FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE
OF
DUBLIN HOSPITALS,
WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN
HOSPITALS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,
EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
February 17th, 1858.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, have
the honour to submit to your Excellency this our First Annual
Report.

The 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 110, under which we have been
appointed, having provided that we should prepare General Rules
for the government of all the hospitals under our superintendence,
and also General Rules for the regulation of our own proceedings,
and for the regulation and performance of the duties of our Secre-
tary, we procured copies of the several Acts and Charters affect-
ing each hospital, and copies of the Bye-laws, Rules, and Regulations
under which it is governed; and, after a careful consideration of
these documents, we prepared the General Rules which are given
in the Appendix (No. 1), for the purposes indicated in the 16th
section of that Act, and which Rules have been sanctioned by your
Excellency.

The institutions which were recommended for portions of the
Parliamentary grant by the Dublin Hospital Inquiry Commiss-
ioners of 1855, and which came under our superintendence, are—

1. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.
2. The House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:—
   a. The Hardwicke Fever Hospital.
   b. The Whitworth Medical Hospital.
   c. The Richmond Surgical Hospital.
3. Steevens' Hospital.
4. The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.
5. The Cork-street Fever Hospital.
6. The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.
7. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
8. The St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and
9. The Hospital for Incurables, which receives a portion of
   the Concordatum Fund.
We have inspected each of these institutions, and conferred with the governing authorities, and with the medical and other officers, respecting the various sources of its income, and the different heads of its expenditure. We ascertained the number of officers and servants employed; examined the wards, and the condition of the patients, the dietaries in use, and the forms for the registration of the patients; and inquired respecting such other matters as might assist in enabling us to supervise the institution, and to report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the 18th section of the Act.

Subsequently to the making of these inspections and inquiries we issued the Circular (No. 2, Appendix) to ascertain what progress was being made by the governing authorities of each hospital, in carrying out the recommendations contained in the Report of the above-mentioned Commissioners. The reply received from each is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

We give in the Appendix (No. 4), communications from the medical officers of the hospitals in which medical instruction is given, in reply to a letter requesting to be informed of the arrangements now existing for that purpose. In the Lock and Cork-street Hospitals, the necessary arrangements for carrying out the important object of medical education, although under the consideration of the Governors, are not yet completed, such object not having been hitherto contemplated in these Institutions, and being only now brought under their notice by this Board.

**The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.**

The Report of the Hospital Inquiry Commissioners, as well as our own observations, showed that considerable alterations and repairs were necessary to adapt this institution to the increased number of patients intended to be received into it, and that, in several respects, its arrangements and management required improvement. As the Board of Public Works is charged, under the Act, with the duty of effecting the alterations which may be requisite, we lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with their architect along with whom we carefully examined the buildings, and the several wards, and to whom we suggested our views in respect to the alterations and improvements which appeared to be required; and, finally, we approved of the plans and estimates which the architect submitted for our consideration.

Up to the 31st March last, the number of beds for patients in this hospital was limited to forty, the funds being insufficient to support more, although several applicants were stated to be refused every week. Since that period four wards, containing fifty-one beds, have been fitted up, and a corresponding increase of patients has taken place. Some considerable changes in the kitchen and laundry, and in wards that have been long unoccupied, still require to be effected, provision for the expense having been made by Parliament. These improvements will be made under the management of the Board of Governors, whose number has...
been lately increased. This hospital is managed by a Board of Governors nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.

The defective registry of this institution has been superseded by one which the Governors have adopted on our recommendation. By it the hospital statistics can be always satisfactorily shown, and can be compared with those of similar institutions.

Four hundred and fifty-three patients were treated in this hospital in the year ended the 31st March last; an average of thirty-seven beds having been constantly occupied throughout.

This hospital was established by Government in 1792, for the treatment of patients of both sexes affected with venereal diseases. It opened with 128 beds; in the first year 42 were added, and in the following four years, 80 more, making, as the hospital records state, 250. But, though nearly the whole were occasionally occupied, the hospital must have been over-crowded, as the wards could not properly accommodate that number. The improvements now in progress will give an accommodation of 150 beds.

A Commission which reported on several Dublin hospitals in 1820, adverted to some abuses which had arisen in this, and recommended that no more male patients should be admitted into it, which recommendation has been ever since acted on.

The hospital records show that from 1792 to the 31st March last, 68,000 patients have been admitted, being a yearly average of 1,040; but in the first sixteen years the annual average was 1,480.

The medical staff consists of an extern and an intern surgeon; the latter at present acting as apothecary.

**The House of Industry Hospitals.**

These hospitals also demanded our early attention; we accordingly visited them several times as a Board, and by Committees specially appointed for that object, and endeavoured to ascertain, so far as the necessarily complex accounts of the institution would enable us, what portion of the Parliamentary grant was expended for the support of the hospitals apart from the expenditure on account of the lunatic asylum and dispensary; it was also necessary to ascertain how many officers and servants were likely to be required for conducting the business of the hospitals, after the 31st March last, when the Hardwicke Cells Lunatic Asylum, and the Talbot Dispensary, were to be broken up. After much inquiry and consideration, we fixed on the number, and on the annual cost of each class, and on the probable yearly expense of supporting the number of beds, namely, 312, which those hospitals contain.

Whilst making these inquiries, we carefully examined this extensive institution, accompanied by the Architect of the Board of Public Works, in order to ascertain what improvements were more immediately required.

On our inspection we found that several of the defective arrangements described by the Hospital Inquiry Commissioners still con-
continued to exist. There were no lavatories or water-closets, except some of a bad construction in the Richmond Hospital; and the supply of water for all the hospitals was defective, often causing much inconvenience in the kitchen and laundry departments. These deficiencies will, we expect, be supplied, and the other needful improvements effected by the Board of Works, provision having been made by Parliament to defray the expense.

In an educational point of view, this institution is of great importance. Fever wards, containing 120 beds; medical wards, with 82 beds; and surgical wards, with 110 beds—the greater portion of the whole being constantly occupied by patients—afford medical students, as well as the medical officers, extensive opportunities for the study of disease, especially as the students have the benefit of regular clinical instruction, and the advantages of a valuable pathological museum, with other facilities for the acquirement of medical and surgical knowledge. The extent of these opportunities is shown by the number treated in the year ended the 31st March last, viz., in the fever wards, 1,705; in the medical wards, 1,209; and in the surgical wards, 1,270. The greatest number of patients in hospital was 289, in March; the smallest, 256, in July; the average for the whole year was 271.

The contiguity of the Carmichael School of Medicine may be mentioned as a considerable advantage to the pupils who attend these hospitals.

The Hardwicke Fever Hospital was opened by Government in 1803, with 64 beds; but in 1806 it was found necessary to convert a contiguous building to the same purpose. Both are detached from the other hospitals, and at present consist of six wards for acute cases, and two for convalescents. All are spacious, and well ventilated, and there is ample airing ground for the convalescents.

The Whitworth Hospital was built by Government in 1817, but, on account of the prevalence of fever, was occupied by fever cases until 1820. Since that period it has been appropriated to non-febrile medical patients. It consists of eight well-ventilated wards, having gardens in front and rere, which are open to the convalescents.

These constitute the medical hospitals of the House of Industry. They contain 202 beds, and are attended by four physicians. There are two resident pupils, who have charge of all the medical patients in the intervals of the physicians’ visits.

The Richmond Hospital was rented by Government, and opened in 1811. It has thirteen wards, which are not well ventilated. The house is not suited for its purpose, not having originally been intended for an hospital. It contains 110 beds, all appropriated to surgical cases.

The medical staff consists of five surgeons, and of three resident pupils, who have charge of the patients in the absence of the surgeons.

These hospitals have been lately placed under the management of a Board of Governors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.
There is a garden in which the convalescents enjoy the benefit of air and exercise. These three hospitals, although in separate enclosures, are so contiguous that the medical and surgical officers and students can visit each without inconvenience or loss of time. From 1831 to April, 1857, the number of patients admitted into the Hardwicke Fever Hospital was 51,130; into the Whitworth, 28,097; and into the Richmond, 86,892, being a total of 116,119, or an average of 4,466 yearly.

**Steevens' Hospital.**

We inspected this hospital, accompanied by the Governors and medical officers, and found it clean and well ventilated. The Governors were actively engaged in carrying out the recommendations of the Hospital Inquiry Commissioners. We now learn that they have fitted up separate fever wards to accommodate twenty patients; that a building, containing the necessary compartments for a School of Medicine, has been erected; water-closets have been constructed; the dead-house site has been altered; and some additions have been made to the medical staff.

The promptitude with which these improvements have been made is very creditable to the Governors; and as the addition of fever wards was alone wanting to make this a general hospital, that addition, and the contiguity of a School of Medicine to it, must greatly increase the advantages of this hospital for imparting medical instruction.

In the year ended 31st March last, 2,957 patients were treated, an average of 185 beds having been occupied through the year. The highest number, 190, was in March; the lowest, 170, in September. The hospital accommodation now amounts to 230 beds; twenty for fever; fifty-four for other medical cases; and 156 for surgical patients.

Independently of several house pupils, this hospital has a resident surgeon, who superintends the whole of the medical arrangements in the absence of the physicians and surgeons.

This hospital was founded and richly endowed by Dr. Richard Steevens, and subsequently was largely endowed by Mr. Edward Cusack. It was opened in 1733, and is governed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1730, by which a Board is constituted, consisting of eight ex officio and twelve elected Governors. The hospital contains 15 wards, capable of accommodating about 210 beds, 96 of which are appropriated to the constabulary, who are admitted as patients, and 15 to male venereal cases, under an arrangement made with the Government in 1820, when male patients were excluded from the Lock Hospital. The remaining beds are available for the usual classes of medical and surgical cases. Recently two additional wards have been erected, containing 20 beds, to be exclusively appropriated to fever patients; giving altogether an accommodation of 230 beds.

In the twenty-four years ended the 21st March last, the num-
ber of patients admitted was 51,610, being an average of 1,985 annually. The medical staff consists of four physicians, five surgeons, a resident surgeon, and eight resident pupils.

**The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.**

We inspected this institution, accompanied by the Governors and medical officers, and found its wards clean and well ventilated.

In the year ended 31st March last, 1,194 patients were treated in it, viz.:—315 cases of fever; 241 other medical, and 638 surgical, cases. The number of beds occupied through the year averaged 72½. The highest number of patients was, 80, in January; the lowest, 69, in October.

This hospital has had a large medical class for many years, being a general hospital, in which the students have the advantage of seeing fever patients, as well as ordinary medical and surgical cases, and of attending regular courses of medical and surgical clinical instruction. It is situated in the vicinity of two of the large medical schools of the city. Its accommodation for the second class of patients is rather limited, being only fifteen beds; but as acute diseases, generally, are admitted into the fever wards, this defect is the less felt. We think, however, that so soon as the funds will admit, some addition to the accommodation for chronic medical cases is desirable. Such addition to the number of medical cases would increase the value of this institution as a School of Medicine.

This hospital was opened in 1756, in a part of the Liberties of Dublin, in which there is a dense population; but a new one was erected in a more open situation in 1826. It consists of 13 wards, which contain 100 beds, 61 of which are appropriated to medical and surgical cases, and 36, on the upper floor, to fever patients, under an arrangement entered into with Government in 1827.

The institution is superintended by a Managing Committee of twenty-one, annually chosen from the Governors at large; twenty guineas donation qualifies for a Life Governor; annual subscribers pay two guineas.

The medical staff consists of two physicians, six surgeons, and a resident pupil.

From 1828 to the 31st March last, 32,957 patients were received, viz., 19,697 into the infirmary wards, and 13,260 into the fever wards, being an annual average of 1,136 in both departments.

**The Cork-street Fever Hospital.**

On our inspection of this institution, accompanied by some of the Governors and by the medical officers, we found the wards clean and well ventilated. With regard, however, to the present arrangements in respect to the admission of patients, the election...
of physicians, and clinical instruction, we are of opinion, that there are alterations requisite, and we have been in correspondence with the Managing Committee on these points.

The number treated in this hospital in the year ended 31st March last, amounted to 1,704; the average number of beds daily occupied was 73½; the highest number, 98, was in November; the lowest, 57, in October.

This hospital was opened in 1804, with 40 beds, but in consequence of the continued prevalence of fever, it was found necessary to enlarge the accommodation from time to time, to 426 beds; and even this extent has been sometimes exceeded, as on some occasions more than 600 patients have been accommodated in it. It is situated at the southern side of the city, in an open, airy locality, and has ample space for the convalescents to exercise in.

The government is vested in a Managing Committee of twenty-one, consisting of fifteen Trustees, and of six Governors; the latter being elected annually by the Subscribers at large. A donation of twenty guineas qualifies for a Life Governor; an annual Subscriber pays two guineas.

From May, 1804 to the 31st March last, 173,823 patients were admitted into this hospital, being an average of 3,280 annually. But the admissions have been very unequal—for instance, in the year 1827, 10,612, and in the year 1847, 5,875, were admitted.

The medical staff since 1850 consists of two physicians, and a surgeon, and of two temporary physicians to act in the occasional absence of the permanent physicians.

ROTUNDO LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

We found the wards of this institution clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

The Charter limits the number of Governors to sixty, of whom twelve are ex officio, and the others are elected by ballot by the existing Members of the Board, and are to be life or annual subscribers, or such persons as have rendered some essential service to the institution.

The Committee of the House of Commons of 1854 (page 5, Report), state their "opinion, that the number of Governors should be unlimited, and the amount of donation and subscription requisite for qualification be reduced." And the Dublin Hospital Inquiry Commissioners of 1855, (page 11, Report), recommended that the reduction should be to the specific sum of £20 for Life Governors, and £5 for Annual Subscribers. The previous scale of contributions had been £100 for Life Governors, and £10 for Annual Subscribers, with an entrance fee of £10. The Governors of the Lying-in Hospital, having taken the above recommendations into consideration, have decided on reducing the sum for a Life Governor to £50, and the annual subscription to £5, with £5 entrance. The recommendation of
the Committee of the House of Commons, that the number of Governors should be unlimited, cannot be effected under the present Charter.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year ended 31st March last was 1,794—viz., 1,652 lying-in cases, and 142 affected with chronic diseases. The highest number in the house, 54, was in May; the lowest, 41, in December. The number of deaths among the lying-in cases was 37, 15 of whom died of puerperal fever; and 8 chronic patients died. 119 lying-in patients were attended at their own residences; which circumstance, as puerperal fever prevailed for some time in the hospital, was a judicious means of extending the benefits of the institution. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 464.

This hospital, originally founded by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, has been in existence since 1745, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1756, and the present edifice was opened for the reception of patients in 1757. Up to the 31st of March, 1857, the total number of patients admitted to the benefits of this institution was 186,506.

The "chronic wards," containing twelve beds for diseases peculiar to females, were established in 1836, from which time to 31st March, 1857, 2,208 women have been received into them. Though an expensive department of the hospital, yet this is found to be a most useful one, and all the beds in these wards are constantly occupied.

External lying-in patients are attended from the hospital at their own homes, and are supplied with all necessary medicine, and occasionally with food. These number from one to two hundred annually. During the prevalence of any epidemic the number of these is greatly increased.

A large number of external chronic cases, labouring under various forms of female complaint, are daily prescribed for at the hospital. These applicants considerably exceed 1,500 in the year.

As a school for giving instruction in midwifery, this hospital continues to hold the highest reputation. No registry is extant of the pupils who studied here for the first thirty years of its existence; but since the year 1786, such a registry has been kept of the pupils attending full courses of instruction, and their number amounts to 3,821; the male pupils having been 3,111; and the female pupils, who were educated as midwives and monthly nurses, having been 710. Of the former, many came from all parts of the United Kingdom, from the colonies, from America, and other foreign countries. The female pupils came from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and a few from America and India.

For the convenience of the public, a registry is kept at the hospital, of "wet nurses." This was recommended by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1842, to report on certain charitable institutions in Dublin; but the institution is not responsible for the character of such nurses.
COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

On our inspection of this hospital, accompanied by the Governors and medical officers, we found the wards well ventilated and clean, and the patients' comforts well attended to. Some difficulty respecting the tenure by which the house is held was stated to exist. It is, however, expected that this difficulty will soon be satisfactorily arranged.

The returns from this hospital show that its funds have been fairly aided by subscriptions, and that it has afforded very consider- able relief during the year: 604 patients have been treated in the hospital, 570 of whom were lying-in; 31 chronic, medical, and surgical cases;—the average daily number being 11½; 464 lying-in patients were attended at their own residences; 1,738 cases of diseases of women and children were also attended at home, and 11,267 of the same description were prescribed for at the hospital dispensary. All those out-patients got medicines from the institution, a circumstance which accounts for the apparently great cost of that article. The large extent of extern relief afforded to lying-in women through this hospital shows the benefits arising from that arrangement, by which much assistance is given at very little expense, and the risk of exposing patients to the contagion of puerperal fever, when that disease prevails, is avoided.

This institution was opened in 1826, in a part of the south suburbs of Dublin, in which the population is large and very poor. It is governed by a Managing Committee, annually elected from the Donors and Subscribers. It is attended by two physicians, who are called Masters, and by an Assistant Master. From the 1st June, 1831 to the 31st May last, 12,217 intern patients have been attended; and from the 1st April, 1850, to the 31st March last, 2,163 lying-in cases have been attended at their own residences. During the last two years this extern attendance has considerably increased—the number being 998.

Since 1835, 794 male and 44 female pupils have attended the practice of this hospital.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

On inspecting this institution, we were accompanied by some of the Governors and by the medical officers; we found that the comforts of the inmates were well attended to. No medical education is given in it. Post-mortem investigations might, however, be made by the medical officers, but are prevented by the Governors, from, we are sure, very kindly, but, we think, mistaken, feelings, as we know that the hospitals in which such investigations are carefully and properly made, and are known by the patients to be made, are those to which they most resort.

The number treated in the year ended 31st March last was ninety-three, seventy-four beds being occupied throughout. The funds appear to be judiciously and economically disbursed, and the condition of those inmates to be extremely well attended to.

This institution was opened in 1743, with the object of re-
ceiving incurable cases which would not be admitted into or retained in the ordinary hospitals. It was established by Charter in 1799, and is managed by a Board of Governors, of whom there are three classes—Life Governors, who have paid twenty guineas; annual Subscribers, paying five guineas; and elected Governors who have not subscribed. The medical staff consists of a physician and a surgeon. It is supported by bequests, subscriptions, collections made at charity sermons, and Government grants.

Since the commencement of the present registry, in 1817, 440 patients have been admitted, viz.:—198 males, and 242 females.

ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

On our inspection of this institution we were much pleased with the arrangements for the attendance and examination of patients, and with the satisfactory state of the wards.

One hundred and sixty-nine patients have been treated in the hospital in the year ended 31st March last, the average daily number being 93. 2,473 out cases were attended at the hospital dispensary, of whom 2,014 were eye patients, and 459 ear cases.

This institution was opened by Mr. Wilde in 1844, for patients affected with Diseases of the Eye and Ear. It is managed by a Committee of Governors, elected from the subscribers. Up to the 31st March last 1,300 intern patients have been treated in it, and 26,574 externs have been attended at the hospital dispensary.

We append some Tables, which show the statistics of each hospital for the year ended 31st March last. No. 1 gives the several sources from which the income is derived; No. 2, the expenditure in detail; and No. 3, the admissions, discharges, deaths, extent of accommodation, &c. The 4th Table shows the average number of beds daily occupied through the year, the cost per bed for the chief articles of maintenance, as provisions, stimulants, and medicines; and also the cost for the chief articles for establishment, as salaries and wages, rent, fuel, &c.

In future Reports, we expect to be enabled to give some additional useful statistics for which there are not at present sufficient data, but with which, we trust, the several hospital authorities will hereafter supply us. We particularly allude to those directed to be made under our third General Rule for the regulation of the hospitals, by which quarterly returns, showing the classification of the diseases treated, will be received, and registered in proper nosological order.

Considering the importance of a registry of disease in the different hospitals, to make their respective returns available for statistical investigation, we have arranged two Forms of registry—one adapted to general hospitals, and the other to the peculiar case of the Lock Hospital. These Forms have been adopted by the governing bodies of the different hospitals in which they are to be used. The mode of registration adopted at the
Rotundo Lying-in Hospital appearing to be suitable, we have recommended a similar Form in the Coombe Hospital.

These Forms, together with that adopted in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, will be found in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, faithful servants,

(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, Ch. J.
PHILIP CRAMPTON.
GEORGE ALEX. HAMILTON.
JAMES WM. CUSACK.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
WILLIAM STOKES.
DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN.
FRANCIS WM. BRADY.
THOMAS HUTTON.
JONATHAN PIM.
RICHARD KELLY.
APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

GENERAL RULES for the Regulation of the Duties and Proceedings of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant pursuant to the Statute 19 and 20 Vict., c. 110, and for the Regulation and Performance of the Duties of their Secretary.

1. That at each meeting of the Board the members present enter their names in a book provided for that purpose.

2. Unless three members are present at the end of half an hour after the time fixed for the meeting, there shall then be an adjournment to the next day of meeting.

3. The ordinary meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Wednesday in each month.

4. At each meeting the proceedings of the Board shall be entered in a rough minute book. A fair transcript of these proceedings shall be laid before the next Board, which transcript, when compared with the rough minutes, shall be signed by the Chairman.

5. All business postponed from the previous meeting, or fixed for the consideration of the Board, shall be considered next after the minutes have been read and signed, except such matters of urgent importance as may be brought forward at the discretion of the Chairman.

6. The Board shall, at least once a year, and at such other times as they see fit, visit each hospital under their control, to inspect the arrangements for patients, and consider such matters as may be brought before them.

7. The annual report of the Board shall be taken into consideration on the first meeting in June.

DUTIES of SECRETARY.

1. He is to summon all meetings of the Board, or of any committee of the Board; and every summons shall state the place, day, and hour, of meeting, and any special business to be brought before such meeting.

2. The Secretary shall attend the meetings of the Board, or of any committee of the Board, and shall accurately record the proceedings.

3. He shall have charge of all the books, papers, and correspondence of the Board, which he is carefully to preserve, and to produce when required.

4. If unable to attend, from illness, or from being employed on the business of the Board, he is to give due notice to that effect.

5. He shall carry out the instructions of the Board, by such action or correspondence as may be necessary, and shall report on the matters in question, in writing, to the Board, at their next meeting, in a book kept for that purpose, to be read at each meeting, and intituled by the Chairman.

GENERAL RULES for the Regulation of the Hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals.

1. That the Governors of each hospital make a return to the Board of Superintendence every year before the 1st May, giving the income and expenditure for the year which terminated on the previous 31st of March, specifying in detail the different sources of income, and the several heads of expenditure, and furnishing a balanced debit and credit account, to show the fiscal state of the institution at the latter period.
2. That the Governors cause a registry of patients to be kept, according to Forms to be approved by the Board.

3. That the Governors make a quarterly return to the Board, showing the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths; the number of patients remaining in hospital, and the daily average number for each month; and a return of the diseases treated during each quarterly period.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
20th June, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to inform you that they are about to prepare a Report for the year ended the 31st May last, to be laid before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the state and condition of the several hospitals in the city of Dublin receiving Government aid; and the Board will be glad to be furnished with such information and suggestions as the Governors may desire to offer respecting the Hospital, particularly with regard to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Dublin Hospital Inquiry Commissioners, dated 4th December, 1855, and to state how far the same have been carried out.

I am, &c.,

DENIS PHELAN, Secretary.

To —, Registrar,
— Hospital.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Lying-in Hospital, Rutland-square,
30th June, 1851.

Sir,—Having laid your communication of the 20th instant before the Board of Governors of the Lying-in Hospital yesterday, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that the Governors have already fully expressed their views as to the changes proposed in the management of this hospital by the Commissioners of Inquiry, in their communication of the 23rd February, 1856, addressed to Colonel Larcom, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of which I am instructed to enclose herewith.

As no reply whatever was received by the Governors to this communication, they considered that the statements and explanations contained therein were deemed satisfactory. The Governors have no suggestions to make, except such as are contained in the enclosed letter, and they have given all the information in their power, as to the finances and other circumstances of the hospital, in the return which they have just transmitted to the Board of Superintendence.

I am, &c.,

J. G. STRICKLAND,
Secretary and Registrar.

Denis Phelan, Esq., Secretary.

House of Recovery, Cork-street,
3rd July, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Managing Committee of this institution to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th June, and to state that they have no new suggestions to offer. The business of the hospital goes on satisfactorily, and there is no pressure of fever in the city at present.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES MATTHEWS, Registrar.

Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals.
Mr.—In reply to your communication of the 20th instant, in which you require to know, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, how far the recommendations of the Dublin Hospitals Inquiry Commissioners have been carried out, I am directed to state that the Governors have entered into a contract for the erection of a Medical School, containing suitable apartments for a museum, laboratory, dissecting-room, lecture-room, &c., as suggested in Appendix No. 6 to said Report. In order to complete this building, now in course of erection, the Governors have applied to the Board of Works for the loan of £1,500, to be repaid by yearly instalments out of the Government grant. They have also instituted the following Professorships, viz., Anatomy and Physiology, Descriptive Anatomy, Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

In furtherance also of the above plans, the Governors are erecting a separate hospital for twenty fever cases.

The medical staff has been increased by the appointment of two physicians, to meet the requirements of the medical school.

Water-closets have been erected in connexion with each ward of the hospital, at considerable expense, in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners, and the dead-room has been removed from the body of the building to an out-building, contiguous to the medical school.

These alterations and additions have been effected at very considerable expense.

I have, &c.,

Denis Phelan, Esq.

Meath Hospital,
18th July, 1857.

Sir,—Having laid your letter, 20th June, respecting the report to be prepared for the Lord Lieutenant, before the Board of this Hospital this morning, I am directed to state that they have not any particular information or suggestion to offer with respect to the hospital, or the Report of the Hospital Inquiry Commission of December, 1855.

I remain, &c.,

E. B. STANLEY, Registrar.

Denis Phelan, Esq.

Hospital for Incurables,
Dublin, 22nd July, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and to inform you that the Governors do not deem it necessary to suggest any alterations in the internal arrangements or regulations of the hospital, as they believe those existing to be best suited to the means at their disposal, and conducive to the comfort of the inmates. But the Governors desire to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the insufficiency of aid afforded by Government, which compels them, with accommodation for one hundred patients, and numbers of most deserving and distressed applicants, to limit the number of inmates to seventy; and they would suggest that, as the concordatum fund is to be relieved from the payment to the Meath Hospital of £600 per annum, a favourable opportunity occurs of restoring to this hospital (which it is recommended should be henceforth paid out of that fund) the annual grant of £500, the amount this hospital formerly received.

I have, &c.,
ANDREW W. REID, Registrar.
Appendix to Report of the Board of Dublin Hospitals.

House of Industry Hospitals, 
Dublin, 7th August, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Governors of the House of Industry Hospitals, in reply to your letter of the 20th June last, to state, that having only undertaken the superintendence of the House of Industry Hospitals on the 1st of June, the Governors have little to communicate to the Board of Superintendence beyond the fact that they have made application to Government for the larger annual sum recommended by the Board to meet the expenses of the institution, but have been refused their request.

The various subjects recommended by the Board of Superintendence for the consideration of the Governors shall receive their early and special attention.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES BIRCH, Clerk of the Hospitals.

Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,
July 13, 1857.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th June, which was laid before the Governors on the 4th inst., I am directed to state that up to the period required by your communication, the state and condition of the hospital remained in the position in which it had been placed in 1854, when, in consequence of the reduction of the grant to £1,215, the accommodation was reduced to forty beds.

Prior to the date given in your letter, however, and in expectation of the grant promised to be increased to the sum of £2,000, the Governors, concurring with the Board of Superintendence, and agreeable to the recommendation on the point contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, placed the building in the hands of the architect of the Board of Works, in order that the alterations and repairs necessary for the accommodation of the number of patients recommended by the Report of the Commissioners might be proceeded with; and resulting from this procedure, and the progress of these repairs, two wards were opened, on the 23rd ult., for the accommodation of twenty-five beds. Out of this number twenty beds are already occupied, the remaining five being held in reserve for the exclusive use of patients from the Camp at the Curragh; but none of these, as yet, have been occupied. In addition to this accommodation, the Governors are informed by the architect of the Board of Works, that two more wards will be ready for use by the 1st of August, thus affording room for twenty-six beds, which, with forty that are in the house, and twenty-five since added, will make, by the 1st of August, in total ninety-one beds.

The Governors have appointed one nurse for attendance on the two wards already opened, and intend the appointment of another when the two additional ones shall be ready.

Thus far the Governors have proceeded in the gradual re-organization of the hospital, and purpose continuing to do so, bearing in mind the statement contained in Colonel Larcom's letter of the 3rd June, that they may calculate on the grant for 1857–8, to the extent of £2,000.

Referring to the recommendation contained, in the Report of the Dublin Hospital Inquiry Commissioners, the Governors have to remark that it is their intention to establish the classification of patients as soon as the two additional wards are opened, and to continue the practice of prohibiting the admission of visitors to the wards, excepting the parents of patients, and those only in presence of the matron.

Concurring with the Commissioners of Inquiry in their recommendation that a Roman Catholic Chaplain should be appointed to the establishment, with a fixed salary, and that one of the rooms of the building be appropriated for the purpose of a chapel, the Governors intend, as soon as the room is prepared for such purpose to appoint a chaplain; but they are of opinion that a Protestant chaplain should also be added; for, although the Protestant inmates have had the
benefit of religious instruction from a clergyman, this gentleman does not derive his emolument from the Parliamentary grant, but from a source distinct from the funds of the hospital—namely, a bequest from a lady of £100 a-year for attending weekly on seven institutions in the city, and amongst them the Lock Hospital; and, although his attendance is at the option of the Governors, yet as his appointment and salary are not under their control, he cannot, in strictness, be considered one of the staff of the establishment.

The Governors fully agree with the recommendation that the hospital should be made an educational institution, but feel doubtful as to the attendance of pupils, unless such be rendered necessary by those Boards which grant them diplomas.

Respecting the medical registration, the Governors are disposed to adopt whatever form the Board of Superintendence may recommend, instead of the one now in use.

In remarking on the suggestions of the Commissioners respecting the staff, and the duties and salaries of the different officers and servants, the Governors consider that the number recommended will be quite sufficient for the establishment, with the addition of a second porter, for whom there will be full employment, when the proposed number of patients is admitted; but they are of opinion that one of the surgeons should be resident, as cases of emergency have arisen, and may arise, where the utmost promptitude was necessary.

The Governors further are of opinion that, in common justice to officers who have held appointments varying from twelve to twenty-four years, and whose duties, onerous and responsible, are not more than compensated for, coupled with the knowledge that in many public offices salaries have been advanced and that taxation and expenditure of every kind have increased, the salaries of the surgeons and registrar should not be less than the amounts at which they received their appointments; they, therefore, consider that their salaries be as heretofore (extern surgeon, £110 per annum; intern surgeon, £110, lodging, coals, and candles; registrar, £60 per annum), and accordingly have restored the salary of the extern surgeon from £99 to £110, and that of the registrar from £50 to £60. The Governors also consider the present mode of paying the nurses and porter's salaries, instead of rations, salaries, and clothing, as recommended by the Commissioners, is not only preferable from having worked so well for many years, but from the fact that the latter would entail a considerable additional expenditure.

In conclusion, the Governors have only to add, that the additional appointment of chaplains, apothecary, laundress, and nurses, shall take place according as the exigencies of the hospital require, keeping in view, at the same time, the intimation they have received, already referred to, that the sum for expenditure for the year 1857-8 is limited to £2,000.

I am, &c.,

Denis Phelan, Esq.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
21st November, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Report Committee of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to request that you will have the goodness to procure for them such information as you can obtain on the following points respecting the —— Hospital:—

1. As to the number and order of any lectures given in it.
2. The time at which the medical officers usually visit.
3. The nature and extent of clinical instruction given in the wards.
4. The condition and nature of the museum, and how supported.
5. The condition and extent of the library, and how supported.
6. And any other information calculated to throw light on the educational working of the hospital.

I am, &c.,

Denis Phelan, Secretary.
Appendix to Report of the Board of Dublin Hospitals.

Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, North Brunswick-street.

Dublin, 26th day of November, 1857.

Sir,—I beg to state, in reply to the several queries contained in your letter of the 21st instant, requesting information as to the educational working of the House of Industry Hospitals—

1st. That two medical and two surgical clinical lectures are delivered in each week; and that special courses of clinical instruction are, moreover, given on fevers and epidemic diseases, diseases of the eye, and mental diseases.

2nd. That the surgeons visit daily at half-past eight o'clock, and the physicians at ten o'clock, a.m.

3rd. That clinical instruction is given daily in the wards of the various hospitals by the physicians and surgeons.

4th. That there is an extensive pathological museum, containing about 4,000 drawings, casts, and preparations, with descriptive catalogues annexed, the property of the surgeons of the hospital, supported by them and by an annual contribution from each of the physicians.

5th. That there is a well-selected medical and surgical library, containing about 600 volumes, supported by the physicians and surgeons, and by a very small subscription from students availing themselves of it.

6th. I beg to enclose the prospectus of these hospitals, which details their educational working.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Denis Phelan, Esq., &c., &c.

Secretary, R., W., and H. Hospitals.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS, AND RICHMOND HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

North Brunswick-street, Dublin.

SESSION 1857.

Physicians.—D. J. Corrigan, M.D., T.C.D., Physician in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, Member of the Senate of the Queen's University, Hon. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; J. Banks, M.D., T.C.D., Hon. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Physician to the Richmond Institution for the Insane; B. G. McDowell, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Carmichael School of Medicine, &c.; S. Gordon, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Materia Medica in Steevens' Hospital School of Medicine.

Surgeons.—E. Hutton, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to Simpson's Hospital, &c.; R. Adams, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., &c.; J. Hamilton, F.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Surgery in the Carmichael School of Medicine, &c.; R. W. Smith, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin, Surgeon to Sir P. Dun's Hospital; C. Fleming, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to the Netterville Institution, Member of the Court of Examiners R.C.S.I., &c.

The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 2.

These hospitals contain 312 beds, 110 for surgical, 83 for medical, and 120 for fever and epidemic diseases. During the past year 4,181 patients were admitted—

Into the Richmond Surgical Hospital, 1,803
Into the Whitworth, 1,082
Into the Hardwicke, 1,797

Total, 4,181

presenting to students the most ample opportunities for studying every form of disease.

Truss Establishment.—The Truss Establishment, for the distribution of trusses to the ruptured poor of Ireland, is connected with these hospitals. In the examination of the applicants, the student is afforded the facility of not only seeing all the varieties of hernia, but of acquiring a knowledge of the several diseases that may be confounded with it.

Museum and Library.—There is an extensive pathological museum, containing about 4,000 drawings, casts, and preparations, with descriptive catalogues annexed. There is also a well selected medical and surgical lending library, accessible to the students of the school or hospitals.

Clinical Instruction.—Two medical and two surgical clinical lectures are delivered in each week, in addition to the usual clinical instruction, which is given daily by the
physicians and surgeons. Special courses of clinical instruction are, moreover, given on fevers and epidemic diseases, diseases of the eye, and mental diseases; and special certificates awarded.

Hours of Attendance.—The surgeons visit daily at half-past eight o’clock, and the physicians at ten o’clock, A.M.

Operations.—Surgical operations are performed on Wednesday mornings only, except in cases demanding immediate interference.

Practical Pharmacy.—Practical pharmacy is taught under the superintendence of the apothecary of the hospitals.

Clinical Clerks.—Nine clinical clerks (interns and externs) and the dressers are selected from among the best qualified of the pupils, without the payment of any additional fee. Four interns are appointed each half-year, and are provided with furnished apartments, fuel, &c., free of charge. Special recommendatory certificates are granted to the clinical clerks and dressers who have performed their respective duties to the satisfaction of the physicians and surgeons.

Prizes.—At the termination of each session, examinations are held, and premiums awarded to the best answerers in clinical medicine and surgery.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—The Richmond Institution for the Insane, containing 600 beds, adjoins these hospitals, and the privilege of attendance is granted to the students, on payment of a small additional fee. A certificate of attendance on an asylum for the insane is required from candidates for the Honourable East India Company’s Service.

Fees.—For the winter and summer session (nine months), nine guineas. For the six winter months, seven guineas. Perpetual pupils, £25.

N.B.—The practice of the hospital and the several lectures are free to the medical officers of the army and navy, and East India Company.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the REPORT COMMITTEE of the DUBLIN HOSPITAL BOARD.

Steevens’ Hospital,
November 25, 1857.

1. Clinical Lectures, [Surgical, on Monday, 9, A.M.
Medical, on Friday, 9, A.M.

2. Medical and surgical wards visited every morning, at 8, A.M.; surgical wards also visited daily, at 8, P.M.

3. Clinical instruction in the medical wards, on Wednesday and Friday, at 8, A.M., by remarks at the bedside; clinical instruction in the surgical wards, at 8, A.M., on Tuesday and Saturday, by remarks at the bedside; also on Monday and Thursday, 8, A.M., by questioning the pupils at the bedside.

A class for instruction in reporting cases meets in the consultation room on Wednesday, at 9, A.M.; and on Saturday, at 10, A.M., after reading over and correcting the cases taken on the last day, the class adjourns to the wards to report on fresh cases.

The out-patients are prescribed for on Mondays and Fridays, at 10, A.M., when remarks are made on any cases of interest, and the pupils perform the minor operations. On the same day diseases of the eye are seen at 11, A.M.

4. The museum contains wet preparation of pathology, numerous casts, and about 500 surgical drawings of great value. It may be worth about £500, and has been collected and paid for, from time to time, by the medical officers of the hospital, whose property it is, and a subscription from the pupils. The present medical officers of the hospital propose handing it over to the Board of Governors of the hospital, who have built a suitable museum, and will probably appoint a curator to take charge of it.

5. The medical library is circumstanced precisely the same as the museum. It contains all the standard works of the profession, published prior to the year 1839, or 1840, since which time very few books have been added.

It may be satisfactory to the Board of Superintendence to hear that the experiment of establishing a complete medical school in the hospital has been more successful than could have been anticipated. The number of pupils on the Hospital Books on this day is sixty-one; last year the number attending the hospital was 29; the year before, 11.

SAMUEL H. CUSACK,
Hon. Sec. to the Medical School.

A prospectus of the medical school is annexed.
Appendix to Report of the Board of Dublin Hospitals.

Dr. Steevens' Hospital and Medical College.

The Winter Session will commence on the last Monday in October, when an introductory address will be delivered by Sir Henry Marsit, Bart.

Hospital Practice.—The Hospital contains 550 beds, and is provided with distinct wards for the treatment of fevers, syphilis, and diseases of the eye.


Surgeons.—Visiting—Sir P. Crampton Bart., Surgeon in ordinary to the Queen; J. W. Cusack, Vice-President, R.C.S., University Professor of Surgery. Assistant—W. Colles, Fellow and Member of Council, R.C.S.; S. G. Wilmot, Fellow and Member of Council, R.C.S.; R. Harrison, F.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, T.C.D. Resident—S. A. Cusack, F.R.C.S., late H. M. 47th Regiment.

Physician-Assessor—S. L. Hardy, M.D., F.R.C.S., late assistant-physician, Rotunda Hospital.

Hospital Visit.—Daily, at 8, A.M., by the physicians and surgeons. The surgical wards are also visited each evening, at 8, p.m.

Clinical Lectures are given by the physicians and surgeons, during the session, at 9, A.M., four days in the week.

Surgical Operations, on Thursdays, at 9, A.M., except in cases of emergency, when notice will be sent to the pupils in the recognised residences.

The Out-Patients are prescribed for on Mondays and Fridays, at half-past 10, when the pupils have an opportunity of performing the minor surgical operations.

Ophthalmic Surgery.—Patients with diseases of the eye are treated on Mondays and Fridays, at half-past 11, A.M., by Mr. S. A. Cusack, who will deliver a course of lectures on ophthalmic surgery during the summer session.

Dressers.—There is accommodation in the hospital for two medical and six surgical resident pupils.

Midwifery.—A maternity department, for the delivery of lying-in women at their own homes, is conducted under the superintendence of the physician-assessor. A midwifery diploma will be granted, at the end of the session, to those pupils who have attended a sufficient number of cases, and passed a satisfactory examination.

The Reading Room and Museum are open daily to the pupils of the hospital and school. There is also a leading library, containing every modern medical and surgical work.

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Medical College.

Descriptive Anatomy, Dr. E. Hamilton.
Practice of Medicine, Dr. Freke, Dr. Burke.
Surgery, Mr. Colles, Mr. Wilmot.
Anatomy and Physiology, and Meridial Anatomy, Mr. S. A. Cusack.
Materia Medica, Dr. Gordon, Physician to Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Dr. Hardy.
Dissections, by the Professors of Anatomy and Demonstrators, 7, A.M., to 8, P.M., commencing October 1st.

Summer Courses.—Lectures will be delivered during the summer session on botany, materia medica, jurisprudence, practical chemistry, comparative anatomy, and logic.

Fees.—The fees for the hospital practice and lectures will be the same as those of the other Dublin hospitals and schools.

Matriculated Pupils.—Students who wish to take out all the courses of lectures and hospital certificates, required by the College of Surgeons and other licensing boards, in the institution, may become matriculated pupils of the hospital and...
college, on payment of seventy guineas. Such pupils will have all the advantages of apprentices, and will have a priority of claim to subsequent hospital appointments.

The Governors of Dr. Steevens' Hospital have adopted the matriculation system, in hopes that parents and guardians will communicate with one of the professors, under whose care a pupil is placed both at his first entrance, and also from time to time during the progress of his subsequent studies.

N.B.—Pupils who have attended courses of lectures and hospital practice prior to the 1st of November, 1857, may matriculate on the following terms:—first year, students, 47 guineas; second year, students, 34 guineas.

Scholarships and Prizes.—Examinations will be held at the end of the session, and prizes awarded for the best answering in the several subjects taught. There will also be a prize for the best reported series of cases, to consist of not less than six medical and six surgical cases, which have occurred in the hospital during the session.

Scholarships will be awarded to those whose answering exhibits general proficiency in every branch of the profession. One day in the week will be devoted by each professor to examination in the subject last taught.

Medical Tutor.—Dr. E. Hamilton prepares gentlemen in anatomy, medicine, and surgery for the examinations of the several colleges and examining boards.


Recognized Residences.—In addition to the apartments in the hospital, arrangements have been made to provide pupils with lodgings in the neighbourhood, on reasonable terms. Parents and guardians availing themselves of this accommodation, will have the alternative of placing the pupil under the superintendence either of the chaplain of the hospital or of one of the professors.

Further particulars may be learned from any of the professors, from the secretary, Mr. S. A. Cusack, at the hospital, or from Dr. E. Hamilton, 128, Stephen's-green, West.

Collegiate Establishment.—Chambers.—Winter six months; residence and attendance, eight pounds.

Commons.—Arrangement has been made to enable pupils to dine in the hospital for eight shillings a week.

Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, December 15, 1857.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The Meath Hospital has been an educational establishment since its foundation, and has been recognized as such by the London College of Surgeons, since 1828.

Clinical instruction and lectures have been given in it since 1811.

The present system of instruction is as follows:—The physicians and surgeons visit the hospital daily, but clinical instruction is given by them on alternate days, the surgical, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; the medical, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Surgical lectures are given on Mondays and Fridays, and all surgical operations, unless in case of urgency, are performed on Wednesdays. Medical lectures are given on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and an examination is held by the physician on Thursdays.

Cases are intrusted to the care of pupils, under the superintendence of the medical officers, and such pupils as have carefully attended to, and given in reports of their cases, and have otherwise shown themselves deserving, receive special certificates as clinical practising assistants, or dressers.

Four prizes are given annually; two in medicine, and one in surgery, by the medical board, and one in surgery by one of the surgeons.

The posts of resident pupil and clinical medical clerk, are filled up strictly according to merit. The former has rooms, coals, candles, and attendance free; and the latter, who is non-resident, has hospital attendance gratis.

There is a library in the hospital containing upwards of 250 volumes, embracing works on medicine, surgery, and physiology. This is the property of the medical board, by whom additions have been made from time to time. A charge of 5s. per session is nominally made for the use of the library, but as the resident pupil, clinical clerk, and apprentices, are free, the subscriptions are quite nominal, and unable to keep up the library, so that but few additions can be made to it.

The museum, also the property of the medical men, consists of a good collection of casts and some preparations, and a complete set of wax models of skin diseases. There is no special fund for the increase or support of the museum.
Appendix to Report of the Board of Dublin Hospitals.

There is a commodious building for the attendance on extern patients, and a very large theatre, with dead-room underneath, all erected, principally, at the cost of the medical board. Serious difficulties sometimes arise in obtaining post mortem examinations. The number of pupils educated at the hospital during the last ten years, averages ninety-six each year, inclusive of an average of eighteen apprentices.

Some of the medical staff hold professorships or lectureships in different schools of medicine, and others are examiners for licensing bodies, but there is no special connexion between the hospital and any school of medicine.

Physicians.—William Stokes, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin; Cathcart Lees, M.B.

Surgeons.—Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., W. H. Porter, Josiah Smyly, Francis Rynd, George Porter, and Maurice Collis, Esqrs.

I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Maurice H. Collis,
Hon. Sec. Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,
To the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals.

The Lying-in Hospital, Rathland-square,
December 3, 1857.

Sir,—Your letter to Dr. Johnson of the 22nd ult., containing inquiries relative to the educational arrangements of this hospital, was handed to me by him, on the 27th ult., with the request that I would reply to it.

I regret, exceedingly, not having been able to do so before this.

I shall answer your queries seriatim, and in the same order as they are given.

1. Two full courses, each of seventy-five lectures, are delivered annually in the hospital, upon "midwifery and the diseases peculiar to women and children." These courses commence respectively in May and November. In the practical part they are illustrated, whenever this is possible, by reference to cases in the wards at the time. Lectures, purely clinical, are occasionally given as opportunity presents itself.

2. Clinical instruction is constantly given in the "labour ward," upon the phenomena and treatment of parturition, and at the daily visit, on the management and diseases of the puerperal state; the modes of investigating the uterine diseases; on the symptoms and diagnosis of pregnancy; and on the diseases peculiar to women and new-born infants.

3. The wards are visited by the master and assistant on duty, precisely at half-past nine o'clock, a.m., and at seven o'clock, p.m., daily.

4. The museum, which is supported solely by the master, is a purely obstetrical one, and intended to illustrate, (a) the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the organs subservient to generation and parturition in the human female; (b) the growth, development, and diseases of the fetus and new-born child; and (c) the surgical treatment of female diseases and of parturition. It consists of, 1st, dry preparations (including bones); 2nd, preparations in spirit; 3rd, casts; 4th, models in wax, and papier mache; and 5th, specimens of different kinds of obstetrical instruments; making in all over four hundred separate preparations and objects. Within the last three years over one hundred new preparations and specimens have been added, and the entire collection is now in a state of perfect order and preservation.

5. The library is in excellent condition. It contains nearly two hundred volumes (many of which have been recently added), of works treating of midwifery and the diseases of women and infants. It is supported entirely by the master, and the fees of pupils subscribing to it. The fee is half-a-crown for six months, and this entitles the subscriber to take home the books he wants to read.

To such pupils as distinguish themselves by diligence, by general good conduct, and by superior answering at their examination, a special certificate is granted.

This I have introduced as a substitute for the prize system, which is one I do not altogether approve of.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Denis Phelan, Esq., &c., &c.

Alfred H. M'Clintock.
14, Harcourt-street,
November 36, 1857.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 21st inst., I beg to submit the following answers to your queries in relation to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals.

1st. The number and order of any lectures that are given in the hospital?

From December to August in each year, the master on duty delivers two lectures on practical midwifery in each week. He selects cases at the time in the hospital, should any of sufficient interest present themselves, and elucidates his remarks by reference to analogous cases, which had arisen in the previous practice of the institution. Should no such cases be under treatment at the time, he selects some practical subject of interest. These being in a great degree "clinical lectures," no order is followed, as would be the case, in a course of systematic midwifery. They are generally delivered at nine o'clock at night, as the students are then free from attendance on lectures, dissections, or hospital practice, and the result has been that, during the twelve or eighteen months since this arrangement was made, they have been attended by much larger classes, than when they were delivered at any other period of the day.

2nd. The time at which the masters usually visit?

Usually at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. By the by-laws, whenever the master on duty is unable to visit at the time arranged, the assistant to the master is required to discharge his duties in that respect. Of course, the master on duty, has, in addition, to attend the summons of the assistant to the masters at any time, by day or night, when an urgent case demands such attention.

3rd. The nature and extent of the clinical instruction given in the wards?

Observations are made by the master on duty, on every circumstance, which may appear to demand attention, as he proceeds from bed to bed. He, moreover, comments on the routine practice to be observed in the management of every, even the most natural, case; and upon every serious case upon which he may be in attendance, assigning his reason for the particular treatment he employs; he, however, reserves for his "clinical lectures," any amplification on the case.

4th. The condition and nature of the museum, and how it is supported?

Many years since, a very good collection of pathological preparations was made; this, however, from deficiency in the funds of the hospital, was allowed to deteriorate, and become in a great measure useless. When, however, the Government grant was accorded to the hospital, the Governors thereof, deeming that grant as intended chiefly to promote the educational value of the institution, appointed a curator at a salary of £10 a-year; exclusive of the necessary materials required for its restoration and maintenance. This gentleman has carefully gone over all the preparations; removed any impurities which had resulted from previous neglect; filled up all the jars with myrtilated spirit, and added some valuable new preparations to the previous collection. He has also made some very valuable wax casts for the museum, which is now creditable to the institution.

5th. The condition and extent of the library, and how it is supported?

There is not any. Some years since, Dr. Sawyer and myself adopted the system of lending to the students some of our own books, but they were in many instances not returned at all, or when returned, were in so damaged a state, that we soon gave up the arrangement. Now, that we have a Government grant, however, for educational purposes, we contemplate recommending to the Governors, their appropriating a small sum annually for the establishment of a library, and we hope, by the adoption of judicious rules, in such events, to obviate the occurrence of unpleasant results similar to those we ourselves personally experienced.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., M.R.I.A., Senior Master.

To Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,
Dublin Hospitals.

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Sir.—In answer to your communication of the 22nd instant, I beg to afford you the following information:—

1st. Two clinical lectures are delivered each week in the year, on Tuesday and Friday, with the exception of the time I may be absent in autumn, say from three weeks to a month. In addition thereto, a third clinical lecture connected with the case selected for operation is delivered on Wednesdays during certain seasons in the year. Upon the lowest computation, from 100 to 110 clinical lectures are delivered during the year.

2nd. The resident assistant, who is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, resides in the hospital and visits the patients as often as necessary. I visit the hospital daily between eleven and twelve o'clock, including Sundays; and when required, as it often is, after operations, I visit some patients many times in the twenty-four hours.

3rd. The nature and extent of the clinical instruction given at St. Mark's Hospital, is as follows:—In some cases an examination of the patient in the presence of the pupils is made by the surgeon, in which the history of the case, and the feelings of the patient are inquired into, and the symptoms of the disease are pointed out, the treatment, together with its intentions, are explained; in other cases (generally alternate ones), one of the pupils is required to make the examination, diagnosis, prognosis, &c., &c., as well as to prescribe the necessary remedies. A third form of clinical instruction consists in an examination of the pupils in class, upon some of the subjects or cases presenting in the course of the visit. The fourth form consists in a short lecture upon any particular case or class of disease for which an illustration is offered. As the clinic upon Tuesdays and Fridays, including the attendance upon the indoor patients, always occupies more than an hour and a-half; these four modes of imparting instruction are often combined. With respect to the “instruction given in the wards,” it is avoided as much as possible, as it would tend to disturb the patients who are confined to bed after operations, but in all cases, the pupils are brought to the bedside to see anything remarkable, which is afterwards explained in the lecture-room. The Committee of Superintendence will bear in mind, that the wards of an ophthalmic hospital, are necessarily darkened, and, therefore, unsuited for clinical instruction to any extent. In addition to the foregoing, an exposition is given in the operating theatre, before, during, and after the performance of the operation; in all cases, these clinics connected with operative surgery, are further illustrated by a splendid collection of original pathological drawings. I have been thus explicit in answering Query 3, because I have reason to believe that the instruction given at St. Mark’s Hospital, is the most efficient of its class afforded by any institution in the United Kingdom.

4th. There is no museum, although such might, and I hope, will be formed in process of time. My collection of drawings, illustrative of diseases of the eye and ear (which is a museum in itself), is always open to the pupils.

6th. There is no library, a collection of works upon ophthalmic and aural surgery, for the purpose of lending to the pupils during their attendance, would, I think, be productive of great advantage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Denis Phelan, Esq. &c., &c.

W. R. Wilde.
APPENDIX, No. 5.

TABLE, No. 1, showing the several sources of Income of each Hospital, in the Year ended 31st March, 1857.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 1,215 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steevens',</td>
<td>£ 1,300 0 0 0</td>
<td>69 1 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£ 1,300 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath,</td>
<td>900 0 0</td>
<td>228 2 2</td>
<td>273 7 7</td>
<td>394 1 0</td>
<td>195 1 7</td>
<td>2,256 12 5</td>
<td>1,567 1 3</td>
<td>4 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 2,256 12 5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cork-street,</td>
<td>2,500 0 0</td>
<td>303 12 6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 2,500 0 0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>97 9 6</td>
<td>97 9 6</td>
<td>97 9 6</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 9,268 16 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardwick,</td>
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<td>Whitworth,</td>
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<td>Richmond,</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotundo Lying-in,</td>
<td>700 0 0</td>
<td>66 0 0</td>
<td>299 8 11</td>
<td>386 14 9</td>
<td>14 0 0 75 0 0 87 0 4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 87 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coomba do.</td>
<td>300 0 0</td>
<td>129 8 11</td>
<td>206 1 4 0</td>
<td>540 10 7</td>
<td>75 9 6</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 75 9 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incurables,</td>
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<td>128 7 0</td>
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<td>91 0 0</td>
<td>46 0 10</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>£ 46 0 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Mark's,</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 100 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
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<td>1,183 2 3</td>
<td>1,161 4 4</td>
<td>2,019 8 2</td>
<td>1,570 2 1 75 0 0 87 0 4</td>
<td>105 2 11 64 0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£ 105 2 11 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Payments for the Constabulary Patients.  
* A portion of the General Grant for the Hospitals, Lunatics, and Dispensary.  
* £500 2s. 9d. of this sum is from profit on the Rotundo Gardens, Rutland-square Tax, &c.  
* This sum was expended on the Chapel.  
* This sum has been invested.  
* Returned under the head of "Special Hospital Fund."
Table, No. 2, showing in detail the several heads of expenditure of each hospital, in the year ended 31st March, 1867, in respect to maintenance, and to establishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hospital</th>
<th>Provisions</th>
<th>Wine, Whiskey, Porter, and other stimulants</th>
<th>Drugs, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, and other Medical and Surgical appliances</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Salaries, Wages, and Rates, &amp;c., of Servants</th>
<th>Rent, Taxes, and Insurance</th>
<th>Soap, Candles, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Straw, Bedding, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Fuel and Gaslight</th>
<th>Furniture, Repairs, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
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<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmorland Lock</td>
<td>399 12 0</td>
<td>3 13 0</td>
<td>39 0 8</td>
<td>442 6 8</td>
<td>4 41 1</td>
<td>22 19 11</td>
<td>29 13 5</td>
<td>43 19 8</td>
<td>74 5 0</td>
<td>101 10 3</td>
<td>78 13 8</td>
<td>792 2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steeven's</td>
<td>2,062 19 10</td>
<td>309 12 10</td>
<td>491 15 3</td>
<td>2,804 8 11</td>
<td>1,108 0 1</td>
<td>8 15 0</td>
<td>49 0 1</td>
<td>326 2 2</td>
<td>280 12 7</td>
<td>819 4 2</td>
<td>77 6 0</td>
<td>2,669 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meath</td>
<td>798 5 10</td>
<td>116 8 8</td>
<td>132 19 10</td>
<td>1,017 14 4</td>
<td>541 14 0</td>
<td>9 14 12 10</td>
<td>13 17 1</td>
<td>192 8 1</td>
<td>49 10 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>826 12 7</td>
<td>1,874 6 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cork-street</td>
<td>658 9 2</td>
<td>119 1 0</td>
<td>112 1 6</td>
<td>889 11 8</td>
<td>2,119 12 9</td>
<td>115 16 0</td>
<td>74 9 2</td>
<td>57 5 1</td>
<td>166 8 6</td>
<td>229 2 11</td>
<td>40 17 21</td>
<td>2,945 11 7</td>
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<td>House of Industry:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardwick,</td>
<td>3,634 13 0</td>
<td>834 9</td>
<td>11,021 17 11</td>
<td>5,691 0 0</td>
<td>{}</td>
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<td>Whitworth,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retort, Lying-in,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coombe do.</td>
<td>124 4 8</td>
<td>0 2 2</td>
<td>54 10 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Incriminals,</td>
<td>866 16 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>956 14 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mark's</td>
<td>134 1 2</td>
<td>27 1 4</td>
<td>161 2 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,091 4 9</td>
<td>1,424 6 8</td>
<td>2,036 19 0</td>
<td>15,022 3 11</td>
<td>4,035 6 9</td>
<td>544 7 9</td>
<td>309 5 2</td>
<td>748 13 9</td>
<td>1,001 9 2</td>
<td>1,659 5 6</td>
<td>643 9 0</td>
<td>19,617 17 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure for maintenance and establishment.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hospital</th>
<th>Number of Patients admitted, discharged, died, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Present Beds accommodation for</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number remaining on the 31st March 1856.</td>
<td>number of Patients daily through the Year</td>
<td>Surgical Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland Lock</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steevens'</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>2,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork-street</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Industry</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>1,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwicke</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitworth</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>1,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retimo Lying-in</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombe Dö,</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurables</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mark's</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>824</td>
<td>12,511</td>
<td>11,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* There is an error of 1 in the Return from this Hospital.  
* There is an understanding that only 120 beds are to be occupied, unless with the consent of Government.  
* The total accommodation is 420, but there is an error of 1 in the Return from this Hospital.  
* 15 are beds for Syphilis. The Fever beds are only now in operation.  
* Total mortality of the three Hospitals 32 per cent.  
* 1 of these deaths were from Puerperal Fever.  
* This is the number of beds, but the funds can only support 14.
TABLE, No. 4, showing the Average Number of Beds daily occupied through the Year ended the 31st March, 1857; the Cost per Bed for Stimulants, for Medicines and Medical and Surgical appliances, for Salaries and Wages, and for all other expenditure; the Total Cost per Bed for Maintenance, and for Establishment; and for Maintenance and Establishment; the Average Weekly Cost per Patient; and the Average Number of Days each was in Hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hospital</th>
<th>Average number of Persons treated in Hospital during the year</th>
<th>Average number of Beds occupied daily through the year</th>
<th>Average Cost per Bed for Stimulants</th>
<th>Drugs, Surgical instruments, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Average Cost per Bed for Maintenance and Establishment</th>
<th>Average Weekly Cost per Patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>453</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>£6.18 d.</td>
<td>£3.10 d.</td>
<td>£3.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steevens' Hardwicke</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>£5.06 d.</td>
<td>£3.02 d.</td>
<td>£3.15</td>
<td>£2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath, Cork-street,</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>£5.10 d.</td>
<td>£3.08 d.</td>
<td>£3.15</td>
<td>£2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whithworth, Richmond</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>£5.10 d.</td>
<td>£3.08 d.</td>
<td>£3.15</td>
<td>£2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotundo Lying-in, Cosmea Do., Incurables, St. Mark's</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>£5.10 d.</td>
<td>£3.08 d.</td>
<td>£3.15</td>
<td>£2.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX, No. 6.

### I.—General Hospitals.—Registry of Patients.

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</tbody>
</table>

### II.—Lock Hospital.—Registry of Applicants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tbody>
</table>
### III.—Lock Hospital.—Registry of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>How often before in Hospital</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>How long Ill before Admission</th>
<th>Date of Admission</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Date of Discharge</th>
<th>No. of Days in Hospital</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### IV.—General Registry of Lying-in Hospital, Rutland-Square.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Husband's Name and Business</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>When Admitted</th>
<th>When Delivered</th>
<th>Child's Sex, and State at Birth</th>
<th>When Baptized</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date and Cause of Child's Death</th>
<th>Date and Cause of Woman's Death</th>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>When Discharged</th>
<th>No. of Ward</th>
<th>No. of Days in Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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V.—REGISTRY OF WARD FOR FEMALE DISEASES.—LYING-IN HOSPITAL, RUTLAND-SQUARE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Social State</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date of Admission</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Date of Discharge</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>No. of Days in Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

VI.—REGISTRY OF ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date of Admission</th>
<th>Date of Discharge</th>
<th>No. of Days in Hospital</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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