower the governors to enlarge the number of managers to co-operate with the trustees, by electing one or more additional managers, as may seem best calculated to advance the purposes of the institution; provided always, that the number of managers shall not be enlarged beyond the number of nine, nor the number of trustees reduced below the number of 12, nor the whole number of the committee beyond the number of 21, by such proceeding.

11. That in case of the insolvency, or general non-residence of any one or more of the trustees in the city of Dublin, or within 10 miles thereof, the remaining trustees be, and they are hereby empowered (if they shall think it expedient so to do) to declare the place of such trustee or trustees vacant, and to proceed either to the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to enlarge the number of elective managers, in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as are contained in the foregoing resolution.

12. That in case it shall be found by the experience of three years after the opening of the hospital, that a committee of 21 members is not sufficient for conducting the business of the institution, it shall be competent for the managing committee, specially summoned for the purpose, and not fewer than 11 being assembled together, to declare that the number of elective managers should be enlarged to any number not exceeding the number of trustees at the time; or that the number of said annually elected managers should be reduced to a number of not less than the original number of six, as the exigency of the institution may require.

13. That in case it shall be found expedient to enlarge the committee to the full number of 30 members, and the number of trustees shall have been reduced below the original number

Appendix, No. 2. number of 15, it shall be competent to the trustees, or any five of them, assembled in the manner described in the 10th resolution, to restore the original number of 15 trustees in the manner herein before directed.

14. That it be an instruction to the managing committee, to take special care that such a registry shall be kept of all their proceedings, whether within the walls of the House of Recovery or without, as shall enable them at all times to exhibit to the public a detailed view of their progress; and that it be a standing rule of the institution, that at the end of the year after the opening of the hospital, and at the end of every succeeding year, an account of the annual income and expenditure and all other particulars of their progress shall be printed for the public information.

BYE-LAWS, as altered and approved of on 4 March 1850; and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, 6 March 1850.

General Rules.

1. ALL general meetings of the governors shall be summoned by public advertisement, in one or more newspapers; and one shall be called annually, to wit, on the first Thursday in October, to appoint six persons, who, with the 15 trustees, are to form the managing committee for the ensuing year.

2. No officer or servant of the institution shall presume at any time to take from any patient, tradesman, servant, or others, any fee or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done or to be done on account of the institution, on pain of being immediately dismissed.

3. In order to form a permanent fund for the maintenance of the hospital, all sums given thereto, whether by legacy or donation, amounting to 50*l.* and upwards, shall be laid out in such Government securities as shall be approved of by the committee, and that legacies amounting to 10*l.* or upwards, bequeathed to the hospital, shall in like manner be laid out by the committee in such securities as aforesaid.

Managing Committee.

1. The Managing Committee meet at the House of Recovery to transact business on every Thursday, at eight o'clock in the morning, except during the months of November, December, January, and February, when they meet at half-past eight o'clock; three to be a quorum, and may adjourn from time to time as they shall think necessary.

2. The committee may be summoned to meet on any emergency by the registrar, on his receiving a requisition for the purpose, signed by two members of the committee.

3. One or more members of the committee shall be appointed visitor or visitors for each month, whose special duty it shall be to visit the hospital frequently, and to see that all regulations are duly attended to.

4. The minutes of every day's meeting to be carefully read over in the fair book, and, when compared with the rough minutes, to be signed by the chairman of the day; and all business entered for consideration on the minutes of any day's proceedings to be considered and disposed of on the following day of meeting, before any other business is transacted, with the following exceptions, viz. :—

1st. At the first meeting in the month, medicines and all other articles wanted for the current month to be ordered.

2d. At the first weekly meeting in each month, the registrar shall furnish a list of articles furnished to the house, and the bills of them, for which payment is to be made; these shall be examined by the committee, and if found right, and to have been procured conformably to order, shall be marked for payment, and a draft or drafts on the treasurer given to discharge the same.

3d. At the meeting succeeding that on which the foregoing examination has been made, the receipts or vouchers for the sums so ordered to be paid shall be compared therewith; and if found right, the account shall be passed, and the abstract entered on the minutes.

4th. Whenever the treasurer's receipts are produced from the collector, the same shall be entered on the minutes.

5th. On reading the minutes of the former meeting, when entries of money occur that form the basis for entries in the journal, examination shall be made that those transactions be correctly journalized.

Physicians and Surgeon.

1. Two physicians and one surgeon shall be elected annually, to wit, on the first meeting of the managing committee in the month of January, the committee to be specially summoned for the purpose, and no election or dismissal of a physician to take place at such first meeting unless there be 11 members present. Nevertheless, if said number do not attend at the next meeting of the committee, specially summoned for the purpose, the members present, being a quorum at such second meeting, shall be competent to act. They are eligible for seven years, and no more.

2. There shall be two physicians, to be denominated permanent physicians; and there shall be two, to be called on in case of either of the said permanent physicians being absent from sickness or leave, as the managing committee shall direct. They shall be called temporary physicians; and when a temporary physician shall be called in, he shall take the place and perform the duties in all respects of the physician he is called in to represent, and receive salary for the time he may be on duty at the same rate as the permanent physician, whose salary is also to be paid.

3. The permanent physicians are to visit the hospital every day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duty of the hospital for any number of patients, not exceeding 160, that may be accommodated in the institution. They are each to have separate wards, and to divide the work of the hospital between them; and one of the physicians shall also visit every evening, such evening visit not to be earlier than six o'clock nor later than eight o'clock; and each physician shall write his name and hour of attendance and departure in a book kept for that purpose.

4. The physicians or surgeon shall not absent themselves from their duties, except by reason of absence from town on private or professional business, or from ill health; and when any of the physicians or the surgeon shall require leave of absence from either of these causes, he shall, previous to his absentsing himself, if practicable, communicate the circumstance to the committee, in order that he may obtain their permission, and that the necessary arrangements may be made to fill his place. When a physician shall be prevented, by sudden indisposition or other unforeseen occurrence, from performing the duty, he shall make a report to the apothecary, who shall summon one of the temporary physicians to act until the next meeting of the committee, and make report of the circumstance to the committee; the duties of the hospital requiring the daily attendance of the physicians at the appointed hours.

Each physician is authorized to have two or three pupils to attend him in his visit daily, and to assist him in noting the symptoms.

5. The list of medicines agreed on by the physicians, and sanctioned by the managing committee, shall be adhered to.

6. The physicians shall write their prescriptions in books to be kept for that purpose, and give the necessary directions to the apothecary respecting the medical treatment of the patients, in the interval between their daily visits; also, respecting the ventilation of the passages and wards.

7. The physicians shall order the walls of the hospital to be white-washed when they shall judge expedient.

8. The physicians shall order the removal of patients from fever to convalescent wards, as they shall judge necessary, and in case of relapse, shall immediately order them back again. When they judge patients sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital, they shall put in the diet book, instead of the order for diet, a mark (say +) and no patients are to be discharged from the hospital without this mark. In case of death, instead of the order for diet, another mark shall be affixed (say + +).

9. The temporary physicians shall be elected without a salary; but in case of a vacancy for a permanent physician, the senior temporary physician shall be appointed to fill such vacancy.

10. The surgeon to attend at least once a week, and as often besides as he is sent for by the apothecary of the hospital.

Registrar and Purveyor.

1. He shall reside in the hospital, and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge, and shall have a general care over the premises, and have them kept in neat and clean order; and if anything thereon appears amiss he shall have it rectified, or reported to the committee. The porters shall be under his care and direction, save that the apothecary is to give them directions respecting that part of their duty which comes under his control.

2. He shall keep the accounts of the institution regularly; fairly copy the proceedings of the trustees, general meetings of governors, and of the managing committee; and summon the meetings of trustees and committees as required.

3. He shall give orders so that the house be kept well supplied with those articles of provisions which the committee have contracted for, and shall purchase on the best terms those smaller articles for the dietary that are not supplied by contract; and he shall deliver out the provisions to the housekeeper, according to the diet tables and the orders of the physicians, as to the number of patients on each description of diet. He shall keep exact accounts of the transactions under this head, according to the forms laid down by the committee; he shall be responsible for any errors or deficiencies in this department, and shall have no profit whatever arising therefrom.

4. The coals shall be under his care, and he shall deliver out to the several officers, nurses, and servants the different allowances ordered for their use.

Collector

Collector.

He shall collect the subscriptions with diligence, care, and respect; and shall lodge the sums so collected with the treasurer at least once a week; and he shall deliver the reports of the institution to the subscribers. He is also to lay the blocks of his receipt-books on the table of the committee the first Thursday in each month.

Apothecary.

1. He must be an accoucheur; shall reside in the hospital; and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge; and shall not practise as an apothecary, except for the institution; he shall keep an exact registry of all patients applying for admission, also of all those that are brought into the house, in books kept for those purposes.

2. He shall see that an accurate account be entered, in a proper book, of the clothes the patients bring; and he shall be responsible that their clothes, when taken off, be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the laundry-maid; their hands, faces, and limbs washed, and made perfectly clean, with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each patient be provided with the hospital dress. He shall ascertain when patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall have the charge thereof until the patient is fit to leave the house; and he shall keep regular entries of all such transactions, in books kept for that purpose. In doing these duties he may avail himself of the services of persons approved of by the committee; but he is held responsible for the due execution of them.

3. He shall satisfy himself by frequent personal visitation by night, as well as by day, that the patients are properly attended to by the nurses, and get their medicines and drinks as directed. The strict observance of this rule will be especially necessary in fever accompanied with delirium.

4. The ventilation of the passages and wards will be regulated by the physicians, and the apothecary shall be responsible that their orders are implicitly obeyed.

5. He shall, on the death of a patient, send notice thereof to the friends of the deceased, at the apartments from whence the patient was brought to the hospital. If they do not send for the body within 24 hours, he shall then, agreeably to the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 75, forward a notice thereof to the inspector of anatomy. If it remain unattended to for 24 hours, he shall then send it for interment to the most convenient burying-ground, in the carriage provided by the hospital for that purpose.

6. The friends of patients are to be admitted by him on Mondays and Fridays, from one o'clock to half-past one o'clock; and no person can at other times be admitted to see any patient in the hospital, except in cases of imminent danger.

7. The apothecary is to examine the patients previous to admission, in a room properly prepared for that purpose.

Housekeeper.

1. She shall reside in the hospital; and be accountable for all furniture, bedding, clothing, and other articles committed to her charge; and she will have the control over the several nurses and female servants; and, in conjunction with the apothecary, shall be responsible that the nurses, by night as well as by day, attend upon the sick with diligence.

2. She shall be responsible for the general cleanliness of the hospital, and that the passages and wards are washed three or four times a week with a wet mop, and carefully swept every morning before visiting hour, and this to be done over every part of the floor of each occupied ward.

3. She shall take care that when any female patient be taken in labour, the nurses shall send immediately for the apothecary, who must be the accoucheur, so that no time may be lost in providing the necessary relief.

4. The laundry shall be under her special superintendence; and she shall be responsible that all linen and bedclothes, on being removed from the bodies of the patients, be immersed in cold water; that the clothes brought into the house by patients be properly purified and aired, and kept in her custody; she taking special care in all cases that they be perfectly dry before they are delivered to patients on their discharge.

5. She shall see that on the death of a patient the body be stretched out, properly dressed and laid in a coffin, and deposited in a room appropriated to that specific purpose.

6. She shall receive from the purveyor the provisions for the diet of the patients, nurses, and servants, agreeably to the tables of diet, and the orders of the physicians as to the number of patients on each description of diet, and shall see that they be properly cooked and served at the appointed hours.

7. When she considers any of the nurses and servants employed ineligible to be retained, she shall report to the committee to get an order for their discharge; and she shall make inquiry into the characters of such as apply, and engage those she shall think most eligible, which engagements shall be reported to the succeeding meeting of the committee for confirmation;

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firmation;

Appendix, No. 2. firmation; and she is required to read the Rules for Nurses and Female Servants, together with the Second General Rule, to each nurse or female servant she engages.

Head Nurse.

1. She shall have the superintendence of the nurses in the fever wards, and shall be responsible that the directions of the physicians respecting the patients be punctually attended to, and shall see the medicines duly administered to the sick, at the time and in the manner directed.

2. She shall take care that there is the utmost cleanliness observed in the wards, and that the nurses immediately remove anything offensive.

3. If she shall observe or come to the knowledge of any carelessness or impropriety of conduct in any of the nurses, she shall immediately report same to the housekeeper, and shall also make an entry thereof in her own book, for the information of the committee.

4. She shall duly note down in the book wherein she enters her nightly visits, any window which may have been broken, and the nurse's name in whose ward such took place.

5. She shall also conform to the directions of the apothecary and housekeeper.

6. She shall attend on the admission of patients, &c. in the reception-room of the hospital, and see that an accurate account be entered in a proper book (to be kept for that purpose) of the clothes they bring; and she shall be responsible, under the apothecary, that their clothes, when taken off, be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the laundry maid; their hands, faces, and limbs washed and made perfectly clean with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each patient be provided with the hospital dress; and she shall ascertain when patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall hand the same to the apothecary, who shall take charge thereof.

Patients.

1. To be admitted on application at the gate, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

2. They are to observe the greatest regularity and decorum at all times, and are not to eat or drink of anything unless ordered by the physicians and supplied by the hospital.

3. No intercourse shall be permitted between the patients accommodated in the fever and convalescent hospitals.

4. The convalescent patients shall breakfast at 9, dine at 2, and sup at 8 o'clock each day; diet tables shall be hung up in the several convalescent wards of the hospital for their information.

5. The clergy of all persuasions shall be admitted to see any patient in the hospital, on application being made to the apothecary for that purpose; other persons shall not be allowed to visit the patients in the hospital except on Mondays and Fridays, from one to half-past one o'clock, p. m., or by permission of the apothecary, in cases of extreme danger.*

6. It shall be the duty of the nurse in whose ward any patient shall die, to communicate the same to the head nurse, without any unnecessary delay; and before removing, stirring, or washing the body, the head nurse shall, immediately on such communication being made, inform the apothecary.

The apothecary, on being informed of a death, shall immediately proceed to the ward to inspect the body, which is not to be disturbed or removed until he shall have given directions.

Porters.

1. Two of them shall reside in lodges at the gates of the hospital premises, and some of their families shall attend to the opening and shutting thereof; and it is expected that their lodges shall be kept peculiarly neat and clean, and that such of their families as attend the gates shall be always clean and respectable in their persons and apparel.

2. They are not, on any account, to take either money, drink, or other gratuity for any service they may perform, under pain of dismissal. In case of death, they shall convey the bodies from the wards, and to the place of interment, when not claimed by relations or friends.

3. When not employed as above, they shall be under the order and control of the registrar, and do whatever they may be directed by him in the service of the institution, whether

* The foregoing regulation, excluding visitors from seeing patients in the hospital, was found necessary from the injury done to the patients themselves by the admission of visitors, and from the injury done to the visitors by their catching the infection, as well as from the extreme confusion that arose from the admission of a number of visitors at particular periods into the hospital; and, to admit at all times, would prevent the regular business of the hospital from being attended to.

whether in serving out coals, supplying the cistern with water, weeding, sweeping, and cleaning the premises, or otherwise. Appendix, No. 2.

Nurses and Female Servants.

[Nurses:—Three to each ward. Each floor in New House, a ward. Each floor in Old House, a ward.]

1. These shall be subject to the direction and control of the housekeeper.

2. The nurses shall, with attention and humanity, wait upon and take care of the sick, under the direction of the physicians, apothecary, and housekeeper, and keep their respective wards in neat and clean order.

Ward Maids.

One to two wards.

Engineer.

Duties.—To attend to the steam-engine, and make himself generally available for all matters of repairs, &c. about the hospital, for which he is or may be competent.

Laundress.

Duties.—Charge of linen under housekeeper.

N. B.—When a man and his wife are both employed, the allowance of apartments, coals, candles, and attendance are to be proportionally diminished; the saving to be for the advantage of the hospital. All gratuities entirely depend on the complete fulfilment of the duties of the persons receiving them, and may be withheld if deemed proper by the committee.

ADVICE TO THE FRIENDS OF PATIENTS.

Though you have sent your friend to the House of Recovery, yet the infection may still remain in your rooms and about your clothes; to remove it, you are advised to use, without delay, the following means:—

1stly. Let all your doors and windows be immediately thrown open, and remain so for two hours.

2dly. Let the house or room from whence the patient is removed be immediately cleansed; all dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be immersed in cold water; the bed-clothes, after being first steeped in cold water, should be wrung out and washed in warm water and soap.

3dly. Let the clothes you wear be steeped in cold water, and afterwards washed; and let every box, chest, drawer, &c. in the infected house be emptied and cleansed.

4thly. If you lie on straw beds, let the straw be immediately burned, and fresh straw provided, and let the ticken be steeped in cold water.

5thly. Whitewash all your rooms, and the entrance to them, with lime slacked in the place where they intend to use it, and while it continues bubbling and hot.

6thly. Scrape your floor with a shovel, and wash it clean; also your furniture.

7thly. Keep in the open air for the space of a week, as much as you can.

And, lastly, wash your face, hands, and feet, and comb your hair well, every morning at least.

N. B.—The benefit of this advice, after infection has entered your dwelling, you will soon feel, and persevering in your attention to it will, under God, preserve you from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious fever. Attend to it then with spirit and punctuality, for be assured that cleanliness will check disease, improve your health and strength, and increase your comfort.

CIRCUMSTANCES to sustain the CLAIM of the CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL to a PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

THE following seem to us the chief circumstances that may be made use of to sustain the claim of Cork-street Hospital to a Parliamentary grant for its support:

1. As the statement is constantly made by those opposed to the grants, that the public money would never have been voted to the Dublin hospitals, except to fulfil the contract contained in the Act of Union, and that this is now at an end, it may be well to show that this does not apply to Cork-street, which was founded some years after the Union, and supported from its origin by the British Parliament.

2. Cork-street Hospital being applied to the treatment of contagious diseases attended with fever exclusively, its claim to a Parliamentary grant is peculiar, because, as this class of diseases cannot be treated in the dwellings of the poor without the risk of spreading the infection

Appendix, No. 2. infection and endangering the safety of the family and neighbours, an institution provided for the reception of such patients should be regarded as essentially a sanitary provision against the development of disease, in the maintenance of which the Government of the country may fairly be expected to take a part.

3. The utility of a great hospital for contagious diseases is also strikingly manifested on occasions of sudden and unexpected epidemics of such diseases, when, if there were not such an institution as Cork-street to encounter the epidemic invasion at its commencement, the city would be overrun with fever, and before any arrangements could be made to check its progress, as was plainly proved so lately as the epidemic 1847-48.

4. The Cork-street Hospital may be considered as much a national as a metropolitan hospital, as patients from the country, and sailors from England, Scotland, and foreign countries, who bring fever with them into this city, constantly find an asylum within its walls; it also largely extends medical assistance to poor but decent room-keepers, who would not be suitable recipients of workhouse relief.

5. The appropriateness of the buildings for the use for which they are designed, the advantages of its situation, the excellence of its arrangements and internal economy, the accommodation it can provide, and the facilities that exist for extending that accommodation in cases of emergency, are all good reasons for not allowing so valuable an institution to be extinguished.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin.

(signed) Charles Mathews,
Registrar.

DUBLIN RATES, and the VALUATION upon which they are Assessed.

	VALUATION.		RATE.
	£.	s. d.	s. d.
Improvement Rate - - - - -	498,686	10 -	2 -
Grand Jury Cess - - - - -	517,548	5 -	1 3
Police Tax (including rural) - - - - -	734,385	2 10	- 8
North Poor Rate - - - - -	216,027	10 -	2 7
South Poor Rate - - - - -			
} 528,408 l. 16 s.			
South Poor Rate - - - - -	312,381	6 -	1 6
Sewer Rate - - - - -	527,726	5 -	- 4

Pipe-water rent ranges from 5s. to 30s. each house, and amounts to about 10,000 l. a year.

	SOUTH UNION.		NORTH UNION.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Improvement - - - - -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
Poor Rate - - - - -	1 6	2 7	1 6	2 7
Grand Jury Cess - - - - -	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Police Tax - - - - -	- 8	- 8	- 8	- 8
Sewers - - - - -	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 4
TOTAL - - - - -	5 9	6 10	5 9	6 10

Appendix, No. 3.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. R. B. M'Vittie, 15 May 1854.

Appendix, No. 3.

RETURN of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Dr. Stevens's Hospital.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	AVERAGE.			Last year.
	£.	s.	d.	
From Estates - - - - -	2,000	-	-	
Interest on Stock - - - - -	410	6	7	
Constabulary - - - - -	1,200	-	-	
Donations - - - - -	40	-	-	
Government Grant - - - - -	945	-	-	

INCOME and EXPENDITURE since Decline of Grant.

	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1850-51 - - - - -	4,597	1 -	4,689	8 11
1851-52 - - - - -	4,520	19 11	4,484	16 1
1852-53 - - - - -	4,760	2 8	4,679	15 8
1853-54 - - - - -	4,886	5 3	4,964	9 7

GOVERNMENT STOCK, £. 12,625. 8. 6., 3½ per Cents.,
Composed of Bequests and Donations invested by the Governors, the Interest only being applied to the uses of the Charity.

Two Kinnegad Turnpike Debentures of 50 l. each.

Appendix, No. 3.

ESTATES OF HOSPITAL.

	£.	s.	d.
Westmeath - - - - -	181	2	9
King's County - - - - -	375	17	4
Carlow - - - - -	81	10	2
Meath - - - - -	1,100	9	3
Dublin County - - - - -	545	15	2
Dublin City - - - - -	361	10	7
£.	2,646	5	3

Subject to Head-rent, Poor-rate, and other Charges, amounting to about 570 *l.*

GOVERNMENT GRANT; ORIGIN; DIMINUTION.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1805 - - - - -	4,942	-	-
In 1806 - - - - -	4,243	3	-
In 1808 - - - - -	1,295	3	10
TOTAL - - - £.	10,480	6	10

For Repairs.

In 1806 a grant of 500 *l.* for support of surgical beds was voted, which in 1812 was augmented to 1,424 *l.*, on the suggestion of Lord Maryborough, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to give increased relief. In 1820 the Governors consented to receive 30 venereal cases, males, on the request of Government, consequent on the closing of the Lock against that class. These patients were first admitted on 1st May 1820, at which time the annual grant was 1,516 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The military were accommodated for five years and three months at an annual rent of 200 *l.* a year.

From 1807 to 1840 the Hospital received in Grants, 54,985 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d.*

DIMINUTION.

	s.	d.
1850-51 - - - - -	1,350	-
1851-52 - - - - -	1,200	-
1852-53 - - - - -	1,050	-
1853-54 - - - - -	945	-

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Appendix, No. 3.

	£.	s.	d.
1853 - - - Income - - - -	4,760	2	8
Expenditure - - - -	4,679	15	8
1852 - - - Income - - - -	4,520	19	11
Expenditure - - - -	4,484	16	1
1851 - - - Income - - - -	4,597	1	-
Expenditure - - - -	4,689	8	11

INCOME, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£.	s.	d.
Rents - - - - -	1,300	-	-
Grant - - - - -	1,350	-	-
Constabulary - - - - -	1,223	13	8
Donations - - - - -	285	10	-
Interest - - - - -	437	17	4
Incidents - - - - -	-	-	-
	1,634	1	4
	1,200	-	-
	1,220	17	4
	55	8	-
	410	6	5
	-	6	10
	1,975	10	1
	1,050	-	-
	1,279	1	-
	45	5	-
	410	6	7

EXPENDITURE.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£.	s.	d.
Provisions - - - - -	1,259	5	10
Medical Expenses - - - - -	580	15	7
Furniture - - - - -	228	6	8
Repairs of Building - - - - -	786	12	8
Premium - - - - -	8	-	-
Fuel and Light - - - - -	338	9	7
Soap, Soda - - - - -	31	16	1
Stationery - - - - -	48	7	10
Salaries - - - - -	1,071	2	6
Incidentals - - - - -	* 336	12	2
	1,354	2	9
	620	14	8
	319	8	2
	660	6	8
	8	15	-
	282	13	4
	31	1	6
	62	5	-
	1,080	5	2
	65	3	10
	1,578	8	5
	720	14	10
	473	9	6
	381	15	7
	8	15	-
	256	1	8
	32	1	2
	69	10	3
	1,101	6	11
	57	12	4
	4,689	8	11
	250	-	-
	4,439	8	11
	4,484	16	1
	4,679	15	8

Appendix, No. 4.

PAPERS delivered in by Dr. *W. Stokes*, 16 May 1854.

Appendix, No. 4. PETITION of the King and Queen's College of Physicians against the Withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grants from the Dublin Medical Hospitals.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,—

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have observed with regret, a plan now in operation for the gradual reduction and ultimately the complete withdrawal, of the grants of money which several hospitals in the city of Dublin have for many years past received from your Honourable House, and on which, as your petitioners believe, the existence of these valuable institutions has hitherto mainly depended.

That the introduction of a system of Poor Laws into Ireland has not rendered these hospitals unnecessary; and that they cannot be supported unless the accustomed grants be continued.

That your petitioners regard two distinct classes as entitled during sickness to hospital relief; the one consisting of the absolutely destitute, for whom provision is made by the Acts for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland,—though in practice, under particular local circumstances, this sometimes proves miserably inadequate; the other consisting of industrious mechanics, artisans and labourers, who while in health are able to support themselves, but by sickness are reduced to a temporary poverty. For this latter class, the Dublin Hospitals were a resource in which effectual relief could be obtained without the degradation of becoming inmates of the union poorhouse.

That in the case of epidemic or contagious diseases, a prompt separation of the sick from those as yet unaffected, is of great importance towards checking the propagation of the malady; but that the means of effecting the separation will no longer exist in the city of Dublin, if those hospitals be suppressed; and thus the danger to the community at large, from the spread of malignant fever and other contagious diseases, will be greatly augmented.

That the hospitals of Dublin have been, and still are, most important schools of public instruction for students in medicine and surgery. That their high character in this respect has been recognised by the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and East India Medical Boards, as well as by the various Colleges and Universities of the United Kingdom; and that their preservation, in their present efficient state, is a matter that concerns not merely the city of Dublin, but the principal departments of the public service.

That the city of Dublin, impoverished by the various measures which have deprived it of a resident nobility and gentry, as well as of several great public establishments, and already burthened by an excessive local taxation, is not able to bear the additional charge of supporting those great hospitals; and that consequently their closure would be the necessary result of withdrawing that support which hitherto has been given by Parliament.

That thus, by the closure of those hospitals, an industrious and very deserving class of the community would be deprived of assistance during illness; the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases would be promoted; and the medical and surgical school of Dublin materially injured, if not in effect destroyed. That students would consequently resort in future to other places of instruction; and thus a further and great injury would be inflicted on Dublin.

That in consequence of the reduction of the grants having already commenced, at the rate of one-tenth of the original amount annually withdrawn, the hospital Boards of governors have been compelled to reduce the establishments of medical officers and attendants; and thus, without any imputation of fault or incapacity, those who have hitherto held office are summarily deprived of it, without compensation, however long may have been their length of service. In this way, a just principle acknowledged in every branch of the public service is violated without any sufficient reason.

That as the vast hospitals of London derive their support from Royal grants, and munificent endowments of private benefactors, your petitioners submit that the hospitals of Dublin should

should not be deprived of the support they receive from Parliamentary grants, inasmuch as they do not enjoy the benefits of Royal foundations, and as the impoverished state of Ireland prevents private endowment to any important amount.

Appendix, No. 4.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House would be pleased to reconsider this question in all its bearings; and if, as your Petitioners hope, it shall appear that the grants to the Dublin Hospitals are based on the grounds of both public expediency and justice, to make such provision as may seem necessary for the due and proper maintenance of these important and useful institutions.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *William Stokes*, President.
Jonathan Labatt, Registrar.

PETITION of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin against the withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grants from the Dublin Hospitals.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

The Humble Petition of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin,—

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have heard with regret and alarm that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the most urgent remonstrances to the contrary, to persevere in recommending the gradual withdrawal from certain hospitals in the city of the Parliamentary Grants which they have for a considerable period enjoyed, and by which they have been mainly supported.

That these grants were principally secured by the Act of Union for a period of 20 years, and were subsequently continued under various administrations, in the belief that these institutions were essential, as well for the relief of disease in a poor and crowded metropolis, as for the creation and support of national schools for medical education, and in the hope that the increased prosperity of this city expected to result from a union with the more wealthy part of the empire would enable our citizens to support them from their own resources; but your petitioners deeply regret to assure your Honourable House that these anticipations have been hitherto sadly disappointed, for that, owing to the constant and heavy drains by absentees; by the withdrawal of our great public offices to London; and by the baneful system of centralization which has heretofore prevailed; as well as by reason of the recent calamities with which it has pleased the Great Disposer of all events to visit this country, our city is now by many degrees less capable than at any period since the Union to support these valuable national institutions.

That to withhold, or persevere in diminishing these grants, would therefore occasion serious injury to these hospitals as dispensers of local relief to our own citizens, to the numerous sailors who frequent our port, and to the multitude of poor from all parts of Ireland who flock to the metropolis in hope of employment, or of that medical or surgical relief which, in case of unusual disease, can only be obtained from the most eminent metropolitan practitioners; and that, by depreciating the character of medical education, it would inflict on the entire island the manifest evil of diminishing the means of contending with disease, unhappily perennial, in a country the constant victim of poverty and wretchedness.

That it has always been the wise policy of every enlightened government to encourage and foster great national schools of medical education; that accordingly we find that some of the noblest institutions of this character are attached to hospitals in London, supported by magnificent endowments from the State.

That no attempt has ever been made, nor do we believe any attempt would be tolerated, to retract these most just and provident endowments; and your petitioners most humbly submit that to wrest from the hospitals of drained and impoverished Dublin the almost penurious assistance that these grants afford, while those of great and wealthy London, the emporium of the trade and the focus of the riches of the world, are most properly sustained by the prudent benevolence of the State, would indicate a spirit inimical to the rights and interests of Ireland, to the peace and union of this empire, and, as your petitioners sincerely believe, to the wishes and feelings of your Honourable House.

That the immediate result of such a proceeding would be a further and most pernicious achievement of centralization; for your petitioners submit that if the great schools of medicine in Dublin which have now obtained a European reputation be destroyed or materially injured, students will be forced to resort to London for education; for your petitioners are prepared to prove if necessary at the Bar of your Honourable House that hospitals of poor-houses cannot be made schools for clinical instruction.

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That

Appendix, No. 4.

That the only pretext which has ever been suggested for the withdrawal of these grants, is a recommendation in the Report of a Committee of your Honourable House, which sat in 1848: and that the only evidence to support the recommendation of the Committee was given by one George Mathews, whose real name has since been discovered to be Chisholm, and whose entire career, as since developed to the public, disentitles his evidence to attention.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House will not further sanction the recommendations in the Report of the Committee of your Honourable House on Miscellaneous Expenditure, made in the year 1848, so far as same relate to the Dublin charities, but will take such steps as will secure the national schools fostered by the maintenance of those institutions.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Government, relative to Withdrawing the Grant from the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 18 January 1849.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that the Estimate in Duplicate for the Meath Hospital, for the year ending 31st March 1850, with the Reports required by the Treasury Minute of 2d July 1844, may be immediately furnished; and to state that the Lords of the Treasury, in urging every possible reduction, in consequence of the depressed state of the public finances, have called the special attention of his Excellency to the accompanying Extract from the Report of the Select Committee of last Session, on Miscellaneous Expenditure, recommending a progressive diminution in the Votes for the Irish Charities, with a view to their final cessation.

This recommendation of the Select Committee is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and his Excellency would be glad to receive, as early as possible, from the Governors of the Meath Hospital, any observations they may desire to offer in reference thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. N. Redington.

The Registrar of the Meath Hospital.

EXTRACT from SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Irish Charities, 7 to 14.

"Your Committee call the attention of The House to the letter from the Under Secretary of State, written by directions of the Lord Lieutenant in 1842, wherein His Excellency says he sees charities partially, mainly, and in some instances, he understands, entirely supported by public grants, while no such support is given to similar institutions in other parts of the empire. When these grants were originally made, peculiar circumstances may have operated, and no doubt did, to justify them here, which circumstances did not apply elsewhere. His Excellency is desirous to satisfy himself to what extent circumstances will now justify the continuance of these grants, with or without modification; for not only as a public duty is he called on to satisfy himself on this point, but it is alike due to the institutions themselves; for there can be no question but that public grants injudiciously bestowed have a tendency to check private benevolence.

"The Commissioners appointed by this letter recommend the continuance of all these grants; and it does not appear, after the receipt of this report, that any steps have been taken to diminish these votes.

"The Commissioners, however, appear to have paid little attention to the fact stated in his Excellency's letter, that no such support is given to similar institutions in other parts of the empire, while the only reason from which a different rule might be raised in favour of Ireland has long since ceased; namely, that a clause was introduced into the Act of Union, by which the Parliament of the United Kingdom was bound to provide that a sum not less than the sum granted by the Parliament of Ireland, during the six years previously, for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and for maintaining institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied for a period of 20 years to such local purposes in Ireland. The conditions so entered into at the Union, say the Commissioners, were greatly exceeded by the liberality of the Imperial Parliament, not only during 20 years after the Union, but for many years subsequently; and as frequent inquiry and discussion have taken place on the subject, we feel bound to believe that these grants were sanctioned on the ground of expediency and necessity.

"The table of figures given by them shows an annual average expenditure of nearly double that given at the Union for 40 years after it.

"Your Committee recommend a progressive diminution in these Votes, with a view to their final cessation, having due regard to the peculiar circumstances of each individual case."

Appendix, No. 4.

LETTER from E. B. Stanley, Registrar, to T. N. Redington, Esq.

Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,
30 January 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th instant, requiring the estimates for this hospital for the year ending 31st March 1850; and am directed by the Board of Governors to state, that in order to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and with every possible regard to economy consistent with the safety of the sick, they have with great care and attention examined the estimates to be presented for the ensuing year, for the support of fever patients of this hospital; and they beg to say, that in consequence of the reduction in the prices of provisions, chiefly, they have been able to reduce the estimate for the year 1849, 100 L. below that of 1848.

They respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration, that a large proportion of the persons admitted into the fever wards of the Meath Hospital are from the county of Dublin; no recommendation is required; a patient from the country having fever is at once admitted. This has been always the practice; and it is a rule of the institution that he is never to be refused. Thus fever is prevented from spreading among the lower classes in the country districts round Dublin. Previous inspection, which in the country would be impossible, is not required, and the patients are consequently admitted without delay.

With reference to that portion of the Lord Lieutenant's communication, in which the Board of Governors are requested to make such representations as they think fit, as to the question of removing the grant for the support of the fever wards, they beg to submit the following considerations to the attention of his Excellency:—

The establishment of the fever wards, as they now exist under an annual grant from Government, took place subsequent to the epidemic of 1826 and 1827, during which time the wards now occupied by fever patients were used to receive convalescents from the great temporary hospital, then established in the grounds of the institution, the administration of which was conducted by the Board of Governors. The number of beds originally established in the beginning of 1828 was 36, and no change has since taken place in the amount of accommodation. It was arranged that the resident officers of the hospital, namely, the registrar, apothecary, and matron, should receive remuneration for the increase of duty thus laid on them; but that the medical and surgical charge of the patients was to be performed gratuitously. This arrangement has continued up to the present time, including a period of 21 years.

The increase in the total number of beds in the hospital was of great importance to the interests of the institution, as it was thus enabled to fulfil the conditions necessary for its recognition as a qualifying hospital, under the regulations of the various medical and surgical licensing bodies in the United Kingdom.

The establishment of these wards has proved a most valuable addition to the General Medical School of Dublin, inasmuch as the Meath Hospital thus became a school in which the surgical as well as the medical students could study fever in its various forms; for although, during the pressure of epidemic, fever cases have been admitted into several of the great hospitals of Dublin, yet the Meath Hospital has been the only one, on this side of the city, in which fever wards were permanently open to the surgical students; and for this purpose its utility has been greatly enhanced by its proximity to the College of Surgeons and the University.

The Governors have further to state, for the information of His Excellency, that no pains have been spared to render the instruction afforded in these wards of practical value to the student. It was here that the method of instruction so long practised with advantage in Germany was first introduced into this country by Dr. Graves; and its results have been most beneficial. Each patient is given in charge to an advanced student, whose duty it is to make himself master of all the details of the case; to draw up daily reports; to suggest treatment, and perform all the minor duties of a medical attendant; while the physician acts as director and instructor. Premiums from funds subscribed by the medical officers are given to the most diligent students, and a special certificate is furnished to the clinical student at the termination of his course. This document has, in many instances, proved his most valuable qualification.

By an arrangement adopted for some years past, facility is given to the student to pursue both his surgical and medical studies; so that his attention shall not be distracted, the week is divided into days of medical and surgical instruction, and the clinical teaching in each department is thus kept from clashing.

In this way, a description of knowledge is given which it is impossible for the student to obtain by any amount of reading or oral instruction, and he leaves the hospital a practical and experienced man.

The total number of students who have attended this hospital, since the commencement of the winter session of 1827, is 1,624; giving an average attendance of 77 per annum. All these men attended the lectures; but if it be admitted that but two-thirds availed themselves of the practical instructions, it would leave the number of 1,082, as representing the amount of students sent out from this institution, qualified by actual experience to undertake the charge of fever hospitals.

In this calculation the complimentary admissions to the hospital have not been entered; and it is right to state here, that medical officers of the army and navy are, and have been always, admitted to attend the visits and lectures in the hospital free of expense, a circumstance which has proved, in many cases, of great value to the regimental medical officers on

Appendix, No. 4.

their arrival in Dublin, giving them an opportunity of studying the fever of the country to which the troops under their charge will be exposed.

They have also the gratification of stating, that this institution has not only been an hospital of instruction, but one of investigation. During the last 20 years, the number of original memoirs on medical and surgical subjects, which have been published by the officers of the hospital, amounts to upwards of 90; and this is exclusive of large works and minor contributions to scientific societies. Most of these memoirs have been translated into the continental languages, and also republished in America.

On the grounds now stated, and also bearing in mind the constant existence of fever in Ireland, and the fact that so many medical men, who are subsequently to enter the army and navy, and to take charge of dispensaries and hospitals in this country, receive a most important description of education in this institution, the Committee of Governors feel themselves justified in submitting to His Excellency, that the withdrawal of the grant from the fever wards of this hospital would be seriously detrimental to the interest of the Medical Schools of Dublin, and to those of the public at large.

The estimate for the ensuing year is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

(signed) Edward B. Stanley,
Registrar.

T. N. Redington, Esq.,
Dublin Castle.

LETTER from E. B. Stanley, Registrar, to T. N. Redington, Esq.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Governors of the Meath Hospital to transmit, through you, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the estimate for the support of the fever patients in the Meath Hospital, for the year ending 31 March 1852.

In obedience to the express wish of the Government, this estimate is reduced by 10 per cent. on that of last year, which makes the sum for the year ending 31 March 1852, 567 *l*.

This reduced amount shall be dispensed with the most anxious economy, with the view of affording the greatest extent of medical relief to the humbler classes; but the Governors cannot but deplore the determination of Government to persevere in a system of mistaken economy, which must not only eventuate in serious injury to the institution, but, by destroying a source of protection of the public health, necessitate, at some future period, a great expenditure of public money.

The views of the Governors, as to the utility and successful working of the institution, having been so fully represented to His Excellency, in their Report of 30 January 1849, they feel that on these subjects they ought not to do more than again entreat His Excellency's attention to that document.

I have, &c.

(signed) Edward B. Stanley,
Registrar.

T. N. Redington, Esq.,
Dublin Castle.

EXTRACT from the Letter of a Citizen on the Withdrawal of the Government Grants from the Medical Charities of the City of Dublin.—Fannin, 1851.

"WITHOUT wishing to underrate, in the slightest degree, the noble spirit of charity which has led the citizens of London to found and support such a vast number of charitable institutions, I yet feel bound to say, that many statements have been made as to their maintenance of the hospitals by voluntary subscriptions, quite gratuitous, and totally unsupported by facts. Two of the largest hospitals are chiefly supported from the proceeds of Royal endowments: one, Bartholomew's, has a yearly income of 32,000 *l*. a year, 17,000 *l*. of which arise from the rents of the royally endowed estate. Another, Guy's, has an annual income of between 25,000 *l*. and 30,000 *l*., arising chiefly from estates purchased with the valuable bequests of Guy and Hunt, in the counties of Essex, Hereford, and Lincoln.* But the less fortunate hospitals, the Westminster, St. George's, the London, King's College Hospital, &c., are so inadequately supported by voluntary subscriptions, that the Governors of St. George's were compelled to sell out 5,000 *l*. of their funded property last year, and another hospital was on the eve of closing. Shall we, then, expect impoverished Dublin to do what wealthy London so imperfectly does?"

NOTE.

Dr. Samuel Classy, a Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland, delivered a course of lectures on anatomy, in New York, in 1763. He was one of the earliest cultivators of that branch of medical science in the New World. The first course of lectures on anatomy, given in America, was delivered by Dr. Hunter, a pupil of the elder Munro. (See Dr. Aquilla Smith's Contributions to the History of Medicine, Dublin Journal of Medical Science, vol. xvii.)

* The Charities of London, by S. Low, 1850.

Appendix, No. 4.

MEMORANDUM by Dr. Stokes.

1. That the hospitals of Dublin have conferred a threefold benefit on the entire community:—1st. As a means of medical and surgical relief. 2d. As a means of preventing the necessity of poor-law relief. 3d. As forming the most important portion of the school of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in Ireland.

2. That the extended and prompt relief given in them to medical and surgical cases, must have an important effect in preventing the poorer classes from the necessity of seeking relief from the poor law.

3. That, as a large number of the patients treated in the Dublin hospitals are from the various parts of the country, this last-mentioned benefit is extended to the most remote districts in Ireland.

4. That their operation is directly to prevent or mitigate the outbursts of epidemics in the city.

5. That they afford the advantage of presenting nuclei for temporary hospitals, with a ready prepared staff of medical and surgical officers on the occasion of the outbreak of epidemics.

6. That they have been found most available for this purpose in epidemics of fever, especially in the great epidemics of typhus in 1819, 1826, and 1827.

7. That their number, and their equable distribution over the city, made them peculiarly valuable in this point of view, while the circumstance of their various Boards of government consisting of the most eminent and trustworthy citizens of Dublin, is a guarantee to the Government and the public that the funds are managed with probity and economy.

8. That the class of persons admitted into the hospitals of Dublin is generally not that requiring poor-law relief.

9. That, although, by the rules of many of the hospitals, it is required that the person seeking admission should be recommended by a subscriber, yet in practice this is not insisted on, the necessity for relief being the real recommendation, so that the rule is reduced to this—that the subscriber has power to recommend; and the only real ground for refusing to admit a patient is the want of accommodation at the moment. The hospitals then are, in the full sense of the word, institutions for the benefit of the public.

10. That the hospitals of Dublin have been long the resort of patients from all parts of Ireland, who naturally seek to place themselves under the care of that eminent class of medical officers which has existed so long in Dublin, and has itself been created by the existence of these important institutions.

11. That this tendency must be expected to greatly increase, now that Dublin has become the centre of the railway system of the country.

12. That the hospital of a poorhouse is manifestly not fitted for the accommodation of that class of the Irish poor who are not wholly destitute.

13. That, even if such were admissible into the sick department of a union workhouse without thereby being declared paupers, they could not receive the same description of attendance which they do in the general hospitals of the city; for the attention of the medical officer must be divided between them and the sick sent into hospital from the workhouse itself. And even if the staff of attendance was increased, the sick would not have the advantage which they have so long enjoyed, of being placed under the care of the leading members of the profession. At present, the poorest inmate of a general hospital in Dublin may have, and has, the same advantages in his medical and surgical attendance as he would have if he was a person of the highest rank in the land. In Steevens's Hospital he would be attended by such men as Mr. Cusack, Sir Henry Marsh, and Dr. Croker; in the Richmond, by Mr. Adams and Dr. Corrigan; in the Meath Hospital by Sir Philip Crampton, and so on with the others; I merely mention these names as illustrating my meaning without prejudice to many others of great eminence.

14. That the creation and long existence of the class of eminent physicians and surgeons for which Dublin has been so long distinguished, is solely to be attributed to the Dublin hospitals, which have been, from their metropolitan character, the means of producing such men.

15. That the hospital of a union workhouse is unfitted not only for the treatment of the non-destitute sick, but also for the purposes of a medical school; and again, for the production of that higher class of medical practitioners above alluded to.

16. That the following circumstances are among those which render a workhouse hospital unfit as a school of medicine and surgery:—

1st. That the number of sick as compared with the number of attendants is so great that the medical officer would not have time for giving clinical instruction either at the bed-side or in a theatre.

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2d. That

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2d. That they would not present a sufficient variety of cases to render them useful as places of general instruction.

3d. That in these hospitals there is more or less of a common character, influencing the various diseases which their inmates present.

4th. That no opportunity would exist for studying disease as it attacks the individual previously in good health, and not having been confined within the walls of a workhouse.

5th. That a large proportion of surgical cases would be wanting.

17. That the existence of a great medical school in Dublin has mainly arisen from its hospital system.

18. That for upwards of 30 years, the medical schools of Dublin have sent out annually a vast number of highly educated physicians and surgeons.

19. That there is not an hospital in Dublin from which have not emanated important works and memoirs on medical science, all of which have been accepted on the Continent and in America.

20. That the system of practical instruction to the medical student in Dublin, in addition to oral teaching, was first introduced into these countries in Dublin, and that it has been productive of the very best results.

21. That distinguished foreigners have in many instances borne public testimony to the administration of the Dublin hospitals, and the excellence of the system of instruction.

22. That for the public service, there exist in Dublin advantages for the study of fever which cannot be obtained in England, for it is here that the student has the opportunity of studying fever (itself a special branch of medicine) in the same institution in which he learns the treatment of ordinary medical and surgical disease.

23. That the number and variety of the hospitals in Dublin has had a beneficial effect, both in giving facility for medical relief, and in establishing an honourable and useful rivalry among the medical officers in their attention to the sick, and in their zeal for instruction and original investigation.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

PAPER delivered in by Dr. W. R. Wilde, 16 May 1854.

STATEMENT regarding the Proportion of Hospital Accommodation to the Population of Dublin.

THE population of the city of Dublin on the 30th of March 1851, was 253,369 within the Parliamentary boundary. Patients in hospital on the night of the 30th of March 1851, were 1,053, or 1 in 245.36 of the population, and adding 5 per cent. for the number of unoccupied beds, were 1105.65, or 1 bed to every 233.68 persons, or at 10 per cent. increase it would be 1158.3, or 1 bed to every 223 of the population of the city.

Deducting 4,119 persons in workhouses, 916 in asylums for aged and infirm, 750 in lunatic asylums, and 2,484 in gaols, making in all a deduction of 8,276 from the population of Dublin who were provided with medical relief, it would give a proportion of 1 bed filled on the night of the 30th of March to every 237.5 of the population.

Deducting the Royal Infirmary, Kilmainham, supporting 42 beds, and having 26 patients, the constabulary in Steevens's Hospital, 50,—that is altogether 76 patients not belonging to the general community, deducted from the total, 1,053 patients in hospital, it will give a proportion of hospital relief to the population within the municipal boundary of Dublin of 1 bed to every 255.7, and adding the 10 per cent., which seems a fair proportion for beds not occupied at the moment, it gives a proportion of 1 bed to every 232.6 of the population on the night of the 30th of March.

Deducting exaggerations in returns, the infirmary of Kilmainham Hospital, and the constabulary from Steevens's, &c., &c., it leaves the hospital accommodation of Dublin 12.63, or 1 bed to every 198 persons.

Appendix, No. 6.

PAPER furnished by Mr. C. Mathews, Registrar of the CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE of RECOVERY, Cork-street, from 1 April 1842 till 31 March 1853 (continued from Return as in Commissioners' Report, ending in 1842).

For the Year.	Parliamentary Grants.		Extra Aid from Government for Epidemic Diseases.		City or County Presentments.	Derived from other Sources.		TOTALS of Income.			TOTALS of Expenditure.			Average of Patients each Year.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
1842-3 -	3,800	- -	- -	- -	- Nil -	685	11 2	4,485	11 2	4,027	12 2	2,375		
1843-4 -	3,000	- -	- -	- -	" -	731	18 8	3,731	18 8	4,226	7 11	2,529		
1844-5 -	3,000	- -	- -	- -	" -	884	5 -	3,884	5 -	4,639	12 10	2,863		
1845-6 -	3,500	- -	- -	- -	" -	654	3 5	4,154	3 5	4,475	16 2	2,954		
1846-7 -	4,000	- -	2,695	- -	" -	715	19 7	7,410	19 7	6,445	3 10	4,555		
1847-8 -	3,800	- -	5,047	16 4	" -	1,794	16 4	10,642	12 8	11,310	8 8	5,875		
1848-9 -	3,800	- -	697	- 9	" -	618	19 1	5,110	19 10	4,694	2 6	2,472		
1849-50 -	3,519	- -	- -	- -	" -	595	7 8	4,114	7 8	3,851	17 8	2,977		
1850-1 -	3,328	- -	- -	- -	" -	702	8 8	4,030	8 8	3,894	- 2	2,096		
1851-2 -	3,415	- -	- -	- -	" -	508	9 3	3,921	9 3	3,467	19 3	2,133		
1852-3 -	2,660	- -	- -	- -	" -	1,255	9 11	3,915	9 11	3,562	15 9	2,354		

Note.—The last column contains the Number of Patients admitted each year.

* Note referred to above, being an explanation of irregular diminution of Parliamentary Grants.

	£.	s. d.
Parliamentary Grant on reduced scale for year ending 31 March 1850 -	3,800	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1851 -	3,420	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1852 -	3,040	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1853 -	2,660	- -
	£.	12,920 - -
Drawn on account of Grant ending 31 March 1850 -	3,519	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1851 -	3,328	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1852 -	3,413	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - 31 March 1853 -	2,660	- -
	£.	12,920 - -
Patients admitted from 4 May 1804 till 31 March 1853-inclusive -	166,673	
" discharged cured or relieved - - - - - 154,788		
" died - - - - - 11,804		
Remaining in Hospital 31 March 1853 - - - - - 81		
	166,673	

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

Appendix, No. 6. STATEMENT of Stock purchased, &c. for FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY
Cork-street (continued from Return as in Commissioners' Report, ending in 1842).

				£.	s.	d.
Amount forward, as per Report -				8,629	18	-
1843	-	April - 27	-	48	16	3
1844	-	August - 15	-	97	7	4
1845	-	February 13	-	185	14	-
1846	-	October - 23	-	30	9	-
1847	-	October - 28	-	353	9	10
1849	-	June - 14	-	49	10	6
1852	-	March - 11	-	503	4	-
1852	-	December 6	-	96	12	2
1852	-	December 17	-	96	8	-
1853	-	February 11	-	96	15	-
				£.	10,188	4 1

Charles Mathews,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY,
Cork-street (continued from Return as in Commissioners' Report, ending in 1842).

				£.	s.	d.
Amount forward, as per Report -				3,580	10	6
1842-3	-	Subscriptions received	-	135	2	6
1843-4	-	Ditto	-	137	13	6
1844-5	-	Ditto	-	125	10	6
1845-6	-	Ditto	-	125	13	6
1846-7	-	Ditto	-	125	9	6
1847-8	-	Ditto	-	110	3	6
1848-9	-	Ditto	-	98	9	6
1849-50	-	Ditto	-	80	16	-
1850-1	-	Ditto	-	21	-	-
1851-2	-	Ditto	-	119	3	-
1852-3	-	Ditto	-	121	3	-
				£.	4,780	15 -

Charles Mathews,
Registrar.

PARTICULARS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY, Cork-Street, Dublin,
for Year commencing 1st April 1849, and ending 31st March 1850.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from Paymaster of					By Balance due by Public 1st April 1849		280	3	5
Civil Services	-	3,519	-	-	Amount paid for Provisions	-	1,402	13	9
" Landlord's proportion Poor's Rate	-	1	19	-	" Clothing	-	49	1	10
" Interest on Government Stock	-	304	10	10	" Medical Expenses	-	249	16	8
" Dividend on Grand Canal Stock	-	90	-	-	" Furniture, &c.	-	65	4	1
" Subscriptions	-	89	16	-	" Repairs of Buildings	-	164	8	4
" Donations and Legacies	-	65	-	-	" Rents	-	73	6	4
" Annuities	-	44	1	10	" Premium of Insurance	-	10	11	6
					" Light and Fuel	-	223	5	6
To Balance due by Public 31st March 1850					" Soap, Soda, and Starch	-	71	7	1
		17	13	5	" Stationery, &c.	-	32	18	4
		£.	4,132	1 1	" Salaries, Wages, &c.	-	1,375	16	6
					" Incidental Disbursements	-	88	7	9
					" Government Stock	-	45	-	-
							£.	4,132	1 1

Number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died from 1st April 1849 till 31st March 1850:
Admitted, 2,977; discharged, 2,706; died, 248.

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

PARTICULARS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY, Cork-Street, Dublin,
for Year commencing 1st April 1850, and ending 31st March 1851.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from Paymaster of					By Balance due by Public 1st April 1850		17	13	5
Civil Services	-	3,328	-	-	Amount paid for Provisions	-	1,182	5	7
" South Dublin Union Workhouse	-	231	1	6	" Clothing	-	138	2	1
" Interest on Government Stock	-	305	7	-	" Medical Expenses	-	167	17	4
" Dividend on Grand Canal Stock	-	56	5	-	" Furniture, Bedding, &c.	-	109	5	-
" Subscriptions	-	22	-	-	" Repairs of Buildings	-	335	10	4
" Legacies and Donations	-	41	13	6	" Rents	-	65	3	4
" Annuities	-	36	10	5	" Premium on Insurance	-	10	11	6
" Casual Receipts	-	9	11	3	" Fuel and Light	-	348	6	2
					" Soap, Soda, and Starch	-	72	6	11
					" Stationery, Printing, &c.	-	36	5	3
					" Salaries, Wages, and Allowances	-	1,395	18	10
					" Incidental Disbursements	-	32	7	10
					By Balance indebted on 31st March 1851		118	15	1
		£.	4,030	8 8			£.	4,030	8 8

Number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died from 1st April 1850 to 31st March 1851:
Admitted, 2,096; discharged, 2,056; died, 114.

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

PARTICULARS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE of RECOVERY, Cork-street, Dublin, for Year commencing 1st April 1851, and ending 31st March 1852.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance indebted on 1 April - -	118 15 1	By Amount Paid for Provisions - -	848 19 2
" Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services - - -	3,413 - -	" " Clothing - - -	326 3 6
" Interest on Government Stock - -	240 6 11	" " Medical Expenses - - -	170 19 11
" Dividend on Grand Canal Stock - -	67 10 -	" " Furniture, &c. - - -	84 8 11
" Subscriptions - - - - -	119 3 -	" " Repairs of Buildings - - -	211 17 6
" Donations - - - - -	5 - -	" " Rents - - - - -	72 13 4
" Annuities - - - - -	44 1 10	" " Premium on Insurance - - -	10 11 6
" Casual Receipts - - - - -	32 7 6	" " Fuel and Light - - -	244 1 8
		" " Soap, Soda, and Starch - - -	51 13 7
		" " Stationery, Printing, &c. - - -	21 3 -
		" " Salaries, Wages, and Allowances - - -	886 4 2
		" " Incidental Disbursements - - -	29 3 -
		By Amount invested in Government 3½ per Cent. Stock - - -	500 - -
		" Balance indebted on 31 March 1852	572 5 1
£. 4,040 4 4		£. 4,040 4 4	

Number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died, from 1 April 1851 to 31 March 1852:
Admitted, 2,133; discharged, 1,933; died, 137.

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

PARTICULARS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE of RECOVERY, Cork-street, Dublin, for Year commencing 1st April 1852, and ending 31st March 1853.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance indebted on 1 April - -	572 5 1	By Amount Paid for Provisions - -	1,087 7 2
" Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services - - -	2,660 - -	" " Clothing - - -	235 3 11
" Interest on Government 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	386 14 1	" " Medical Expenses - - -	261 18 9
" Dividend on Grand Canal Stock - -	33 15 -	" " Furniture, Bedding, &c. - - -	190 19 1
" Subscriptions - - - - -	121 3 -	" " Repairs of Buildings - - -	116 17 8
" Amount received from John Purser, Esq., as Security for Ann Walsh, brought to credit of Clothing Account - - - - -	40 - -	" " Rents - - - - -	76 17 2
" Legacies and Donations - - - - -	310 - -	" " Premium on Insurance - - -	10 11 6
" Annuities - - - - -	44 - 10	" " Fuel and Light - - -	225 16 3
" Casual Receipts - - - - -	319 17 -	" " Soap, Soda, and Starch - - -	58 17 6
		" " Stationery, Printing, &c. - - -	34 17 2
		" " Salaries, Wages, and Allowances - - -	919 4 10
		" " Incidental Disbursements - - -	34 4 9
		By Amount invested in Government 3½ per Cent. Stock - - -	300 - -
		" Balance indebted on 31 March 1853 -	924 19 3
£. 4,487 15 -		£. 4,487 15 -	

Number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died, from 1 April 1852 to 31 March 1853:
Admitted, 2,354; discharged, 2,250; died, 161.

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

Appendix, No. 7.

LETTER from Mr. B. Mullen to Dr. H. H. Stewart.

Appendix, No. 7.

Dear Sir,
House of Industry, Dublin, 13 May 1854.
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 12th, I beg to give you the following information, which Mr. Birch has supplied me with.
In reply to your first query, the "different items comprising the 407 l. 17 s. 4 d. rent," the following particulars are all I can remember, nor can I account for the apparent discrepancy between the respective sums of 407 l. 17 s. 4 d. and 420 l. 0 s. 1 d. The item of "rent and taxes of the entire establishment," has been taken from year to year from old and preceding estimates, of which there is no explanation that I can at present recollect:

	£. s. d.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners - - - - -	19 7 9
Mary Reppingham - - - - -	31 10 -
Richard French - - - - -	172 3 -
Messrs. Bayley - - - - -	64 12 4
Board of Ordnance - - - - -	- 1 -
Lord Palmerston - - - - -	100 16 -
Governors of Royal Hospital - - - - -	31 10 -
£.	420 - 1

The only tax payable by the Institution is 2 l. 15 s. 4 d. per annum for ministers' money, on the R. S. Hospital.

Under the head of 500 l. "Repairs," is included, carpenter's, bricklayer's, plumber's, and slater's work; also timber, glazing, bricks, sand, gravel, and stones, together with the repairs of ironmongery and tin ware, in use in the hospitals and lunatic departments, &c. &c. &c.

"Furniture, 120 l.," includes spoons, beds, delft, brushes, mops, cutlery, saucepans, &c., and all articles under this denomination necessary for the accommodation of the Hospital and lunatic patients.

"Tobacco and Snuff."—Both lunatic departments participate in this cost.

"George Alley" is aged 49 this year. The original statement of age was afforded by Mr. Alley.

"The fever patients from the unions" became chargeable on the 24th February 1853. There is 43 l. 2 s. 4 d. due by the North Dublin Union; 34 l. 11 s. 4 d., chargeable to the South Dublin Union, has been received from them. "Credit" could not be taken for the above sums in the estimate 1853-4, it having been made up in the November previous to the arrangement of the Poor-Law Commissioners for the reception of this class of patients coming into effect. The item does not appear in this year's estimate, inasmuch as credit could not be taken for any specific sum on the estimates being framed, as no estimate could be formed of the numbers likely to be admitted, and their stay in hospital for 12 months respectively. The amount when received appears to the credit of the public in the current monthly account.

The queries referring to the dispensary, also those of Mr. Grogan, cannot be answered. The present mode of keeping the accounts does not admit of the proportionate cost of the respective departments being ascertained, as they all participate in the items under the heads of provisions, bedding, soap and candles, repairs, furniture, contingencies, salaries, pensions, rent, legacies, &c. &c.

One of the large papers Mr. Birch gave you contained an account of the expenditure, &c. for 10 years; not the last 10 years.

Expenditure for years ending 31 March 1851, 1852, and 1853, of the sums voted for repairs, of 500 l. yearly, also for furniture, of 120 l. yearly. (This is Mr. G.'s query.)

	Repairs.		Furniture.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1851 - - - - -	520	16 6	166	2 6
1852 - - - - -	485	17 4	259	13 9
1853 - - - - -	585	- 1	263	8 3

I think I have now answered all your queries.

Henry H. Stewart, Esq., M. D.,
16, George-street, Euston-square, London.

I am, &c.
Benjamin Mullen.

P. S.—Mr. Grogan's Memoranda returned.

Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8. LETTER from Mr. A. W. Reid to Lord Naas, Chairman, enclosing INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, Dublin.

Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook Road, Dublin,
15 May 1854.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour, by direction of Mr. Bessonnet, to transmit to your Lordship, as Chairman of the Committee on Grants to Dublin Hospitals, the enclosed Return of Income, Expenditure, and Patients, from 1st April 1841 to 31st March 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *And^w W^m Reid,*
Registrar.

The Lord Viscount Naas,
&c. &c. &c.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.—Income and Expenditure.

PERIOD.	Parliamentary Grants.	City Presentments.	Bequests.	Donations, Subscriptions, and Incidental Receipts.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Patients in Hospital at Close of Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Year ended 31 March 1842	546 3 1	150 - -	- - -	63 11 6	784 1 2	1,543 15 9	1,543 2 4	77
" " 1843	546 3 1	100 - -	- - -	52 14 -	773 4 10	1,472 1 11	1,472 7 1	77
" " 1844	546 3 1	275 - -	- - -	156 14 -	787 6 11	1,765 4 -	1,756 18 6	81
" " 1845	546 3 1	100 - -	- - -	446 14 8	541 8 8	1,634 6 5	1,665 17 9	69
" " 1846	546 3 1	300 - -	- - -	645 10 9	972 16 8	2,464 10 6	1,897 8 7	92
" " 1847	546 8 1	100 - -	- - -	110 13 -	750 14 6	1,507 10 7	2,020 13 8	92
" " 1848	546 3 1	300 - -	- - -	73 13 -	1,149 2 7	2,068 18 8	2,070 - 6	68
" " 1849	546 3 1	200 - -	- - -	416 17 11	699 3 6	1,862 4 6	1,667 5 4	78
" " 1850	544 9 11	200 - -	- - -	120 14 -	554 19 8	1,420 3 7	1,692 7 10	74
" " 1851	494 9 11	100 - -	50 - -	425 16 6	597 17 4	1,668 3 9	1,467 11 4	72
" " 1852	444 9 11	300 - -	- - -	190 6 -	609 2 -	1,543 17 11	1,436 14 -	74
" " 1853	394 9 11	300 - -	- - -	166 17 -	564 8 5	1,425 15 4	1,480 15 5	73
" " 1854	343 4 11	250 - -	- - -	336 16 -	664 3 11	1,594 4 10	1,656 5 11	73

In the "Dublin Gazette" of 29th December 1848, it is notified that Mr. Peter Ward bequeathed to this Hospital 500 L., 3½ per Cent. Stock; a moiety of the interest only to be paid by his executor to the Hospital during the life of Mrs. Mary Anne Walsh. The sum of 500 L. is therefore not placed in the column for bequests, as it has not yet merged into the income of the Hospital.

In the "Dublin Gazette" of 13th August 1850, it is notified that Mr. M. N. Mahon bequeathed his estate to certain trustees, upon certain trusts, amongst others to pay annually to this Hospital 20 L. This annuity is included in the general receipts.

dix,

A. J.

SPIT.

AMOUNT FOR BODY.	No. of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
16.	17.	
IN £		
1. Meeting of the life governors who or annual subscriptions meet every month.	9 ⁽¹⁾	(¹) 2 physicians; 6 surgeons; 1 apothecary. (²) 1,667 l. was the sum actually received up to 31 March 1853; but 276 l. 16 s. 10 d., half-year's grand jury grant, and 44 l. 1 s., half-year's Parliamentary grant, received a few days afterwards, and went to meet the expenses of the year.
2. Step 4,761 necessary to con- cor, elected by General	9 ⁽²⁾	(²) 2 physicians; 5 surgeons; 1 house surgeon; 1 apothecary.
3. Corl 3,871 ballot and payment of a at 2 l. 2 s. per annum. A mittee (three forming a every Thursday morning.	5 ⁽³⁾	(³) 2 permanent physicians; 2 temporary ditto; 1 resident apothecary.
4. Wee 1,351 by the Lord Lieutenant. the hospital devolves on point all officers and ser- es fixed by Government, ern surgeon, whom the it appoints.		
5. Hos 1,271 of 20 l. entitles the donor vernor for life, and 5 l. 5 s. a year. The governors	2 ⁽⁴⁾	(⁴) 1 physician; 1 surgeon. (⁵) The hospital is capable of containing 100 beds, if there were funds for their support. (⁶) The amount of presentments received in the year was 300 l., but this was for a year and a half.
6. Mei 86 (of Governors, appointed Act of Parliament, 23		
7 City 1,252 e-patrons, and Board of committee, who		The appointment of medical officer is vested in the physicians and surgeons, they being considered by the directors as best qualified to select from the candidates on any vacancy occurring. (⁷) 150 l. of this sum belonged to the corporation grant of preceding year, not having been paid before Christmas.
8. The 870 managing committee from pi f 10 l. 10 s., in the sum of vided sums; collectors of tors of 1 l. 1 s. per annum, l. 2 s. per annum.	11 ⁽⁸⁾	(⁸) 2 masters of hospital; 2 assistant masters; 3 consulting physicians; 3 consulting surgeons; 1 resident apothecary. (⁹) This sum includes 140 l., half of the presentment for 1852, paid 4 January 1853.

(continued)

T T

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from DUBLIN HOSPITALS, as received from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	LOCALITY of HOSPITAL.	CLASS OF DISEASE TREATED THEREIN.	Total Number of Beds available on 1 February 1854.	Number of Beds occupied on 1 February 1854.	Number of Patients Relieved in the Year 1853.		Expenditure of Hospital in the Year ended 31 March			Amount of Income for Year ended 31 March 1853.	PARTICULARS OF INCOME FOR YEAR						
					In Hospital.	Extern at Hospital.	1851.	1852.	1853.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.						
IN SOUTH DUBLIN UNION:																	
I. HOSPITALS HAVING PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, &c.:																	
1. Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary.	Long-lane	-- Every kind of surgical and medical disease.	100	66	1,263	No record of numbers.	£. 1,850	s. 3	d. -	£. 1,982	s. 8	d. -	£. 1,877	s. 13	d. 1	1,980 - -	Rent and interest on stock - - - - - Subscriptions and donations - £. 365 - - Fines, &c. - - - - - 3 - - Grand Jury Grant - - - - - Government and Parliamentary Grant - -
2. Stephen's Hospital	Stephen's-lane, James'-street.	Medical and surgical cases	300	220	2,537	No record, but estimated at 5,200.	£. 4,439	s. 8	d. 11	£. 4,484	s. 10	d. 1	£. 4,679	s. 15	d. 8	4,760 2 8	Estates bequeathed to hospital - £. 1,975 10 Interest on stock - - - - - 410 6 Donations - - - - - 45 5 Constabulary patients - - - 1,279 1 Government Grant - - - - -
3. Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery.	Cork-street	Contagious fever	426	64	1,419	None	£. 3,894	s. -	d. 2	£. 2,967	s. 19	d. 3	£. 3,562	s. 15	d. 9	3,877 11 11	Rents of houses - - - - - £. 150 - - Interest on Government stock - - - } 420 9 Grand Canal stock - - - } Two annuities - - - - - 44 - - Guardians of South Dublin Union 314 17 Subscriptions and donations - - 283 5 Casual payments - - - - - 5 - - Reduced Parliamentary Grant - - - - -
4. Westmoreland Lock Hospital	Townsend-street	Syphilis (female cases only)	50 (Reduced from 150 on account of reduction of the grant.)	50	861 In 1852, 1,027 In 1851, 985 In 1850, 1,128	None	£. 1,902	s. 11	d. 7	£. 1,735	s. 10	d. 2	£. 1,562	s. 5	d. 2	1,350 - -	Parliamentary Grant - - - - -
5. Hospital for Incurables	Doneybrook-road	-- Cases rejected by other hospitals as incurable; e.g. cancer, consumption, loss of limbs, severe forms of scrofula, &c.	(^o)	72	12 Including nine bad cases of cancer.	None	£. 1,467	s. 11	d. 4	£. 1,436	s. 14	d. -	£. 1,480	s. 15	d. 5	1,275 15 4	Interest on Government and Grand Canal stock legacies, and rents - - - - - Incidental receipts - - - - - Grand jury presentments - - - - - Government Grant - - - - -
6. Mercer's Hospital	William-street	-- Accident; acute and chronic cases; acute and chronic medical cases. Accidents and cases of emergency are admitted at all hours, without recommendation.	60	36	586	16,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 913	s. 9	d. 8½	866 12 11	Rents - - - - - £. 284 17 Interest on securities - - - - - 274 16 Donations and subscriptions - - - - - City presentments - - - - - Parliamentary Grant - - - - -			
II. HOSPITALS HAVING PRESENTMENTS, &c., BUT NO PARLIAMENTARY GRANT:																	
7. City of Dublin Hospital	Upper Baggot-street	-- Every kind of surgical and medical disease.	107 (40 Beds are unoccupied for want of funds.)	67	730	18,053	£. 773	s. 10	d. 2	£. 982	s. 17	d. 9	£. 1,210	s. 18	d. 9½	1,252 8 2½	Interest on Government stock, which was bequeathed - - - - - Subscriptions and donations - £. 647 15 - Charity sermons - - - - - 140 8 1 Balance on hand 31 Dec. 1852 - 6 1 -
8. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary.	The Coombe	-- Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.	31	Hospital closed on 30 January 1854, puerperal fever having become epidemic. Re-opened on 9 February.	524 10,964 (prescribed for.)	323 1,268	£. 713	s. 5	d. 6	£. 438	s. 5	d. 8	£. 583	s. 3	d. 9	870 8 4	Proceeds of a small legacy and interest on other securities - - - - - Subscriptions and donations - - - - - Grant from the corporation - - - - -

EXPENDITURE

, Dublin,

lordship, as
of Income,

n Reid,
Registrar.

Patients in
Hospital
at
Close of Year.

s. d.

2 4 77

7 1 77

18 6 81

17 9 69

8 7 92

13 8 92

- 6 88

5 4 78

7 10 74

11 4 72

14 - 74

15 5 73

5 11 73

nt. Stock; a moiety
e not placed in the

upon certain trusts.

Appendix, No. 9.

PAPERS delivered in by A. Power, Esq., 23 May 1854.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from DUBLIN HOSPITALS, as received from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

Patients Relieved in the year 1853.	Expenditure of Hospital in the Year ended 31 March			Amount of Income for Year ended 31 March 1853.	PARTICULARS OF INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1853.			GOVERNING BODY.		No. of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Extern at Hospital.	1851.	1852.		1853.	SOURCES OF INCOME.	Amounts.	TOTAL.	No. of Members.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
No record of numbers.	1,850 3 -	1,982 8 -	1,877 13 1	1,980 - -	Rent and interest on stock - - - - -	371 - -	- - -	21	-- Elected from the life governors who have paid 21 l., or annual subscriptions of 2 l. 2 s. Committee meet every month.	9 ⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾ 2 physicians; 6 surgeons; 1 apothecary. ⁽²⁾ 1,667 l. was the sum actually received up to 31 March 1853; but 276 l. 16 s. 10 d., half-year's grand jury grant, and 44 l. 1 s., half-year's Parliamentary grant, received a few days afterwards, and went to meet the expenses of the year.
No record, but estimated at 5,200.	4,439 8 11	4,484 16 1	4,679 15 8	4,760 2 8	Subscriptions and donations - £. 365 - -	368 - -	- - -	20	-- No qualification necessary to constitute a governor, elected by General Board.	9 ⁽²⁾	⁽²⁾ 2 physicians; 5 surgeons; 1 house surgeon; 1 apothecary.
None -	3,894 - 2	2,967 19 3	3,562 15 9	3,877 11 11	Fines, &c. - - - - -	553 - -	- - -	16	-- Election by ballot and payment of a subscription of 2 l. 2 s. per annum. A managing committee (three forming a quorum) meet every Thursday morning.	5 ⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾ 2 permanent physicians; 2 temporary ditto; 1 resident apothecary.
None -	1,902 11 7	1,735 10 2	1,562 5 2	1,350 - -	Grand Jury Grant - - - - -	688 - -	- - -	10	-- Appointment by the Lord Lieutenant. The control of the hospital devolves on them; they appoint all officers and servants, at salaries fixed by Government, except the extern surgeon, whom the Lord Lieutenant appoints.	2 ⁽⁴⁾	⁽⁴⁾ 1 physician; 1 surgeon. ⁽⁵⁾ The hospital is capable of containing 100 beds, if there were funds for their support. ⁽⁶⁾ The amount of presentments received in the year was 300 l., but this was for a year and a half.
None -	1,467 11 4	1,436 14 -	1,480 15 5	1,275 15 4	Government and Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	688 - -	- - -	25	-- A payment of 20 l. entitles the donor to become a governor for life, and 5 l. 5 s. a governor for a year. The governors meet monthly.	2 ⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾ 1 physician; 1 surgeon. ⁽⁶⁾ The hospital is capable of containing 100 beds, if there were funds for their support. ⁽⁷⁾ The amount of presentments received in the year was 300 l., but this was for a year and a half.
16,000	- - -	- - -	913 9 8 ½	866 12 11	Estates bequeathed to hospital - £. 1,975 10 1	- - -	- - -	-	-- A Board of Governors, appointed according to Act of Parliament, 23 Geo. 2.	-	-
18,053	773 10 2	982 17 9	1,210 18 9 ½	1,252 8 2 ½	Interest on stock - - - - -	410 6 7	- - -	-	-- Patron, Vice-patrons, and Board of Directors, and committee, who meet weekly.	-	The appointment of medical officer is vested in the physicians and surgeons, they being considered by the directors as best qualified to select from the candidates on any vacancy occurring. ⁽⁸⁾ 150 l. of this sum belonged to the corporation grant of preceding year, not having been paid before Christmas.
323 1,268	713 5 6	438 5 8	583 3 9	870 8 4	Donations - - - - -	45 5 -	- - -	21	-- Selected by managing committee from contributors of 10 l. 10 s., in the sum of 15 l. 15 s., in divided sums; collectors of 21 l., contributors of 1 l. 1 s. per annum, collectors of 2 l. 2 s. per annum.	11 ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾ 2 masters of hospital; 2 assistant masters; 3 consulting physicians; 3 consulting surgeons; 1 resident apothecary. ⁽¹⁰⁾ This sum includes 140 l., half of the presentment for 1852, paid 4 January 1853.
					Constabulary patients - - - - -	1,279 1 -	- - -				
					Government Grant - - - - -	1,324 6 -	- - -				
					Rents of houses - - - - -	150 - -	- - -				
					Interest on Government stock - - - - -	420 9 1	- - -				
					Grand Canal stock - - - - -	44 - 10	- - -				
					Two annuities - - - - -	614 9 11	- - -				
					Guardians of South Dublin Union - - - - -	314 17 -	- - -				
					Subscriptions and donations - - - - -	283 5 -	- - -				
					Casual payments - - - - -	5 - -	- - -				
					Reduced Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	2,660 - -	- - -				
					Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	1,350 - -	- - -				
					Interest on Government and Grand Canal stock, legacies, and rents - - - - -	564 8 5	- - -				
					Incidental receipts - - - - -	166 17 -	- - -				
					Grand jury presentments - - - - -	200 - -	- - -				
					Government Grant - - - - -	394 9 11	- - -				
					Rents - - - - -	284 17 -	- - -				
					Interest on securities - - - - -	274 16 1	- - -				
					Donations and subscriptions - - - - -	559 13 1	- - -				
					City presentments - - - - -	62 8 11	- - -				
					Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	200 - -	- - -				
					Interest on Government stock, which was bequeathed - - - - -	8 2 6	- - -				
					Subscriptions and donations - £. 647 15 7	647 15 7	- - -				
					Charity sermons - - - - -	140 8 10	- - -				
					Balance on hand 31 Dec. 1852 - - - - -	6 1 3 ½	- - -				
					Grant from city corporation - - - - -	794 5 8 ½	- - -				
					Proceeds of a small Legacy and interest on other securities - - - - -	30 13 -	- - -				
					Subscriptions and donations - - - - -	349 15 4	- - -				
					Grant from the corporation - - - - -	490 - -	- - -				

(continued)

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

Expenditure of Hospital in the Year ended 31 March			Amount of Income for Year ended 31 March 1853.	PARTICULARS OF INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1853.			GOVERNING BODY.		No. of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
1851.	1852.	1853.		SOURCES OF INCOME.	AMOUNTS.	TOTAL.	No. of Members.	HOW COMPOSED.		
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
1 March, 310 10 5	1 March, 329 8 10	1 March, 214 12 1	278 13 7	Interest of about 1,100l. - - - - - Voluntary contributions, about 100l. per annum - - - - - £. 102 14 6 Payments by patients, about - - - - - 50 10 8 ½ Balance in hand - - - - - 6 8 10 ½ Grant by the corporation - - - - -	20 10 6 150 14 1 89 - - -	- - - - - - 278 13 7	- - - - - - -	The managing committee.		
No Return -	1,456 18 3	Not made up	- - -	-- From Dun's estates; interest on bequests; donations and subscriptions; patients in pay wards; hospital pupils.	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	-- Governors, elected by the president and censors of the College of Physicians.		
No Return -	- - -	119 7 -	- - -	Fees paid by students (¹)	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	The medical staff of hospital	-- A large proportion of the practice of this Institution is conducted at patients' homes; of this class of cases, out-door deliveries, about 500 were attended during last year. (¹) Considerable aid had been formerly given by private charity and by public sermons; but this has, for some years, entirely fallen away.	
- - -	- - -	51 15 10	57 - -	Voluntary subscription - - - - -	57 - - -	57 - - -	- - -	A managing committee.		
11,179 5 8	11,406 3 9	12,462 13 8	12,126 6 8	Interest arising from bequests - - - - - Charge made upon counties from whence patients are received into the lunatic departments - £. 1,793 3 5 Casual receipts - - - - - 25 8 4 Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	136 5 10 1,818 11 9 10,171 9 1	- - - - - - 12,126 6 8	- - - - - - -	-- A governor, under the control of the Poor-law Commissioners.	-- As the expenditure of any distinct department of the institution cannot be ascertained, the present mode of keeping the accounts preventing it, the expenditure for the entire institution is given, which includes two lunatic departments, the Talbot Dispensary, and the Truss Establishment.	
830 18 9	878 9 8	975 10 7	928 15 9	Interest on stock and bonds - £. 553 16 7 Profit rents - - - - - 14 5 6 Donations and subscriptions - - - 102 17 - Casual receipts - - - - - 1 10 8 Poor-rate allowed - - - - - 1 5 1 Paying patients - - - - - 10 10 - Corporation Grant - - - - - Government Grant - - - - -	568 2 1 116 2 9 200 - - - 44 10 11	- - - - - - 928 15 9	- - - - - - -	-- The governors and guardians of the Charitable Infirmary in Jervis-street.		
1,750 - -	1,731 - -	(²) 1,943 2 4	2,787 13 7 For 1854, 1,933 l. only.	Interest on funded property - £. 242 12 4 Rents of houses - - - - - 359 19 6 Profits arising from the Rotunda Rooms and Gardens - - - 489 19 6 Subscriptions, donations, and bequests 1,015 2 3 Fees from female pupils and patients 80 - - - Parliamentary Grant - - - - -	1,092 11 4 1,095 2 3 600 - - -	- - - - - - (³) 2,787 13 7	- - - - - - -	-- The governors and guardians of the Lying-in Hospital.	(²) Three wards, containing 24 beds, are now closed, in consequence of the reduction of the Parliamentary Grant. (³) This does not include the expenditure connected with the Rotunda Rooms and Gardens, nor interest payable on debentures raised to complete the building of same. (⁴) This large amount owing to a considerable number of Governors having been made that year.	

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GOVERNING BODY.		No. of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
No. of members.	HOW COMPOSED.		
15.	16.	17.	
	The managing committee.		
	-- Governors, elected by the president and censors of the College of Physicians.		
	The medical staff of hospital		-- A large proportion of the practice of this Institution is conducted at patients' homes; of this class of cases, out-door deliveries, about 500 were attended during last year. (¹) Considerable aid had been formerly given by private charity and by public sermons; but this has, for some years, entirely fallen away.
	A managing committee.		
	-- A governor, under the control of the Poor-law Commissioners.		-- As the expenditure of any distinct department of the institution cannot be ascertained, the present mode of keeping the accounts preventing it, the expenditure for the entire institution is given, which includes two lunatic departments, the Talbot Dispensary, and the Truss Establishment.
	-- The governors and guardians of the Charitable Infirmity in Jervis-street.		
	-- The governors and guardians of the Lying-in Hospital.		(²) Three wards, containing 24 beds, are now closed, in consequence of the reduction of the Parliamentary Grant. (³) This does not include the expenditure connected with the Rotunda Rooms and Gardens, nor interest payable on debentures raised to complete the building of same. (⁴) This large amount owing to a considerable number of Governors having been made that year.

MENTARY

last Five Years printed.

INSTITUTION.	TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.		OBSERVATIONS.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
H DUBLIN	13,539	11 7	13,539	14 10	Estimated.
ry Hospitals, vi	(⁶)10,148	5 9	11,979	7 10 ½	Estimated. (⁶) There was a balance available besides this total income.
Fever Hospital					
Chronic Hospital	11,795	5 9	11,796	- 9 ½	Estimated.
urgical Hospital					
ensary and Tru	11,700	5 9	11,700	7 10	Estimated.
ment					
Departments	12,394	5 9	12,395	12 1	The income in the first and third columns appears to be actual. The expenditure was estimated.
in Hospital -	3,324	5 10	2,709	18 10	Actual income and expenditure.
	3,228	4 11	2,724	- 3	Actual income and expenditure.
	3,496	13 6	2,593	17 1	Actual income and expenditure.
	2,304	5 2	2,645	1 3	Estimated, except first column which is actual income.
	2,616	2	2,722	1 3	Estimated, except first column, which is actual income.

stry Hospitals, & columns are probably actual. The

Reduced by 10 per Cent. off some of the Hospitals.	Net Expenditure.
	£. s. d.
o reduction.	13,539 14 10
527 1 - ¼	11,979 7 10 ½
198 13 9	11,796 - 9 ½
27 14 4	11,700 7 10
24 19 -	12,395 12 1

xpenditure, except in the year 1851,

g-in Hospital - hose for 1853 and 1854 are as esti-
Gardens, &c., is included, and income
r both purposes for the years 1850 to
ot particularize them. The amounts

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS HAVING PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES upon which the PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS for the DUBLIN HOSPITALS have been Voted during the last Five Years, taken from the Annual Report of the Committee.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Year ended	INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.	OBSERVATIONS.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Year ended	Per cent of the total
		From Permanent Property, as Interest on Funded Property, Annuities, Rents, Bequests, &c.	From Subscriptions, Donations, Constabulary Payments, &c. &c.	Presentments.	Parliamentary Grants.	TOTAL.					
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
IN SOUTH DUBLIN UNION:											
Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.	31 March 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	700 - -	Estimated.			
	31 - 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	686 - -	Estimated.			
	31 - 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	600 - -	567 - -	Estimated.			
	31 - 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	600 - -	567 - -	Estimated.			
	31 - 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹) 600 - -	600 - -	Estimated.			
								(¹) Described as "Estimated for maintaining 36 beds, for fever patients, for one year, to 31st March 1834."			
Steevens's Hospital	31 March 1850	2,168 7 11	1,190 9 -	- - -	1,500 - -	4,858 16 11	4,863 8 7	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1851	1,737 17 4	1,500 3 8	- - -	1,350 - -	4,597 1 -	4,689 8 11	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1852	2,044 7 9	1,276 12 2	- - -	1,200 - -	4,520 19 11	4,484 16 1	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1853	1,710 6 6	1,030 - -	- - -	1,050 - -	3,790 6 6	4,158 - -	The amounts in the first two columns appear actual; but both income and expenditure are estimated.			
	31 - 1854	1,710 6 6	1,030 - -	- - -	945 - -	3,685 6 6	4,158 - -				
Cork-street Fever Hospital	31 March 1850	438 12 8	(²) 156 15 -	- - -	3,510 - -	4,114 7 8	4,132 1 1	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1851	398 2 5	(²) 304 6 3	- - -	3,328 - -	4,030 8 8	3,894 - 2	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1852	351 18 9	156 10 6	- - -	3,418 - -	3,921 9 3	(⁴) 2,967 19 3	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1853	393 - -	120 - -	- - -	2,660 - -	3,173 - -	3,553 - -	Income and expenditure estimated.			
	31 - 1854	533 5 10	120 - -	- - -	2,280 - -	2,933 5 10	3,149 16 11	Income and expenditure estimated.			
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	31 March 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,250 - -	2,250 - -	2,297 16 5	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	2,000 - -	1,902 11 7	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,750 - -	1,750 - -	2,019 9 2	Estimated.			
	31 - 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,761 9 2	Estimated.			
	31 - 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,350 - -	1,350 - -	1,261 9 2	Estimated.			
Hospital for Incurables	31 March 1850	554 19 8	120 14 -	(³) 244 9 11	(⁵) 500 - -	1,420 3 7	1,601 10 9	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1851	597 17 4	475 16 6	(³) 144 9 11	(⁵) 450 - -	1,668 3 9	1,467 11 4	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1852	609 2 -	190 6 -	(³) 344 9 11	(⁵) 400 - -	1,543 17 11	1,436 14 -	Actual income and expenditure.			
	31 - 1853	- - -	1,026 - -	- - -	350 - -	1,376 - -	1,995 - -	⁽⁵⁾ These items are included in the Estimates, under the head of Presentments, &c., &c., but the proposed Parliamentary Grants having been as stated, the amounts are here separated.			
	31 - 1854	- - -	900 - -	- - -	300 - -	1,200 - -	1,704 - -				
		The amounts not stated under the separate heads in the two last years' Estimates.									
<i>Note.</i> --In no case is the actual Income and Expenditure for the years 1853 and 1854 given.											
Meath Hospital	- - -	All the amounts given are estimated. In the years 1850, 1851, the Parliamentary Grants are not estimated.									
Steevens's Hospital	- - -	The amounts for the years 1850 to 1852 are the actual sums received and expended. The amounts for 1853 and 1854 are as in the printed Estimates; but those in the first two columns are probably actual.									
Cork-street Fever Hospital	- - -	The amounts for the years 1850 to 1852 are actual, and for 1853 and 1854 estimated. The amounts in the second column for the years 1850 and 1851, include small sums for legacies. Besides the total expenditure for 1852, the sum of 500 £. was invested in Government Stock.									
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	- - -	The only income appears to have been derived from Parliamentary Grants. For the years 1850 and 1851 the actual receipts and expenses are given. For 1852 to 1854 the amounts are as estimated.									
Hospital for Incurables	- - -	The actual income and expenditure are given for the years 1850 to 1852. The amounts for Presentments and Parliamentary Grants were combined in the printed statements; but assuming the Parliamentary Grants to be as given in the Estimates for the several years, the items have been separated to suit the headings of the columns. For the years 1853 and 1854 the Parliamentary Grants and Expenditure are estimated. The income from other sources has been combined in the Estimates, so that the sums cannot be separated and entered under the first three columns.									
IN NORTH DUBLIN UNION:											
House of Industry Hospitals, viz.;	31 March 1850										
Hardwicke Fever Hospital	31 - 1851										
Whitworth Chronic Hospital											
Richmond Surgical Hospital	31 - 1852										
Talbot Dispensary and Truss Establishment	31 - 1853										
Two Lunatic Departments	31 - 1854										
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital	31 March 1850										
	31 - 1851										
	31 - 1852										
	31 - 1853										
	31 - 1854										
House of Industry Hospitals, &c.	The amounts given gross estimated										
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital	31 March 1850										
	31 - 1851										
	31 - 1852										
	31 - 1853										
	31 - 1854										
		The Parliamentary Grants when there was a deficiency									
		The amounts for the years 1850 to 1852 are given as estimated.									

DUBLIN HOSPITALS HAVING PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS for the DUBLIN HOSPITALS have been Voted during the last Five Years, taken from the Annual Estimates laid before the House of Commons, and Printed.

EXPENDITURE.	OBSERVATIONS.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Year ended	I N C O M E.					EXPENDITURE.	OBSERVATIONS.
				From Permanent Property, as Interest on Funded Property, Annuities, Rents, Bequests, &c.	From Subscriptions, Donations, Constabulary Payments, &c. &c.	Presentments.	Parliamentary Grants.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
		IN NORTH DUBLIN UNION:								
		House of Industry Hospitals, viz.;	31 March 1850	136 5 0	- - -	1,310 5 10	12,093 - -	13,539 11 7	13,539 14 10	Estimated.
700 - -	Estimated.	Hardwicke Fever Hospital - Whitworth Chronic Hospital Richmond Surgical Hospital Talbot Dispensary and Truss Establishment - Two Lunatic Departments -	31 - 1851	136 5 0	- - -	1,512 - -	8,500 - -	(⁶)10,148 5 9	11,979 7 10 ½	Estimated. (⁶)There was a balance available besides this total income.
636 - -	Estimated.		31 - 1852	136 5 0	- - -	1,776 - -	9,883 - -	11,795 5 9	11,796 - 9 ½	Estimated.
567 - -	Estimated.		31 - 1853	136 5 0	- - -	1,776 - -	9,788 - -	11,700 5 9	11,700 7 10	Estimated.
567 - -	Estimated.		31 - 1854	136 5 9	- - -	1,968 - -	10,290 - -	12,394 5 9	12,395 12 1	The income in the first and third columns appears to be actual. The expenditure was estimated.
4,863 8 7	Actual income and expenditure.		Rotunda Lying-in Hospital -	31 March 1850	758 4 -	1,766 1 10	- - -	800 - -	3,324 5 10	2,709 18 10
4,689 8 11	Actual income and expenditure.		31 - 1851	489 10 3	2,038 5 8	- - -	700 - -	3,228 4 11	2,724 - 3	Actual income and expenditure.
4,484 16 1	Actual income and expenditure.		31 - 1852	563 17 1	2,332 16 5	- - -	600 - -	3,496 13 6	2,593 17 1	Actual income and expenditure.
4,158 - -	The amounts in the first two columns appear actual; but both income and expenditure are estimated.		31 - 1853	750 5 2	954 - -	- - -	600 - -	2,304 5 2	2,645 1 3	Estimated, except first column which is actual income.
4,158 - -			31 - 1854	791 1 2	1,225 - -	- - -	600 - -	2,616 2	2,722 1 3	Estimated, except first column, which is actual income.
4,132 1 1	Actual income and expenditure. (²) This amount includes a small sum for legacies.	House of Industry Hospitals, &c. -	The amounts given for the five years are estimated; but those in the first and third columns are probably actual. The gross estimated expenditure has been reduced, as follows:							
3,894 - 2	Actual income and expenditure. (³) This amount includes a small sum for legacies.		YEARS ENDED		Gross Expenditure.	Reduced by 10 per Cent. off some of the Hospitals.	Net Expenditure.			
(¹) 2,967 19 3	Actual income and expenditure. (⁴) In addition to this amount, there was invested in Government Stock the sum of 500 l.				£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
3,553 - -	Income and expenditure estimated.		31 March 1850	- - -	13,539 14 10	No reduction.	13,539 14 10			
3,149 15 11	Income and expenditure estimated.		31 - 1851	- - -	12,506 8 10 ½	527 1 - ¼	11,979 7 10 ½			
2,297 16 5	Actual income and expenditure.		31 - 1852	- - -	11,994 14 6 ½	198 13 9	11,796 - 9 ½			
1,902 11 7	Actual income and expenditure.		31 - 1853	- - -	11,728 2 2	27 14 4	11,700 7 10			
2,010 9 2	Estimated.		31 - 1854	- - -	12,420 11 1	24 19 -	12,395 12 1			
1,761 9 2	Estimated.		The Parliamentary Grant has amounted to within a few shillings of the net expenditure, except in the year 1851, when there was a balance available.							
1,261 9 2	Estimated.	Rotunda Lying-in Hospital -	The amounts for the years 1850 to 1852 give the actual income and expenditure; those for 1853 and 1854 are as estimated. In the "Expenditure" column the total cost attendant upon Rotunda and Gardens, &c., is included, and income from the same is given in the columns under "Income." The actual amounts for both purposes for the years 1850 to 1852 are given at the foot; but the estimated sums for the following years do not particularize them. The amounts given for 1853 and 1854 in first column appear to be actual.							
1,691 19 9	Actual income and expenditure.									
1,467 11 4	Actual income and expenditure.									
1,436 14 -	Actual income and expenditure.									
1,995 - -	(⁵) These items are included in the Estimates, under the head of Presentments, &c., &c., but the proposed Parliamentary Grants having been as stated, the amounts are here separated.									
1,704 - -										

Appendix, No. 10.

PAPERS delivered in by Colonel La Touche, 15 May 1854.

INCOME OF FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN, for Four Years, ending 31 March 1853.

Y E A R.	FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.										TOTAL REVENUE of HOSPITAL.		
	Revenue from Parliamentary Grant.	Interest on Stock, Rents, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Legacies and Donations.	Annuities.	Potents from Poor-house.	TOTAL from Private Sources.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1850 (a)	3,519	306 9 10	89 16	65	44 1 10	-	595 7 8	4,114	7	8	3,800	-	-
1851 (a)	3,328	371 3 3	*21	42 13 6	36 10 5	231 1 6	702 8 8	4,030	8	8	3,420	-	-
1852 (a)	3,413	318 4 11	119 3	5	44 1 10	21 19 6	508 9 3	3,921	9	3	3,413	-	-
1853 (a)	2,660	615 9 1	121 3	160	44 - 10	314 17 -	1,255 9 11	3,915	9	11	2,660	-	-

* No subscriptions save that of De la Touche & Co. were paid this year.

Charite Matheux, Registrar.

EXPENDITURE OF FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN, for Four Years, ending 31 March 1853.

Y E A R.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture, Bedding, &c.	Repairs of Buildings.	Rent.	Premium on Insurance.	Fuel and Light.	Soap, Soda, and Starch.	Stationery, Printing, &c.	Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.	Incidental Disbursements.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE of HOSPITAL.
													£.
1851	1,402 13 9	49 1 10	249 16 8	65 4 1	164 8 4	73 6 4	10 11 6	223 5 6	71 7 1	32 18 4	1,375 16 6	88 7 9	3,806 17 8
1851	1,182 5 7	138 2 1	167 17 4	109 5 -	335 10 4	65 3 4	10 11 6	348 6 2	72 6 11	34 8 3	1,895 18 10	34 4 10	3,894 - 2
1852	848 19 2	*336 3 6	170 10 11	84 8 11	211 17 6	72 13 4	10 11 6	244 1 8	51 13 7	21 3 -	986 4 2	29 3 -	2,967 19 3
1853	1,087 7 2	235 3 11	*261 18 9	*190 19 1	207 14 4	76 17 2	10 11 6	235 16 3	59 17 6	34 17 2	928 8 2	34 4 9	3,562 15 9

* Fresh supply.

† Double supply of wine. Two years' consumption came into this account by accident in April 1852 and March 1853.

‡ To renew stock.

§ New reduced establishment.

Charite Matheux, Registrar.

RETURN of FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK STREET, DUBLIN, for Ten Years, ending 31 March 1853.

Y E A R.	FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.										Total Revenue of Hospital.	Total Expense of Hospital.	Total Number of Patients Admitted.	Total Number of Patients Discharged.	Total Number of Patients Died.	Monthly Aggregate.	Average Number of Days of each Patient.	Average of Expenses of each Patient.	Average Number of Deaths.
	Revenue from Parliamentary Grant.	Revenue from Stock, Rents, &c.	Revenue from Annual Subscription.	Revenue from Legacies and Donations.	Revenue from Annual Subscriptions.	Revenue from Annuities.	Revenue from Poor-house Patients.	Revenue from Private Sources and Poor-house Payments.	£.	s.									
1844	3,000	508 2 2	137 13 6	70	16 3 -	-	731 18 8	3,781 18 8	4,176 7 11	2,520	2,200	213	55-315	21 1/2	1 13 -	11 1/2			
1845	3,000	428 14 8	125 10 6	120	*209 19 10	-	884 5 -	3,884 5 -	4,354 16 -	2,803	2,651	223	63-054	22	1 10 4	12 1/2			
1846	3,500	492 10 7	125 13 6	20	15 13 4	-	654 3 5	4,164 3 5	4,475 16 2	2,954	2,654	260	69-279	23 1/2	1 10 3 1/2	11 1/2			
1847	6,005	407 2 9	125 9 6	49 6 0	41 - 10	-	715 19 7	6,415 17 4	4,555	3,845	435	99-870	21 1/2	1 8 2	10				
1848	8,847 16 4	459 15 -	110 3 6	331 11 -	16 8 -	870 18 10	1,794 16 4	10,642 12 8	11,010 8 8	5,875	5,743	429	138-740	23 1/2	1 17 6	14 1/2			
1849	4,497 - 9	451 7 9	98 9 6	20 -	44 1 10	-	613 19 1	4,694 2 0	2,472	2,310	198	54-307	22	1 18 -	12 1/2				
1850 (a)	3,519 -	396 9 10	89 16 -	65 -	44 1 10	-	505 7 8	3,800 17 8	2,977	2,706	248	64-974	19	1 5 7	12				
1851 (a)	3,328 -	371 3 3	21 -	42 13 6	36 10 5	231 1 6	702 8 8	4,030 8 8	3,504 - 2	2,006	114	39-007	18 1/2	1 17 2	19				
1852 (a)	3,413 -	318 4 11	119 3 -	5 -	44 1 10	21 19 6	508 9 3	3,921 9 3	2,967 19 3	2,133	1,933	137	36-071	17 1/2	1 7 10	15			
1853 (a)	2,660 -	615 9 1	121 3 -	160 -	44 - 10	314 17 -	1,255 9 11	3,915 9 11	3,562 15 9	2,554	2,250	161	42-051	18 1/2	1 7 8 1/2	15			

* A large payment from Burrough's annuity, seven years' arrears, 1844.

† Epidemic.

‡ Including expenses of building sheds, 875*l.*, additional beds and bedding, &c.

§ This diminution of income is the falling off of Grand Canal from 200*l.* to 67*l.*

|| A more energetic collector.

(a) EXPLANATORY of Irregular Diminution of Parliamentary Grants.

Parliamentary Grant on reduced scale for year ending 31st March	£.	s.	d.
1850	3,800	-	-
1851	3,420	-	-
1852	3,040	-	-
1853	2,660	-	-
Total	12,920	-	-

Discharged cured or relieved	£.	s.	d.
1850	154,788	-	-
1851	11,804	-	-
1852	81	-	-
1853	1,2920	-	-
Total	166,673	-	-

Drawn on account Grant ending 31st March	£.	s.	d.
1850	3,510	-	-
1851	3,428	-	-
1852	3,413	-	-
1853	2,660	-	-
Total	12,920	-	-

Average of Deaths 1 in 14 1/2 nearly.

Charite Matheux, Registrar.

Appendix, No. 11.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. Robert Blake M^cVittie, 15 May 1854.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Dr. STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL, 1841 to 1854.

—	Parliamentary Grant.	Bequests.	Derived from Estates.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Constabulary.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Patients.
	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1841	1,500	- - -	2,589 14 6	26 11 4	- - -	440 14 10	4,557 - 8	4,766 16 3	1,298
1842	1,500	- - -	2,605 18 -	88 13 -	- - -	435 13 4	4,630 4 4	4,585 14 11	1,610
1843	1,500	- - -	2,428 2 5	60 15 -	- - -	435 13 5	4,424 10 10	4,380 13 3	1,763
1844	1,500	- - -	2,604 9 -	17 6 1	308 9 2	435 13 4	4,865 17 7	4,923 10 10	2,027
1845	1,500	500 *	2,561 4 5	52 - -	403 3 4	328 17 5	5,345 5 2	5,041 12 7	2,138
1846	1,500	- - -	2,701 7 2	59 - -	457 7 6	406 13 10	5,124 8 6	4,949 17 9	2,203
1847	1,500	- - -	2,425 17 9	62 12 6	671 3 2	402 2 8	5,061 16 1	5,171 10 11	2,580
1848	1,500	- - -	2,698 7 10	40 5 -	1,122 19 -	402 2 7	5,763 14 5	5,779 18 3	2,838
1849	1,500	- - -	2,443 17 8	30 - -	952 - -	402 2 9	5,328 - 5	5,377 3 2	2,568
1850	1,500	- - -	2,562 2 6	35 - -	1,155 9 -	366 7 11	5,618 19 5	5,601 6 4	2,486
1851	1,350	250 *	2,288 3 4	35 10 -	1,223 13 8	437 17 4	5,585 4 4	5,665 18 8	2,142
1852	1,200	- - -	2,183 17 1	55 8 -	1,220 17 4	410 13 3	5,070 15 8	5,042 18 8	2,316
1853	1,050	- - -	2,542 7 10	45 5 -	1,279 1 -	410 6 7	5,327 - 5	5,246 13 5	2,725
1854	945	- - -	2,574 2 2	49 9 10	1,470 19 10	404 6 10	5,443 18 8	5,522 3 -	2,369
	£. 19,545	750	35,209 11 8	657 15 9	10,265 3 -	5,719 6 1	72,146 16 6	72,055 18 -	-

* These two Sums were invested in $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Government Stock, the Interest only being applied to the purposes of the Charity.

NUMBER of PERSONS Admitted into and Discharged from Dr. Stevens's Hospital, during each Year from 1842 to 1854.

—	Number at close of each Year.	Admitted during Year.				Discharged during Year.						TOTALS.
		Civilians.	Constabulary.	Venercal.	TOTAL.	Incurable.	Relieved.	Irregularity.	Cured.	Died.	Inmates at close of each Year.	
1842	155	1,283	- -	172	1,610	23	492	16	836	52	191	1,610
1843	191	1,383	- -	189	1,763	29	419	5	1,062	57	191	1,763
1844	191	1,382	283	171	2,027	19	490	4	1,253	57	204	2,027
1845	204	1,254	512	168	2,138	20	385	18	1,447	78	190	2,138
1846	190	1,116	724	173	2,203	20	355	13	1,580	68	167	2,203
1847	167	1,161	1,061	191	2,580	8	332	7	1,990	76	167	2,580
1848	167	1,582	924	165	2,838	8	222	14	2,266	92	236	2,838
1849	236	1,189	975	168	2,568	11	318	21	1,959	95	164	2,568
1850	164	1,452	696	174	2,486	16	348	36	1,819	100	167	2,486
1851	167	1,014	792	169	2,142	5	392	25	1,474	71	175	2,142
1852	175	1,169	822	150	2,316	10	405	36	1,608	69	188	2,316
1853	188	1,430	987	120	2,725	28	387	54	1,964	81	211	2,725
1854	211	1,183	873	102	2,369	8	492	37	1,549	61	222	2,369

Average cost of a Venercal Bed, £. 26 14 s. 8 d.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. 12.

THE Substance of "Some Reasons in favour of continuing the Government Grants to the City of Dublin Hospitals." Published by the Honourable John P. Vereker, and referred to in the evidence of Dr. Stokes and other witnesses. Appendix, No. 12.

In 1842 a Commission was appointed, consisting of Messrs. George Alexander Hamilton, David Charles La Touche, and John Barlow, to "make inquiry in regard to the grants from the public funds to certain institutions, and for certain purposes in the city of Dublin, and to report how far, in their opinion, valid grounds then existed for the continuance of those grants, with or without modification."*

Accompanying the warrant was an explanatory letter from Mr. Lucas, the under-secretary, in which the following passage occurs, suggestive of one of the questions to be considered and reported upon by the Commission :

"His Excellency (says Mr. Lucas) sees charities partially, mainly, and in some instances, he understands, entirely supported by public grants; while no such support is given to similar institutions in other parts of the empire. When these grants were originally made, peculiar circumstances may have operated, and no doubt did, to justify them here, which circumstances did not apply elsewhere. His Excellency is desirous to satisfy himself to what extent circumstances will now justify the continuance of those grants, with or without modification. For not only as a public duty is he called upon to satisfy himself upon this point, but it is alike due to the institutions themselves; for there can be no question but that public grants, injudiciously bestowed, have a tendency to check private benevolence."—*Report of 1842, page 3.*

This matter was thus put prominently forward, as one upon which the opinion of the Commission was required, in order to guide the Government.

The Commission took a vast amount of evidence, all of which was published in the Report of 1842, and presented to Parliament by the present Lord Lieutenant, at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Although the Commission recommended some changes in the management of the institutions, it reported decidedly in favour of the grants being maintained; thus expressly answering the suggestions contained in the above passage of Mr. Lucas's letter, and enforcing very many cogent reasons why they ought to be continued. And so the matter remained till a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in the year 1847-8, to report upon miscellaneous expenditure generally.

It will be observed that the Dublin Hospital grants came before this last Committee indirectly as a collateral question, and not primarily, as it did before the Commission of 1842.

This Committee (of 1847-8) examined but one witness, Mr. G. Mathews,—whose real name was Chisholm,—a person whom subsequent events have proved to have been utterly devoid of principle and unworthy of credit; and whose swindling transactions with the public grants, on a scale of almost incredible magnitude, have formed the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry.

The Committee of 1847-8, on the uncorroborated evidence of this man, reported as follows:—

"IRISH CHARITIES.

"Each of the charitable institutions of which these votes are the subject, were carefully inquired into by the Select Committee on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in 1829; and subsequently, according to the recommendation of that Committee, the Irish government have instituted various inquiries into them; upon which opinions information has been laid before the House, in papers 389, 337, session 1842; and 447, 1845.

"Your Committee call the attention of the House to the letter from the Under-secretary of State, written by direction of the Lord Lieutenant in 1842, wherein his Excellency says:—

[Here follows the passage above quoted.]

"The

* See the warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, dated 5 February 1842, in the Parliamentary Report on Charitable Institutions (Dublin), 1842.

"The Commissioners appointed by this letter recommend the continuance of all these grants, and it does not appear, after the receipt of their Reports, that any steps have been taken to diminish these votes.

"The Commissioners, however, appear to have paid little attention to the fact stated in his Excellency's letter, that no such support is given to similar institutions in other parts of the empire; while the only reason from which a different rule might be raised in favour of Ireland has long since ceased; namely, that a clause was introduced into the Act of Union, by which the Parliament of the United Kingdom was bound to provide that a sum, not less than the sum granted by the Parliament of Ireland during the six years previously, for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and for maintaining institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied for a period of 20 years to such local purposes in Ireland.

"The conditions so entered into at the Union," say the Commissioners, "were greatly exceeded by the liberality of the Imperial Parliament, not only during 20 years after the Union, but for many years subsequently; and as frequent inquiry and discussion have taken place on the subject, we feel bound to believe that those grants were sustained on the ground of expediency and necessity." The table of figures given by them shows an annual average expenditure of nearly double that given at the Union, for 40 years after it. Your Committee recommend a progressive diminution in these votes, with a view to their final cessation, having due regard to the peculiar circumstances of each individual case.*

The foregoing is a fair statement of all the facts that led to the progressive diminution of our grants; and no unprejudiced mind will refuse to admit, that great interests have seldom been placed in jeopardy on such frivolous pretences. But as this adverse report has imposed upon the citizens of Dublin the necessity of proving a case before the Select Committee, it will be necessary to consider some of the reasons that may be most effectually urged.

The grants to the Dublin hospitals, if not of imperial, are at least of national interest. However important local causes (such as the apprehended increase of local taxation, &c.) may be to Dublin, such reasons would have but little weight with the Select Committee of the House of Commons. That the grants to the Dublin hospitals are not merely local grants, may be placed on two grounds:—

1st. That Dublin is the metropolis of Ireland, possessing all the disadvantages that result from a dense and fluctuating population, collected from all parts of the island, as well as from portions of England, for the transaction of public and private business; without possessing, as a counterpoise, any of the advantages that flow from the residence of the wealthy. That Dublin is emphatically the metropolis of the poor, not of the rich. And the vast increase that has taken place in its population, almost altogether among the lower classes, should also be remembered, as well as the calamities produced by the late famine, from which the country has not yet recovered. Nor should it be forgotten that Dublin is not only the metropolis of Ireland, but is now the centre of the entire railway system of the island, and of all the great interests, social, mercantile, and commercial, connected with them.

2ndly. The absolute necessity of having a first-rate school of medicine in Ireland should have great weight; more particularly when it will be remembered, that the Dublin School of Medicine is, perhaps, the only Irish institution that has really flourished, and by which Ireland is known abroad. And there are few well acquainted with Dublin, who are not aware that foreign physicians from all parts of the continent visit Ireland in order to perfect themselves in their medical education; particularly as regards fever, which, from its unfortunate prevalence here, cannot be studied elsewhere with similar advantage.

A little attention paid to the system of practical instruction pursued in our city hospitals will satisfy any unprejudiced person of its excellence; and, at the same time, of the impossibility of pursuing such a course of instruction in workhouse infirmaries, or in any other institution in which medical instruction is not one of the primary objects. The course of instruction is shortly this:—To each advanced pupil in an hospital class is given the charge of one or more patients, to whom he must direct his closest attention. He must make daily reports of the varying symptoms. He must learn to distinguish the disease, and determine the condition of every organ. He must suggest treatment, and is made responsible that nothing is omitted which has been directed for the patient. The physician attends at the appointed hour of visit, and acts as his director, teacher, and consultant. Thus is communicated that kind of knowledge which cannot be obtained by the most extensive reading, or by any amount of lectures. He thus becomes familiar with disease as nature presents it; contagion loses its terrors for him; for he has acquired the courage which is ever gained by familiarity with danger and by acting under a sense of duty. That wholesome confidence which is based on experience is given to him; and he leaves the hospital not only a practical physician and surgeon, but, having learned the pleasure of original investigation, he has the desire as well as the power of advancing his science.

But even if it were possible to introduce this admirable system of instruction into workhouse infirmaries, there is still an insurmountable obstacle as regards medical education.

For

* See Report on Miscellaneous Expenditure, 1847-8, page xxxv. The evidence of Mr. Mathews may be useful to the Committee, and is printed in an Appendix. It will show the frivolous nature of the evidence upon which the Committee of 1847-8 acted.

For no student could get credit for his attendances, nor would the certificate from a workhouse infirmary be accepted in any college in Ireland or England or Europe as a qualification. It is evident that in this respect we must not permit ourselves to be swayed even by imperial prejudices: for we must be bound by tribunals, the majority of which it is not in the power of English laws to control.

In England no workhouse is made a school for clinical instruction; although a sum of about 82,500 *l.* is annually voted out of the Consolidated Fund to pay the medical officers of the English workhouses. For the inconveniences that would follow would be very great, particularly when we remember that, in the case of epidemic or contagious diseases, a prompt separation of the sick from those as yet unaffected is of great importance towards checking the propagation of the malady. But the means of effecting the separation will no longer exist in the City of Dublin, if those hospitals be suppressed, and thus the danger to the community at large, from the spread of malignant fever and other contagious diseases, will be greatly augmented.

And, again, the variety of cases which is so valuable in a general hospital cannot be found in a poorhouse; where the very circumstance of the patients having been so long before compelled to live by rule, while it predisposes them to disease, gives to their ailments a common character. Nor let it be forgotten that Ireland pays her quota of this annual sum of 82,500 *l.*, voted to defray the salaries of the medical officers of the English Poor-law Unions; and that the grant to our hospitals is less than the proportion we contribute to these English medical charities.

It is well known that a large number of people from the provinces come up to Dublin, on purpose to obtain medical and surgical aid; and that persons having no local connexion with Dublin ordinarily form a large per-centage of those admitted to our hospitals; that Dublin charity, in a word, extends over and benefits the provinces.

Most of the London hospitals were endowed by grants of forfeited lands; but this was not the case in Ireland. On the contrary, when a large proportion of the county of Londonderry was forfeited, it was granted to the London companies, who now derive large revenues from those lands; out of which we may assume they subscribe liberally for the support of the charitable institutions of London;* whereas the only hospital in Ireland so endowed was the Leper Hospital in Waterford, which has no grant of any kind, and is for that reason specially excluded from the Counties' Infirmaries Act. The Government grants stood in the same relation to our hospitals as the grants of forfeited lands did to those of London, and should have an equal permanence.

But Dublin has another claim. Under the Poor-law Removal Act, the poor who seek relief in the English workhouses may be at once forwarded to our metropolis, irrespective of their place of birth; and as these people seldom seek relief in the English unions, unless when invalidated, they generally arrive in Dublin in a condition peculiarly obnoxious to the contracting of disease.

The adversaries of our hospital grants assert that Dublin has made no proper exertions to maintain her charitable institutions; and that the tendency of Government grants is to discourage private endowments. But those who make these statements must be ignorant of the fact, that there are upwards of 200 charitable and educational institutions in this city, supported altogether by private contributions. Of Dublin it may safely be said, that she expends more upon these charitable objects, in proportion to the wealth of her inhabitants, than any other city in the empire. Take these hospitals, and see how they are supported. Of the city hospitals, the Jervis-street, Mercer's, City of Dublin, Coombe, St. Vincent's, St. Mark's, Whitworth (Drumcondra), and Sir Patrick Dun's, in addition to those of the North and South Union, are wholly supported by the citizens of Dublin.

The Lying-in Hospital, Steevens's, the Meath Hospital, the Cork-street Fever Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables, are supported partly by Government grants, and partly by contributions.

And the Lock and Hardwicke Hospitals are the only ones wholly supported by Government grants.

To show that Government grants do not check private endowments, the Cork-street Hospital should be mentioned. It was opened in 1804, and for its erection the whole of the necessary funds, a sum amounting to 8,864 *l.*, with the exception of 300 *l.* subscribed by the Lord Lieutenant and 200 *l.* by the Chief Secretary, were subscribed among the citizens; and the Jervis-street Hospital and St. Vincent's might also be cited as examples.

Should some consider it practicable to amalgamate our city hospitals with the workhouses, they should bear in mind the great social disadvantages that would flow from connecting too closely together the gratuitous supply of medical aid to the sick, and eleemosynary relief; more particularly in this country, where recent famine has already rendered too indistinct the clear lines of demarcation that should separate the industrious man, bearing up against a temporary reverse of fortune, from the habitual and degraded pauper.

In bearing out this view the statistics from the city prisons are most important, and could be corroborated by the evidence of many intimately conversant with the subject. By these it

will

* Two of the largest hospitals in London are chiefly supported from the proceeds of Royal endowments: one, Bartholomew's, has an income of 32,000 *l.* a year, 17,000 *l.* of which arise from the rents of the royally endowed estate. Another, Guy's, has an annual income of between 25,000 *l.* and 30,000 *l.*, arising chiefly from estates purchased by the valuable bequests of Guy and Hunt, in the counties of Essex, Hereford, and Lincoln.—*The Charities of London*, by S. Low, 1850.

Appendix, No. 12. will appear that the number of committals in 1849 was greater than in 1853; and yet that in 1853 the gross number of patients in the prison infirmaries amounted to 2,266, against 669 in 1849; thus showing an enormous increase of prisoners in want of medical and surgical aid, with an actual diminution of prisoners generally.

Coupled with this is another report from the city prisons, in which the names of upwards of 20 prisoners are given, who admitted they had committed crime for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the prison infirmaries, having previously applied for admission to different other hospitals, and been refused.

But there is a school of economists which maintains that all grants are prejudicial; yet a public grant carries with it many economic advantages. It comes from the general taxation of the country, and falls upon all equally; whereas subscriptions only fall upon the benevolent, and deprive them of funds which in all probability would in any case be expended on works of charity. A Government grant increases public confidence in an institution, and makes people more willing to subscribe, as they know the hospital may be compelled at any time to present Parliament with a proper return, &c. A Government grant is a public sanction of an institution, and a guarantee for its proper supervision.

It also increases private benevolence in another way. Suppose a case:—The expense of a patient in the Lying-in Hospital is on an average 1*l.*, or the interest on about 30*l.* Now we may easily suppose a case in which a lady in the higher classes would willingly give that sum as a pious offering to the Lying-in Hospital so as to secure medical relief to one patient annually for ever, if she were satisfied that it would be so applied; in other words, if the ordinary expenses of the establishment were supplied from public sources, so that every additional pound would certainly afford relief to one additional patient.

A public grant also gives the idea of permanence to an institution, and encourages donations and bequests.

In this country, unfortunately, religious differences run so high, that persons generally prefer subscribing to educational establishments rather than to hospitals; and should the Government grants be withdrawn, and with it, of course, Government control, there would be some danger that political or polemical animosities might be introduced into institutions where relief to the sick should be the only end and object. The absence of any such feeling hitherto in the endowed hospitals should make the Government very careful how they interfere with the existing state of things which has worked so admirably.

But some of the most important institutions can never be supported otherwise than by Government grants; this remark applies particularly to Lock Hospitals. Few except professional gentlemen are sufficiently acquainted with the details to feel an interest in the hospital; and different opinions are entertained, particularly by the most charitable, as to the propriety of at all maintaining them. Few people care to support an hospital to which they never expect to recommend a patient; and it is obvious that much inconvenience would result from the publicity which would be necessary to secure general sympathy. Society shrinks from sustaining such an institution, and it becomes an imperial duty to support it.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the great social evils that flow from not offering an asylum to patients labouring under these diseases, and the still greater evils resulting from receiving them into general hospitals.

In general hospitals they contaminate the other patients, in workhouse infirmaries they would become the ready agents for leading others into immorality and crime; and in either they would degrade, in its social position, the establishment into which they were habitually admitted.

Great disadvantages have resulted in this country from the prevalent want of confidence that unfortunately exists in the stability of the law; and we should be careful not to increase that feeling by withdrawing grants to which Ireland has now almost a prescriptive title; and upon the faith of the permanence of which large bequests and donations have been made at various times to the existing institutions.

Should it be objected that the great expenses incidental to the war in which we are now engaged call for retrenchments in these quarters, the cheerfulness Ireland has shown to bear her fair share of the burden may be stated in reply; as well as the fact that the effective strength of Her Majesty's armies is principally due to the willingness with which Irishmen have come forward to fill the ranks.

Lastly, let us bear in mind that it is always easy to pull down and destroy institutions that have been the slow growth of years, and which intensely engage the sympathies of the people; but that a dangerous wound is thus too often inflicted, which it may be impossible to heal.

LETTER

LETTER from Dr. P. Bevan to E. Grogan, Esq., M.P.

Appendix, No. 12.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

Mercer's Hospital, Dublin,
13 March 1854.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Board of Governors of Mercer's Hospital to transmit to you, for the information of your Committee, the enclosed statistics, as furnished to the Poor Law Commissioners, and beg to add, that should it seem to you advisable, after the perusal of this statement, that any person should represent the hospital before your Committee, the governors, on your reply to that effect, will furnish you with the name of a person capable of affording every necessary information.

1st. Name of hospital?—Mercer's; founded in 1734.

2d. Class of cases treated therein?—Accidents; acute and chronic surgical cases; acute and chronic medical cases. *N.B.*—Accidents and cases of emergency are admitted at all hours without recommendation.

3d. Number of beds occupied on 1st of February 1854?—36. *N.B.*—This is not a criterion of the average number of patients in the house, as the last day of each month is dismissal day. The number of patients admitted into the hospital for the year 1853 was 586; besides 16,000 treated as externs.

4th. Number of beds available in hospital?—60.

5th. Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1854?—£. 913 9*s.* 8½*a.*

6th. From what source the hospital derives its revenues?—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on securities	-	-	274 16 1
Rents	-	-	284 17 -
City presentments	-	-	200 - -
Parliamentary grant	-	-	44 10 11
Donations and subscriptions	-	-	62 8 11
			£. 866 12 11

7th. Name of governing body?—A Board of Governors appointed according to Act of Parliament (23 Geo. II.)

Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Phil. Bevan.*

LETTER from J. Osborne, Esq.

Dublin, 26 Harcourt-street,
16 March 1854.

Dear Sir,
I HAVE had the honour of receiving yours of the 14th inst., and beg leave to state that, having laid it before the medical officers of Mercer's Hospital, I have been authorised by them, in addition to the statistical details already furnished by the Board of Governors, through Dr. Bevan, to lay before you the following statements in reply to your queries:—

1st. The numbers of patients admitted?—

	Intern Patients.	Including Accidents.	Extern Patients.
In 1850 - -	564	234	15,135
„ 1851 - -	580	275	15,000
„ 1852 - -	539	231	18,000
„ 1853 - -	671	301	18,075
	2,354	1,041	66,210
	Average of last four years of intern patients } 588	Average of last four years of accidents received as interns } 260	Average of last four years of externs } 16,552

0.40.

x x 4

With

Appendix, No. 12. With respect to the applications for admission or rejected applications, no registry of such have been kept.

Number of beds, 60.

The places from whence the intern patients came were as follows :—

	From City of Dublin.	Country Parts of Ireland.	England and Scotland.	Foreign Parts, chiefly Greece.
In 1850 - - -	486	61	15	2
„ 1851 - - -	510	54	12	4
„ 1852 - - -	460	59	14	6
„ 1853 - - -	571	73	17	9

The number of the pupils of the hospital is as follows, and I have been requested to forward the enclosed list of their names :—

Number of Pupils of Mercer's Hospital.

Session of 1850-1 - - -	79 pupils.
„ 1851-2 - - -	84 „
„ 1852-3 - - -	90 „
„ 1853-4 - - -	96 „

Income of the Hospital.

	£.	s.	d.
Interests on funds, &c. - - -	274	16	1
Rents - - -	284	17	-
City presentments - - -	200	-	-
Received from Consolidated Fund - - -	44	10	11
	804	4	-
Average annual subscriptions and donations - - -	62	-	-
	£.866	4	-

The account of the expenditure has been already furnished, and it, along with the above account of income, may be taken as an average of both taken *communibus annis*, the one being accommodated to meet the other.

The funded property and rentals are the donations, subscriptions, and bequests of benevolent individuals in former years.

I remain, &c.
(signed) Jonathan Osborne.

RETURN

CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS admitted into the CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL, Dublin, for the Ten Years from 1844 to 1853 inclusive, and of the Public and Private Revenues of the Hospital.

YEAR.	Patients admitted from City of Dublin.	Patients from Ireland generally.	Patients from England.	Patients, Foreigners.	Total Number of Patients admitted.	Number of Beds the Hospital contains.	Revenue derived from Parliamentary Grant.	Local Tax by Presentment.	Revenue from Private Sources.			Total Revenue of Hospital.	OBSERVATIONS.
									From Capital.	From Annual Subscription, &c.	Total from Private Sources.		
1844	200	254	3	1	548	52	None	300	-	808 13 11	808 13 11	1,108 13 11	The internal accommodation of this Hospital has been doubled since 1851, in consequence of the demands made upon it.
1845	205	270	0	-	550	52	200	8 2 0	809 5 0	817 8 -	1,017 8 -		
1846	230	208	16	4	554	52	200	10 5 -	981 8 4	997 13 4	1,107 13 4		
1847	252	248	2	-	502	52	400	10 5 -	765 10 2	781 15 2	1,181 15 2		
1848	210	235	0	3	403	52	400	10 5 -	658 3 -	674 8 -	1,074 8 -		
1849	287	208	0	-	504	52	400	-	516 13 2	516 13 2	916 13 2		
1850	255	240	3	2	500	52	350	49 4 -	402 10 -	452 3 10	802 3 10		
1851	250	238	4	1	502	100	382 3 -	10 0 11	504 10 5	521 - 4	903 3 4		
1852	353	247	2	-	602	100	150 -	24 7 0	550 8 2	560 15 8	730 15 8		
1853	405	308	4	1	808	100	450 -	8 2 0	788 4 5	790 0 11	1,246 0 11		
Average	290 1/6	255 1/6	0 1/6	1 1/6	553 1/6	60	-	323 4 3 1/2	685 3 7 1/2	700 13 10	1,023 18 1 1/2		

This Hospital has also two large Dispensaries attached. The one General, the other Special, for Ophthalmic Diseases, relieving between them a vast number of persons. 18,000 were prescribed for last year alone.

Jolliffe Tyghell, Surgeon,
City of Dublin Hospital.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS admitted into the COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Dublin, for the Ten Years from 1844 to 1853 inclusive, and of the Public and Private Revenues of the Hospital.

This Return does not comprise the Extern or the Dispensary branches of the Institution, both of which are most efficient; through the former branch many hundred patients being annually attended at their own homes, and through the latter many thousands being relieved in each year. Neither does it refer to the Hospital as a school for instruction in practical midwifery, a very large number of our future surgeons learning that branch of their profession solely through this Hospital.

YEAR.	Patients admitted from City of Dublin.	Patients from Ireland generally.	Patients from England.	Patients, Foreigners.	Total Number of Patients admitted.	Number of Beds* of the Hospital contains.	Revenue derived from Parliamentary Grant.	Local Tax by Presentation.	Revenue from Private Sources.			Total Revenue of Hospital.	OBSERVATIONS.
									From Capital and Rents†	From Annual Subscription, &c.	Total from Private Sources.		
1844	324	50	—	—	374	31	None	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1845	433	71	1	—	505	31	—	154 10 6	20 3 1	204 — 1	233 3 2	387 10 8	
1846	437	68	5	—	510	31	—	108 3 —	68 4 1	233 2 4	301 0 5	400 0 5	
1847	445	69	1	—	515	31	—	200 — —	(*) 70 0 5	185 14 —	256 3 5	450 3 5	(*) The Governors were compelled to sell 100 l. worth Government Stock this year to meet their liabilities.
1848	425	42	2	—	469	31	—	200 — —	30 10 2	340 12 3	380 8 5	580 8 5	
1849	501	52	—	—	553	31	—	250 — —	74 0 1	189 3 0	263 12 7	513 12 7	
1850	401	28	—	—	429	31	—	256 — —	40 0 2	243 13 9	283 10 11	530 10 11	(*) The Presentments made this year comprised the last made by the Grand Jury of 1850 l. on the subscriptions up to 15 October 1850, and the first by the Town Council of 817. — s. 4 d. on the subscriptions from that date to the 31st December following, a period of only two months.
1851	471	30	—	—	501	31	—	270 — —	57 13 0	368 5 10	415 10 7	685 10 7	
AVERAGE	451	40	1	—	501	31	—	(*) 231 — 4	53 11 4	313 1 0	366 12 10	507 13 2	(*) The period for which the rents were bequeathed by Mrs. Boyle lapsed this year.

* The number of beds above stated are exclusive of nurses' beds, and others appropriated for private uses.

† The rents of houses alluded to were bequeathed to the Hospital for a certain number of years by the late Mrs. Margaret Boyle.

Note.—The Hospital had many difficulties to encounter in its early existence, and sums of money have been consequently expended from year to year in making improvements. It is now in a tolerably perfect and efficient condition.

John Ringland, M.D., Sub-Treasurer.
Smith's Carpenter, Registrar.

JERVIS-STREET HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS admitted into the JERVIS-STREET HOSPITAL, Dublin, for the Ten Years from 1844 to 1853 inclusive, and of the Public and Private Revenues of the Hospital.

YEAR.	Patients admitted from City of Dublin.	Patients from Ireland generally.	Patients from England.	Patients, Foreigners.	Total Number of Patients admitted.	Number of Beds of the Hospital contains.	Revenue derived from Parliamentary Grant.	Local Tax by Presentation.	Revenue from Private Sources.			Total Revenue of Hospital.	OBSERVATIONS.
									From Capital.	From Annual Subscription, &c.	Total from Private Sources.		
1844	304	167	12	1	484	80	£. 50 per annum late currency, under a special Act of Parliament, subject to reductions, and amounts to about £. 45.	£. 200 annually.	About £. 650 annually.	£. 105	£. 10	About £. 900 annually.	(*) This grant is annually given. (*) This sum is now paid by the Corporation; formerly by the City Grand Jury. (*) This income is derived from money in the public funds, and invested in private securities in the names of trustees. (*) The amount of subscriptions and donations fluctuates. (*) This is a small annual profit-rent derived from houses in the City. (*) This income varies from 950 l. to 900 l. annually. N.B.—The expense of the staff of the hospital, that is, the amount of salaries, wages, coal and gas, furniture, rent, repairs, incidental expenses, and sundries, is 5367. 11 s. 11 d. The expense of provisions and medicines both for internal and external patients, 4397. 19 s. 4 d.
1845	349	179	11	—	539	"							
1846	413	170	17	—	600	"							
1847	428	157	12	5	602	"							
1848	399	138	15	3	555	"							
1849	390	118	3	3	520	"							
1850	424	122	8	3	557	"							
1851	474	100	11	0	585	"							
1852	555	121	0	11	700	"							
1853	507	153	13	10	773	"							
Average	440	143	11	4	600	—							

In addition to the above, there is a large daily Dispensary attached to the Hospital, in which about 1,000 poor extern patients are prescribed for monthly, and receive medicine gratis.

J. Moore Neely, M.D.

Appendix, No. 13.

Appendix, No. 13. A RETURN of the Number of Appointments of SURGEONS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in the NAVY, for the Years 1851, 1852, 1853, showing the Country of Birth of each Person, and the Medical College in which he was Educated and Graduated.

YEAR 1851.

Number.	Country of Birth.	Where Educated.	Where Graduated.
1	Ireland	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh degree, M.D.
1	Ireland	Glasgow University	Glasgow degree, M.D.; Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	Trinity College, Dublin	Dublin diploma.
1	England	St. Thomas's Hospital	London diploma.
1	England	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	London diploma.
1	England	University College, London	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Mercer's and Jervis-street Hospitals, and Peter-street School, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	Scotland	Royal Infirmary and University of Edinburgh.	Edinburgh degree; Edinburgh diploma.
1	England	University College, London	London diploma.
1	France	St. Bartholomew's	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Glasgow University	Glasgow degree, M.D.; London diploma.
1	Ireland	Mercer's Hospital and College of Surgeons, Dublin.	Dublin degree, M.A.; St. Andrew's degree, M.D.; Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	Meath Hospital and University of Dublin.	Dublin diploma; Dublin degree, B.A.
1	Ireland	Mercer's Hospital and Park-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Meath Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	England	St. George's Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh degree, M.D.; Edinburgh diploma.
1	Ireland	Steevens' Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Richmond Hospital and University of Dublin.	Dublin degrees, B.A. and M.D.; London diploma.
1	Scotland	Royal Infirmary and University of Edinburgh.	Edinburgh degree, M.D.; Edinburgh diploma.
1	England	London Hospital	Edinburgh certificate of qualification.
1	Ireland	Jervis-street Hospital and Dublin School of Medicine.	London diploma.
1	England	St. George's Hospital, London, and Liverpool Infirmary.	London diploma.
1	Scotland	Aberdeen Hospital and Marischal College.	Edinburgh diploma.
1	Ireland	Charing-cross Hospital and Hunterian School.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Steevens' Hospital and Park-street School, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	England	St. Bartholomew's, London	London diploma.
1	England	University College, London	London diploma.
28	TOTAL admitted in 1851.		

YEAR 1852.

Appendix, No. 13-

Number.	Country of Birth.	Where Educated.	Where Graduated.
1	Scotland	Royal Hospital and Medical School, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh diploma.
1	Wales	Guy's Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Jervis-street and Meath Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	London certificate.
1	Ireland	Jervis-street Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	Jervis-street Hospital and Cecilia-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	England	University College Hospital	London diploma.
1	England	London Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Royal Hospital and University of Glasgow.	Edinburgh diploma; Glasgow degree.
1	England	Middlesex Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Royal Infirmary and University, Glasgow.	Glasgow diploma.
1	Chili	St. George's Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Mercer's Hospital and Peter-street School.	London diploma.
1	Jamaica	Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Marischal College.	London diploma; Aber- deen degree, M.D.
1	England	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and University.	Edinburgh diploma.
1	England	St. George's Hospital, London	London diploma.
1	Scotland	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and University.	Edinburgh diploma; Edinburgh degree, M.D.
1	Scotland	King's College Hospital, London	London diploma.
1	Scotland	Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Marischal College.	Edinburgh diploma; Aberdeen degree, M.A.
1	England	London Hospital	Edinburgh certificate of qualification.
1	England	St. Bartholomew's, London	London diploma.
1	England	Middlesex Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Meath Hospital and Cecilia-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	St. Vincent's and Mercer's Hospital, Peter-street School, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	Scotland	Mercer's Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	England	Mercer's Hospital and Peter-street school, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Glasgow Royal Infirmary and University.	Edinburgh diploma; Glasgow degree, M.D.
26	TOTAL admitted in 1852.		

YEAR 1853.

Number.	Country of Birth.	Where Educated.	Where Graduated.
1	England	London Hospital	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Cork and Jervis-street Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Meath Hospital and College of Surgeons, Dublin.	Dublin diploma.
1	England	University College Hospital, London	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Westminster Hospital	London diploma.
1	England	London Hospital	London diploma.
1	England	University College, London	London diploma.
1	Ireland	Jervis-street and Meath Hospital, and Cecilia School, Dublin.	Dublin degree; Edin- burgh certificate of qualification.

Appendix, No. 13.

Number.	Country of Birth.	Where Educated.			Where Graduated.
		1851.	1852.	1853.	
1	England	-	Queen's Hospital and College, Birmingham.		London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Richmond Hospital and Carmichael School, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Richmond Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin.		Dublin diploma; Trinity College degree, B.A.
1	Ireland	-	Mercer's Hospital and Dublin School of Medicine.		Edinburgh diploma.
1	Ireland	-	St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, and Cork School of Medicine.		London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Meath Hospital, Dublin School of Medicine.		Dublin diploma.
1	Scotland	-	Royal Infirmary and King's College, Aberdeen.		Aberdeen degree, M.B.; Edinburgh diploma.
1	Gibraltar	-	Mercer's, Jervis-street, and Meath Hospitals, and Cecilia-street School, Dublin.		London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Richmond Hospital and Carmichael School, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Anderson's University.		St. Andrew's degree; Glasgow diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Mercer's Hospital and Peter-street School, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Richmond Hospital and Carmichael School, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	England	-	Guy's Hospital, London		London diploma.
1	Scotland	-	Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Andersonian University.		Glasgow diploma.
1	England	-	City of Dublin Hospital and College of Surgeons, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	England	-	Hull School of Medicine		London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Mercer's Hospital and Dublin School of Medicine.		Dublin diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Cork School of Medicine and Queen's College.		Dublin degree; London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Jervis-street Hospital and Cecilia-street School, Dublin.		Edinburgh diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Mercer's and Richmond Hospitals, and Carmichael School of Medicine, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	England	-	St. George's Hospital		London diploma.
1	Ireland	-	Steevens' Hospital and Park-street and Peter-street Schools, Dublin.		Dublin diploma.
1	England	-	St. Vincent's Hospital, Trinity College, Dublin.		Certificate from Trinity College, Dublin, and degrees of B.A. and M.D.
1	Ireland	-	North and South Hospitals, and Queen's College, Cork.		Edinburgh diploma.

32 TOTAL admitted in 1853.

SUMMARY.

	Country of Birth.			Where Educated.			Where Graduated.		
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.
England and Wales -	9	10	10	11	10	8	16	16	11
Scotland -	3	5	2	7	8	4	5	8	8
Ireland -	15	9	19	10	8	20	7	2	13
Elsewhere -	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	28	26	32	28	26	32	28	26	32

W. Burnett, Director-General.

Appendix, No. 14.

RETURN of the NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS of SURGEONS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the ARMY for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, showing the Country of Birth of each Person, and the Medical College in which he was Educated and Graduated.

YEAR 1851.

NAME.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WHERE EDUCATED.	DEGREE.	DIPLOMA.
Carroll, J.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Fitzgibbon, R. E.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Wodsworth, D. C.	England	London		London.
Mackesy, W. P. P.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Murray, W. S.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.
Armstrong, W.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Peacocke, G.	Ireland	Dublin	Aberdeen	London.
Carey, T.	Jamaica	London		London.
Flood, C. F.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Balfour, H. M.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Fraser, A. H.	Scotland	Glasgow		Glasgow.
Gains, G. E.	England	London		London.
Warden, W.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
O'Leary, J. F.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Wyer, G. G.	Cape of Good Hope	London		Edinburgh.
Atkinson, T. J.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Moffatt, J. E.	Ireland	Dublin and Glasgow		Dublin.
Hassard, H. B.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Bradshaw, R.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Hendley, J.	England	London		London.
Woodroffe, C. W.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Wildbore, F.	England	- not known.		
Jacob, J. J. E.	Ireland	Dublin and Edinburgh		Dublin and Edinburgh.
Hoffman, J.	Ireland	Dublin and Glasgow	Glasgow	London.
Tydd, B.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Brakyn, H. C.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Ingham, W. J.	Scotland	Dublin		Dublin.
Reid, T. B.	Scotland	Aberdeen		Edinburgh.
Holton, F.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin.
Knox, F. W.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Wyatt, J.	England	London		London.
Leet, J. K.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
George, O. W.	England	Dublin and London		London.
Laing, J. Mc. G.	Scotland	Aberdeen and Edinburgh		Aberdeen.
Mackenzie, L.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Davys, J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Herron, J. S.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Crichton, R. O.	Scotland	Edinburgh and Glasgow	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Thomson, W. A.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.
Hoile, D. O.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Munro, W. S. J. H.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	London.
Buckle, R. T.	England	London and Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Miller, C. M. M.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Ligertwood, T.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	London.
Moore, S.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Cogan, F.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
McDermott, P.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin.
Jameson, J. I.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Wilkin, J. H.	England	London		London.
Gordon, T. O'K.	Ireland	Cork and Dublin		London.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

YEAR 1852.

NAME.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WHERE EDUCATED.	DEGREE.	DIPLOMA.
Bell, A.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Smith, D. S.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Campbell, J.	Scotland	Glasgow	Glasgow	Edinburgh.
Nash, T. L.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Bone, T. G.	Barbadoes	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Robertson, A.	Scotland	Edinburgh and Paris	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Boyd, W.	Scotland	Aberdeen		Edinburgh.
Brien, E. A.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Franklyn, H. B.	England	London and Paris		London.
Clarke, W. G.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Armstrong, J. S.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Harvey, T.	Ireland	Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris.		Edinburgh.
Cunningham, J. P.	Ireland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Fitzgerald, T. G.	London	London		London.
O'Nial, J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Akers, E.	England	Manchester		London.
Rennie, D. R.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Roosemalecocq, J. S.	Ceylon	Calcutta and London		London.
Rutherford, C. C.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Brady, T. C.	Ireland	Glasgow		London.
Chartris, J. S.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Jacob, A. E.	Ireland	Dublin and Edinburgh	Dublin	Dublin and Edinburgh.
Tidmas, W.	England	London		London.
Skues, E. W.	Scotland	Aberdeen		Edinburgh.
Lane, B.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Greer, A. J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Fox, T. W.	England	Dublin		London.
Griffith, G. J. W.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Grier, A.	Scotland	Glasgow	Glasgow	Edinburgh.
Orr, W. J. A.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Hill, G. P. T.	England	Dublin	Dublin	London.
Gibson, S.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Whylock, W. S.	England	London		London.
Boate, H. C.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Howatson, W. C.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Meane, J.	England	London		London.
Birnie, T. K.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Lamonth, J.	New South Wales	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Bartley, A. F.	Canada	Dublin		Dublin.

YEAR 1853.

NAME.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WHERE EDUCATED.	DEGREE.	DIPLOMA.
Scott, J. J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Smith, O.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Partridge, T.	England	Manchester and Paris		Edinburgh.
Brown, W.	Burmah	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Mackinnon, W. A.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Mosse, C. B.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	London.
Renwick, W.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
O'Neill, E. D. R.	Ireland	Cork		London.
Speedy, R.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Elkington, A. G.	England	Dublin		Dublin.
Harris, W. W.	Ireland	Cork		London.
Abbott, C. T.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	London.

YEAR 1853—continued.

NAME.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	WHERE EDUCATED.	DEGREE.	DIPLOMA.
Armstrong, W. B.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Ferguson, R.	Ireland	Dublin		Glasgow.
Bell, J. N.	Scotland	Edinburgh and Aberdeen		Edinburgh.
Ferguson, J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Snell, W.	Scotland	Dublin		London.
Harding, W. T.	West Indies	Dublin		Dublin.
Read, C. C.	England	London		London.
Shiell, C. A.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Wallis, W. B.	Dublin	Dublin		Dublin.
Biddle, J. M.	England	London		London.
Polson, H.	Scotland	Aberdeen		Edinburgh.
Lawlor, D. W.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Porter, J. H.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Ross, A. C.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.
Ogilvy, J.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.
Turner, A. F.	East Indies	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Stewart, W.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	Edinburgh.
Skues, W. M.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.
Davidson, P.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Sinclair, J.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Fitzgerald, F. L.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Sinclair, W.	West Indies	Edinburgh and Glasgow		Edinburgh.
Hanbury, J. A.	Ireland	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin.
Andrew, R. F.	Ireland	Dublin		Glasgow.
Campbell, A. A.	East Indies	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
White, W. A.	Scotland	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Edinburgh.
Fraser, W. P.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Tobin, J. R.	England	London		London.
Fraser, D. A. C.	Scotland	Edinburgh		Edinburgh.
Atkinson, H. J. G.	Ireland	Dublin		London.
Young, J. E.	Ireland	Dublin	Glasgow	Dublin.
Moore, F. W.	Canada	Dublin		London.
Whitty, T. R.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Divorty, P.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen.
Firth, W. M.	England	London		London.
Clarke, J.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Ovens, J. C.	Ireland	Dublin		Dublin.
Ross, J. H.	Scotland	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Edinburgh.

Andrew Smith,

Director General Army and Ordnance Medical Departments.

12 June 1854.

RETURNS of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on, the HOSPITALS, &c. in Dublin, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853 respectively.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on Dr. Steevens' Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.		Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	From the Public.	From Medical Attendants of Institution.						
Dr. Steevens'	July 1783 -	£. s. d.	1805	£. s. d.	1851	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	July 1783 -	045 - -		55 10 -	1852	250 - -	12,035 8 0	417 17 4	2,298 3 4	nil	5,265 4 4
	July 1783 -	1,080 5 2		55 8 -	1853	nil - -	13,100 0 0	410 0 5	2,183 17 1	nil	5,070 15 8
	July 1783 -	1,101 0 11		45 5 -	1853	nil - -	13,100 0 0	410 0 7	2,542 7 10	nil	5,827 - 5

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.		Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	-	33	2,142	-	-	8,588	The Table Expenditure gives the exact amounts disbursed for support of the hospital, exclusive of head-rents, rent-charges, &c.
1852	1,071 2 0	4,680 8 11	-	30	2,316	50	250	15,750	
1853	1,080 5 2	4,484 16 1	-	31	2,275	-	-	15,683	

TO INCOME:		BY EXPENDITURE:	
From Estates	£. s. d.	For Provisions and Apparatus	£. s. d.
Parliament	2,010 8 0	Medicines	1,880 4 0
Constabulary	945 - -	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils	725 11 10
Donations and Subscriptions	1,470 10 10	Repairs of Buildings, &c.	392 - 8
Interest on Stock	40 0 10	Premium on Insurance	9 2 0
	404 0 10	Fuel and Light	292 10 -
		Soup, Soda, &c.	20 3 -
TOTAL INCOME	4,880 5 3		

R. B. McVittie, Accountant.

continued from above.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on Mercer's Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.		Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	From the Public.	From Medical Attendants of Institution.						
Mercer's Hospital, incorporated by Charter.	1724	£. s. d.	1851	£. s. d.	1851	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1724	44 10 11	1852	11 10 -	1852	7,794 18 7	253 0 9	198 17 1	200 - -	200 - -	921 6 3
	1724	44 10 11	1853	28 16 11	1853	- - -	253 0 7	284 17 -	300 - -	300 - -	966 12 11
	1724	44 10 11	1853	4 - - -	1853	- - -	253 0 4	241 9 4	150 - -	150 - -	874 - 1

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.		Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	-	62	580	-	-	15,000	Part of roof resaluted and battis erected. (*) 1854: 05 winter. (*) 1854: 85 summer. N.B.—The same pupil frequently enters for both the summer and winter class each year.
1852	797 10 5	1,100 18 2	-	60	530	-	-	18,000	
1853	810 0 8 1/2	1,100 18 2	-	63	671	-	-	18,075	

continued from above.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and Pupils in Attendance on the Hospital for Incurables, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.	
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.	Years.	From the Public.							From Medical Attendants of Institution.
Hospital for Incurables	1740	500 - -	1810	500 - -	1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. - - - - - -	£. s. d. 475 10 0 100 0 - 100 17 -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 475 0 3 484 11 8 450 10 8	£. s. d. 85 13 1 88 14 - 100 17 0	£. s. d. 100 - - 300 - - 300 - -	£. s. d. 1,608 3 0 1,643 17 11 1,425 15 4	

continued below.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.			If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	On Staff.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. 1,232 10 5 1,200 19 11	£. s. d. 214 14 11 213 15 - 213 15 0	£. s. d. 1,407 11 4 1,430 14 - 1,480 15 5	No - -	None - -	Average 74	74	20	100	None - -	The 31 March is the termination of our financial year; the foregoing is calculated up to that period in each year.

continued from above.

DUBLIN LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and Pupils in Attendance on the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.	
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.	Years.	From the Public.							From Medical Attendants of Institution.
The Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying in Women in the City of Dublin.	1857	600 - -	1803	3,148 - -	1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. 75 - - 515 - - 185 - -	£. s. d. 841 10 8 500 2 3 153 - 4	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 203 5 10 242 13 4 240 10 1	£. s. d. 360 11 3 350 10 0 355 18 3	£. s. d. none - - none - - none - -	£. s. d. 2,705 2 5 2,678 10 3 2,139 3 2	

continued below.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.			If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	On Staff.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. 900 4 10 1,024 18 4	£. s. d. 515 5 3 473 4 1	£. s. d. 1,809 17 4 1,050 10 2	Yes; in addition to two courses of lectures annually.	{ Male - 84 Female - 17 101	2,908	103	24	127	Average 2,000	The difference between the details of Income and Expenditure, and the totals of same, arises from the receipts and expenditure of the Rotunda Rooms and Gardens, &c. for which there are no headings given. The net profits from these sources are included in the total receipts, after deducting the expenses of the Rotunda establishment, the debenture interest, and lighting of Rotunda-square with gas, which items do not form any part of the expenditure of the hospital, as such.

continued from above.

ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the Income, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.	
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.	Years.	From the Public.							From Medical Attendants of Institution.
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.	1745; revived in 1844	-	-	-	1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. 104 - - 114 13 6 102 14 6	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. - - - 1,095 17 3 - - -	£. s. d. 29 19 6 29 19 6 29 19 6	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 95 5 6 111 - - 115 - -	£. s. d. 373 7 1 424 17 8 1 304 13 7	
I N C O M E.													
Years.	On Patients.	On Staff.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-Door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.			
1851	207 0 4	£. s. d. 49 1 1	£. s. d. 310 10 5	£. s. d. 310 10 5	Not by licensing bodies, but received by curators, such as Army, &c.	16	97	-	-	-	2,509	This institution is partially self-supporting; about 50 £. a year being paid by the patients. Except the resident assistant and the cupper, none of the medical attendants receive salaries.	
1852	296 8 10	33 - -	329 8 10	329 8 10		27	97	4	29	-	2,926		
1853	109 10 1	44 16 -	214 12 1	214 12 1		21	104	-	-	-	2,453		

13 March 1854.

W. R. Wilde.

WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the Income, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.	
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.	Years.	From the Public.							From Medical Attendants of Institution.
Westmoreland Lock	-	£. s. d. 1,215 - -	£. s. d. 1792	£. s. d. 8,000 13 4	1851 1852 1853	£. s. d. 1,750 - - 1,500 - - 1,350 - -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,750 - - 1,500 - - 1,351 - -	
I N C O M E.													
Years.	On Patients.	On Staff.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-Door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.	
			On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.			
1851	1,204 2 11	£. s. d. 000 - 11	£. s. d. 1,873 3 10	£. s. d. 1,873 3 10	-	-	985	-	-	-	-	* In consequence of the reduction of the Grant since 1849, the beds have been reduced from 130 to 40. But the hospital can admit accommodation for 250 patients, if put into an efficient state of repair.	
1852	1,071 18 7	001 3 -	1,073 1 7	1,073 1 7	No pupils	-	1,027	40*	00 Beds.*	250*	nil.		
1853	000 5 0	578 0 10	1,577 12 4	1,577 12 4	-	-	801	-	-	-	-		

J. Webb, Registrar and Accountant.

0.40.

4 2 2 4

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on the County Dublin Infirmary and Meath Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

continued below.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Years.	Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on County Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.		From the Public.	From Medical Attendants of Institution.						
Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary.	1707	£. s. d. 000 - -	1820	£. s. d. 830 2 10	1851	£. s. d. 270 10 -	£. s. d. 221 0 0	£. s. d. 103 10 2	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 221 0 0	£. s. d. 553 10 10	£. s. d. 1,550 11 0	
			In 1826, temporary fever sheds opened, but in 1828 the present fever department received Government Grant.	In 1848.	1852	285 0 -	Each of the medical attendants gave 20 guineas; besides having expended large sums in rebuilding the Lecture-room and building the Dispensary; they also collectively give 100 <i>l.</i> per annum.	93 - 8	0,814 11 3	221 0 0	- - -	553 10 10	1,702 2 0
					1853	233 - -		140 3 7	- - -	221 0 0	160 - -	553 10 10	1,943 10 0

continued from above.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. s. d. 1,384 2 8	£. s. d. 1,848 1 -	- - -	101	1,270	- - -	- - -	- - -	About 28,000	
1852	1,281 10 8	1,700 10 0	Yes - - -	87	1,225	100	None - - -	- - -	28,000	
1853	1,358 9 0	1,874 14 1	- - -	94	1,250	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return kept. About average of 80 per day.	

0.40.

HARDWICKE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Vide Return for WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

CORK STREET HOUSE OF RECOVERY AND FEVER HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on the Cork Street House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

continued below.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Years.	Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.		From the Public.	From Medical Attendants of Institution.						
Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork-street, Dublin.	14 May 1804	£. s. d. 2,280 - -	- - 1802 and 1803 (c).	£. s. d. 8,847 10 4 (b)	1851	£. s. d. 21 - -	£. s. d. 70 3 11	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 13,788 4 1 (c)	£. s. d. 301 12 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 4,030 8 8 (d)	
					1852	119 3 -	40 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
					1853	121 3 -	253 2 8	- - -	- - -	420 0 1	150 - -	- - -	3,921 0 3 (d)

continued from above.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. s. d. 2,634 1 -	£. s. d. 3,804 - 2	- none - -	- none - -	2,008 (e)	300	420 (f)	- none.		
1852	2,304 7 4	3,467 10 3	- none - -	- none - -	2,183 (e)					
1853	2,330 13 6	3,662 15 0	- none - -	- none - -	2,354 (e)					

(a) Parliament granted 1,054*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* towards the erection of the hospital in the years 1802 and 1803. (b) This grant was for the year 1847-48, and includes extra m^l in consequence of the epidemic then prevailing. (c) This is the amount of vested property for the year ending 31 March 1853, and is comprised in the following items:—Grand Canal Stock - - - - - £. 3,000 - - Government 3 1/4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - 10,188 4 1 £. 13,788 4 1

(d) This includes receipts of money from the Dublin Union, for treatment, &c. of patients received on their account, and other receipts of small amount. (e) These are the number of patients admitted for the respective years. (f) This merely includes permanent accommodation. In the year 1847-48, this institution afforded accommodation on that emergency to upwards of 600 patients, through medium of tents pitched on the grounds of the hospital within its boundary walls.

Charles Mathews, Registrar.

3 A

RICHMOND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—(Vide Return for WIRTWORTH HOSPITAL.)

Y E A R.	Number of Pupils paying Fees.		Number of Pupils entered on Signature Book.		Amount of Fees.		Sum Expended on Museum.		General Expenses for Advertising, Printing, &c. &c.		Amount received by Surgeons.	
	When first Granted.	When first Granted.	When first Granted.	When first Granted.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1842	-	54	-	-	427	3 -	163	11 3	15	7 10	30	-
1843	-	66	-	-	410	17 -	183	2 -	12	15 6	33	-
1844	-	112	-	-	593	8 -	100	2 5	0	13 0	59	-
1845	-	108	-	-	728	8 0	72	11 8	14	0 0	80	-
1846	-	109	-	-	605	11 -	04	1 3	20	12 10	04	-
1847	-	80	-	-	625	14 -	85	12 -	14	1 6	60	-
1848	-	91	-	-	681	10 -	73	3 7	14	19 -	70	-
1849	-	105	-	-	647	18 -	84	2 6	98	14 7	00	-
1850	-	110	-	-	709	0 7	00	2 10	85	10 -	70	-
1851	-	135	-	-	693	-	02	18 10	02	2 2	64	-
1852	-	114	-	-	815	10 0	00	10 3	37	16 -	80	-
1853	-	151	-	-	875	5 0	79	15 0	40	17 4	85	-

N. B.—The above Amounts of Fees received in each Year severally consist of Arrears due, of Fees paid in full, and of Instalments of Fees for the Attendance commenced.

A small Balance is always reserved for current Museum Expenses. The last Balance, reserved on the 31st of December 1853, was 19 l. 1 s. 9 d.

Dublin, 6 June 1854.

Edmund Hutton,

Senior Surgeon of the Richmond, Wiltworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

N A M E of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.			Years.	Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Land or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.		From the Public.	From Medical Pupils of Institution.						
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.	24 June 1808	nil	-	nil	1851	£. 61 10 -	£. 48 10 0	£. nil -	£. 0,115 18 4 } 3 1/4 per Cent. Stock.	£. 231 5 3	£. 770 - -	£. nil -	£. 1,105 1 9
					1852	£. 57 0 -	£. 53 11 -	£. nil -		£. 231 5 2	£. 1,250 - -	£. nil -	£. 1,007 - 8
					1853	£. 57 12 -	£. 48 0 -	£. nil -		£. 229 10 -	£. 950 - -	£. nil -	£. 1,984 15 9

continued below.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.			Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	On Staff.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Beds Supported by Present Income, want of Funds.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from being rendered available.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. 808 4 4	£. 370 0 3	£. 1,220 14 7	00	40	100	- no externs.	
1852	£. 1,121 10 8	£. 368 8 5	£. 1,484 10 1					
1853	£. 1,217 5 2	£. 380 4 4	£. 1,000 9 0					

continued from above.

WHITWORTH CHRONIC HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on the Whitworth Chronic Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

I N C O M E.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.		Annual Subscriptions.		Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When First Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.	Years.						
House of Industry, comprising—											
1. The Richmond Street Hospital.	1811	£. s. d. — — —	In 1777	£. s. d. — — —	1851	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 50 17 8	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 1,405 0 1
2. Whitworth Chronic Hospital.	1817	£. s. d. 10,500 — —	For year ended 31st March 1854	£. s. d. — — —	1852	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 4,240 0 —	£. s. d. 307 2 4	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 8,644 7 8
3. Fitzwicks Fever Hospital.	1803	£. s. d. — — —	For year ended 31st March 1854	£. s. d. — — —	1853	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 136 5 10	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 12,148 10 4
4. Two Lamentic Departments.											
5. The Talbot Dispensary.											
6. The Truss Establishment.											

continued below

EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.

Years.	On Patients.		On Staff.		Total Expenditure.	If Attendance of Pupils Part of Client Curricula.	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being recovered available.		
1851	£. s. d. 9,816 13 0	£. s. d. 1,862 19 2	£. s. d. 1,356 10 5	£. s. d. 11,702 14 3	£. s. d. 11,702 13 8	— The course of instruction is by lectures and bedside instruction on the various cases, medical and surgical, treated in these hospitals.	145	110	10	120	— There is no provision for the treatment of out-door patients.	
1852	£. s. d. 10,050 3 1	£. s. d. 1,856 1 8	£. s. d. 1,350 10 5	£. s. d. 12,402 13 8	£. s. d. 12,402 13 8	—	131	82	—	82		
1853	£. s. d. 11,402 14 3	£. s. d. 1,856 1 8	£. s. d. 1,350 10 5	£. s. d. 12,402 13 8	£. s. d. 12,402 13 8	—	100	82	—	144		

continued from above.

Note.—Under the head "Total Income from all Sources," is included the issues from Parliamentary Grant made by the Treasury; amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Dublin from whence Lanes are transferred to the departments of the House of Industry; interest on legacies (invested property); an item of 21 L. 12 s. 8 d., as sent received from the Treasurer of the County of Dublin for a portion of ground, which sum is included in "Rent and Tax" paid by this Institution; and casual receipts, which comprise "Provisions" (bread, meat, milk, &c.), "Groceries" (tea, sugar, brandy, &c.), "Contingencies" (freight, sweeping, cleaning, &c.), "Furniture" (bedsteads, spoons, tinware, plates, knives, &c.), "Repairs" (carpenters, bricklayers, and plumbers' work, also timber, paints, repairs of furniture, &c.), "Salary" (Maintenance of Paupers), "Clothing" (Lunatics, &c.), "Rent and Tax," "Books," (rent of patients who died in the Hospital, whose remains were not claimed by their friends nor sent to the schools of anatomy), "Soap and Candles," "Clothing" (Surgical Instruments and Printing and Stationery), "Lamp Oil," "Mental Officers," "Medical Officers," "Trusses," "Bridging," "Salaries," "Pensions." As all the departments participate in the expenditure under the foregoing heads, no distinct amount can be placed to the charge of any division of the Institution; neither could the cost of a patient in any of the Hospitals, &c., be ascertained, from the present form in which the accounts are kept (which has been that in use for many years). Should a more comprehensive and specific form be adopted, it would require more hands than are already employed in the discharge of this duty.

Henry H. Stewart, M. D., Governor.

House of Industry, Dublin,
7 June 1854.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PUPILS in Attendance on the Coombe Lying-in Hospital for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

I N C O M E.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	Government Grants.		Annual Subscriptions.	Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income therefrom.	Income from Landed or House Property.	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament.	Total Gross Income from all Sources.
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	When first Granted.							
Coombe Lying-in Hospital.	1850									
		£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 170 9 3	£. s. d. 130 12 3 (£) 16 14 3	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. (c) 24 7 0	£. s. d. (e) 12 9 7	£. s. d. (b) 231 — 4	£. s. d. 507 13 2
				£. s. d. 200 11 7	£. s. d. 80 12 8 (£) 100 — — (£) 15 5 8	£. s. d. (e) 500 — —	£. s. d. 23 5 8	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. (f) 280 — —	£. s. d. 708 15 7
				£. s. d. 220 0 2	£. s. d. 204 18 4	£. s. d. (d) 710 0 3	£. s. d. (f) 11 12 10	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 350 — —	£. s. d. 780 8 4

continued on page 358.

(*) This is the proceeds of the bequest of the late Mrs. Margaret Boyle, which is paid to the treasurer from time to time by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(b) This was a bequest of the late Mr. Howard, and funded in accordance with general rules.

(c) This sum is the bequest of the late Richard Cave, left the Institution some years since.

(d) The funded capital was increased by funding the legacy of the late Mr. Howard, and other legacies and donations received in former years, but which the state of the funds did not permit to be funded before.

(e) Three half-yearly payments lodged with the treasurer within the year.

(f) Only one half-yearly payment lodged with the treasurer within the year.

(g) This is a half-year's rent of two houses in Merion-square, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Margaret Boyle for a term of years which lapsed early this year.

(h) This includes last half-year's presentation made by the term grand jury, amounting to 150 L., and the first presentation made by the Town Council of the borough of Dublin, amounting to 81 L. 0 s. 4 d. The amount of these presentations depends entirely on the

amount of subscriptions, donations, &c., received since previous presentation. The interval between the two presentations above stated, was only two months, the latter presentation was consequently made on the collection of that short period, which accounts for the smallness of the amount.

(i) From the cause stated in Note (b), this presentation was made on only nine months' collection.

(continued)

CORRIVE LYING-IN HOSPITAL—continued.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.		If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.			Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	On Staff.				Total Expenditure.	Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Number of Beds and Hospital Provision unavailable from want of Funds.		
1851	£. s. d. (*) 620 5 3	£. s. d. 210 11 0	£. s. d. (*) 730 10 8	(*) 35	(*) 405	Twenty-one beds is the largest number fitted at one time during the last three years.	10 at present, but there is space for many more, and which additional wards might be built. These are used as supplementary, to enable those in use to be kept clean.	Thirty-one beds at present, but the number might be largely increased.	(*) 270 (*) 1,641 (*) 7,200	
1852	(*) 218 7 8	219 18 -	(*) 498 5 8	(*) 53	(*) 500				(*) 186 (*) 1,085 (*) 10,474	
1853	(*) 100 - - 318 7 8	241 17 0	588 5 8	(*) 3 43	(*) 3 534				12,345 (*) 823 (*) 1,268 (*) 10,004	

(*) This item includes a large outlay for repairs of the hospital, and the purchase of bedding and bed linen, and other requisites.
 (†) Legacies, &c. funded according to bye-laws.
 (‡) It became necessary this year to reduce the expenditure of the institution, in order, if possible, to liquidate the debts, but it became necessary the following year to restore it to its original standard.
 (§) See Note (*).
 (¶) See Note (†).
 (‡) See Note (*).
 (¶) See Note (*).
 (¶) Male pupils.

(*) Female pupils or midwives.
 (†) Admitted into the in-door wards.
 (‡) Admitted into the chronic ward for the diseases of females. In consequence of the funds being crippled by debt, the number admitted into this ward has been reduced from year to year.
 (¶) Labour cases attended at their own homes; no one-third however recorded.
 (†) Cases of disease attended at their own homes from the General Dispensary.
 (‡) Cases prescribed for at the General Dispensary connected with the institution.
 John Ringland, M.D.,
 Senior Master and Sub-treasurer.

Note.—This Return is not as satisfactory as it would have been had it been made for the year ending on the 20th September in each year respectively, as it is upon that day that the accounts for the year are closed, and a copy verified by declaration returned to the Town Council of the borough of Dublin. In this Return, therefore, the accounts of one year run into the next ensuing. The cross return, however, is perfectly correct. Annexed, as under, is a copy of the verified returns made to the Town Council of the borough of Dublin for the years ending on the 20th September in 1852 and 1853 respectively, and for the 18 months ending 20th September 1851.

continued from page 357.

CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, Number of PATIENTS in, and PROFITS in Attendances on the City of Dublin Hospital, for the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853, respectively.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	When Opened.	INCOME.				Total Gross Income from all Sources.			
		Amount of Grant (if any) at present.	Government Grants.		Income from Landlord or House Property.				
			When first Granted.	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when.					
City of Dublin Hospital	1852	£. s. d. - - -	When first Granted. - - -	Greatest Annual Sum ever Granted in One Year, and when. £. s. d. - - -	From the Public. £. s. d. 345 15 - 409 19 6 559 13 1	From Medical Attendants of Institution. £. s. d. 115 - - 110 - - 100 - -	Income therefrom. £. s. d. 10 5 - 10 5 - 18 5 -	Income from Assessments on City of Dublin under Act of Parliament. £. s. d. 382 3 - 300 - - 300 - -	Total Gross Income from all Sources. £. s. d. 908 - - 879 15 6 1,186 6 11

continued below.

Donations and Bequests, including Charity Sermons.
 £. s. d.
44 - -
44 11 2
210 8 10
For improving the building a sum of 2,500 l. was collected by public subscriptions, and expended.

Years.	EXPENDITURE IN 1851, 1852, 1853.			If Attendance of Pupils Part of Clinical Curriculum.	Number of Pupils.	Number of In-door Patients.	Amount of Accommodation.		Number of Out-door Patients.	OBSERVATIONS.
	On Patients.	On Staff, viz.: Matron, Apothecary and Servants.	Total Expenditure.				Number of Beds Supported by Present Income.	Total Amount of Accommodation in Beds and other Appliances, capable of being rendered available.		
1851	£. s. d. 605 17 8½	£. s. d. 162 12 5½	£. s. d. 768 10 2	- - -	117	448	- - -	- - -	13,174	The hospital was founded in 1852 by the Professors of the College of Surgeons, as a clinical hospital for practical instruction in medicine and surgery, upon which occasion they subscribed 1,100 l. for outfit, and subsequently added considerable sums, as the necessities of the institution required, until its support by grand jury and corporation grants and by the public was secured.
1852	702 4 6	170 10 1	803 3 6	Yes - - -	116	657	- - -	100 - -	14,231	
1853	920 12 7½	* 250 10 2 board wages. Collector's Fees. 14 14 3 17 18 3 22 1 -	1,180 13 0½	- - -	110	730	- - -	- - -	18,540	

continued from above.

Chas. Benson, Secretary.

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Athlone.