

REPORT

♦7 THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

●F T16**B**

HOUSE OF RECOVERY

AND

FEVER HOSPITAL,

1 N

CORK-STREET, DUBLIN,

FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 18T APRIL, 1842, TO 31ST MARCH, 1843.

WUCK THE

ARcdical Report Annexed,

FROM 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1842.

H V

PATRICK HARKAN, M.D.,

ONE OF THE PHYSICIASS TO THE ROSPITAL.

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DUBLIN :

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE, BY WEBB AND CHAPMAN, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,

APRIL, MDCCCXLIII.

A STATEMENT

OF LIE

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

INTO THE

FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN,

FOR ONE YEAR,

FROM 1st APRIL, 1842, to 31st MARCH, 1843.

TOGETHER WITH THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY THE SAID PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL; ALSO THE TOTAL EXPENSE OF PROVISIONS; BY WHICH IS SHOWN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS EACH PATIENT RE-MAINED IN THE HOSPITAL, AND THE AVERAGE EXPENSE OF EACH PATIENT.

Patients admitted--2,375Aggregate number of days in Hospital-47,705Average number of days of each Patient, nearly20Total expense of Hospital this
Year£402712Year--fients and Servants-Average expense of each Pa-
tient, nearly114911311

}?atients :

Admittee	l from ·	4th B	lay, 1	804,	to			
31st N	larch, l	8 43, i	inclus	ive	-	-	-	135,865
Discharg	ed, cure	ed or	reliev	red	-	126,360		
Died	-	1.00	-	-	-`	9,386		
Remainin	ng in H	ospita	al on	31st				
March	, 1843		-	-	-	119		
								135,865
In Hospi	tal, 1st	Apri	l, 184	2	-	112		
Admittee	d to 31s	t Mai	rch, l	843	-	2,375		
	Т	otal	_		_	2,487		
Discharg			Anril	1849	≂ to	<u> </u>		
0			<u>F.</u>	AC IL	, .0			
31st M	larch, l	843	-	-	-	2,187		
Died from	m do. to	do.	-	-	-	161		
Remainin	ng in H	ospita	al, 31:	st Ma	erch,			
1843,	-	-	-	-	-	119		
	Total	-	-	-	-	2,487		
						_,		

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PATIENTS,

From 1st April, 1842, to 31st March, 1843.

Үсагв.	Menths.	Admitted.	Discharged,	Died.	Monthly Aggregat
842	April	190	164	7	3845
	May	171	190	15	3630
	June	197	153	22	3464
	July	202	187	15	3625
	August	198	178	14	3949
1	September	185	180	16	3796
	October	180	159	16	3701
	November	188	169	11	3460
	December	187	178	13	4068
1843	Јапиагу	230	199	14	4852
	February	226	187	15	4612
	March	221	243	23	4703
	тотац	2375	2187	181	47,705

Account of Income and Expenditure of the FEVER HOSPITAL and HOUSE of RECOVERY, Cork-street, Dublin, for one year, from 1st of April, 1842, to 31st of March, 1843.

INCONE. EXPENDITURE. £ s. d. £ s. d. By Parliamentary Grant 3,500 🛯 🖉 73 14 4 To Real, Insurance, and Poor Rate 144 Interest on Government Three-and-a-Half per Provisions 1 19 12 1 166 crut Stock 3U2 0 [[10 6 11 Clubbing ... 488 114 119 •11 ... Interest op Grand Canal Debenfures 20 0 0 142 17 5 Fornitore ----... 144 140 P1 1 ... Annuity of Lady Hoteluison 15 3 0 Salaries and Wayes 1281 16 3 170 lit. ... 144 448 *** Subscriptions 135 2 6 318 4 3 Fuel, Soap, and Caudles п ••• -..... •11 144 Donations \mathbf{N} 1 1 Printing and Stationary 144 54 10 3 • ld e ... el i • 44. 110 Medicioes 23 8 FRE int. ••• 24 19 1 Hotels *** 148 44.1 ... ••• 512 5 5 **Repairs** 410 ••• Incidents 12 5 4 *** ... 188 114 ... Whitewashing ... 109 5 8 ••• 891 Cobus and Interments 15 13 6 ... 468 4027 12 2 Excess of Income over Expenditure 457 19 0 ... £4465-11-2 £4485 11 2

Managing Committee :

* EDWARD ALLEN,	* ARTHUR GUINNESS,
· EDWARD BARRINGTON,	• JAMES HAUGHTON,
JOSEPH BEWLEY,	• JUSEPH HONE, Sen.,
• FRANCIS A. CODD,	* DAVID C. LATOUCHE,
FRANCIS CODD,	W. DIGGES LATOUCHE,
• THOMAS CROSTHWAIT,	JAMES PIM (Greenville)
JAMES W. CUSACK, M.D.,	JOHN POWELL,
• WILLIAM DISNEY,	GEORGE RENNY, M.D.
• THOMAS DISNEY,	. GEORGE ROE, Lord Mayor,
• WILLIM ENGLISH,	"RICHARD WATKINS, Esura
JOHN ENGLISH,	•

* Thus marked are Trustees.

Physicians :

JOHN O'BRIEN, M.D.	JOHN EUSTACE, M.D.
PATRICK HARKAN, M.D.	G. A. KENNEDY, M.D.
JOHN O'REARDON, M.D.	GORDON JACKSON, M.D.

Temporary Physicians:

SAMUEL HANNA, M.D.,

THOMAS BRADY, M.D.

Surgeon :

LEONARD TRANT, M.R.C.S.I.

Resident Officers :

 	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
 	RICHARD STEPHENSON,
 	MARGARET MONTGOMERY,
 	JAMES M. KNIGHTING,
 	MARY CARROLL.

Servants usually employed at the Hospital, who are increased or decreased according to circumstances.

Three Porters, three White-washers, (who white-wash the Hospital and the apartments whence Patients are removed to it, when ordered by the Physicians) twenty Nurses, more or less, as the case requires, ten female Servants, and one Engineer, attendant on washing apparatus.

List of Zuberriptions and Bonations.

RECEIVED FROM 1st APRIL, 1842, TO 31st MARCH, 1843.

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Note ... The Bahavighth of Ban-ad A. Daly, Eog., amount, dt 16., has been received since the clothing of this account, and will be acknowledged in the next year's flowert, sho that of J. W. Camet, M.D., d'7 28. The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT, in directing public attention to the accompanying Medical Report. feel that they only discharge a public duty, in bearing their strongest attestation to the benefits resulting to the public health from the temperance movement now in progress; they are thoroughly persuaded, that to that great moral revolution our city is mainly indebted, for the very material diminution of fever manifested by the records of our Hospital.

The Committee fully participate in Doctor Harkan's apprehensions of a periodical increase of fever in our city, arising from the filthy and ill ventilated habitations in which a large portion of our poor pass a great part of their lives, and they believe it would be a wise as well as a humane policy on the part of our government, and of our local authorities, to turn their attention seriously and at once to these important matters. Sewers in all our streets, which are without these necessary agents for carrying off filth—a more universal supply of water—and the removal of slaughter-houses to suitable situations without the city, are some of the means which would appear well calculated to effect these desirable and sanatory improvements, so requisite for the comfort and health of our population.

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MEDICAL REPORT

OF

THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY

FEVER HOSPITAL,

ASD

CORK-STREET, DUBLIN,

FOR ONE YEAR,

FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1842.

By P. HARKAN, M.D.

DUBLIN : PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE, BY WEBB AND CHAPMAN, GT. BRUNSWICK-ST.

1843.

MEDICAL REPORT.

In the last Medical Report of this Hospital, it was justly considered a subject of thankfulness and public congratulation, that the number of fever cases during the year 1841 had lessened to an extraordinary degree It appeared, that from January 1st to December 31st, 1841, 3551 were admitted, whereas the admissions for the preceding twelve months amounted to 5350. The decrease of fever in Dublin (of which the returns of this hospital are an unerring test) during the year 1842, has fortunately not only been greater than at any former period, but may be in some measure considered surprising and unexpected, the admissions having been only 2153. The enquiry into the causes of so remarkable a decrease must be interesting, and may possibly be useful. Meteorology, as understood at present, can throw no light on such an investigation. Accurate tables, shewing the medium degrees of the barometer and thermometer, as also the general state of the weather, may, unquestionably, to a certain extent, account for the prevalence of many diseases. Such, for instance, are rheumatism, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, hydrothorax, and disease of the heart.

During the last year, we had many cases of typhus mitior complicated with one or other of these diseases. Those which prevailed during the cold months belonged, as might be expected, to the pulmonary class. Some who had been previously subject to these inflammatory attacks, got through their fever, but ultimately fell victims to the sequelæ of pulmonary disease. On the whole, however, the mean temperature being mild, and the

vicissitudes of weather not so great or so sudden as we often experience, there was a proportionate decrease in the number and mortality of cases of fever combined with complaints of the chest. During some former severe winters, such is the want of sufficient protection among the poor from the rigour of the season, that the number of these complicated cases was exceedingly great, and the mortality considerable. The epidemics, which from their greater prevalence particularly arrested the attention of the physicians of the hospital, were scarlatina and small pox. The cases of scarlatina, which fell under my care, were very generally of a favourable character. The only treatment adopted by me was such as generally is sufficient in mild febrile affections. A gentle purgative, occasionally followed by a diaphoretic, or an antimonial mixture in a minute dose, had the desired effect of moderating fever. In a few cases, in which difficulty of swallowing and congestion of the head were unusually great, leeches to the external fauces were applied with decided benefit. The uniformly favourable termination this year of the scarlatina cases under my care, contrasted strongly with a considerable mortality of similar cases under my care about two years ago. The fever was then of a low typhoid type-the skin not so hot as in more favourable cases during the first three days,-great tumefaction extending from the external fauces to the glands and cellular membrance of the head and neck, forming in some cases one solid tumor-the pulse rapid, small, and wiry-dyspnces and coma in all the fatal cases closing the scene. The difficulty of transmission of the blood from the brain, arising from the pressure of the tumor on the blood vessels of the neck, and partly perhaps from the tuberculous state of the lungs, in some of these cases sufficiently explains the comatose state. The children were apparently of a weak and scrofulous habit, on which the unwholesome situation of the dwellings they came from had probably exercised an injurious

effect. In two cases, which I apprehended were running the same fatal course, having fortunately succeeded in bringing on suppuration of the tumor, the fatal symptoms gave way to a favourable crisis. The case of one boy, aged twelve years, was particularly interesting, his escape being, I thought, as narrow as I ever witnessed. He had been, I was informed, attacked with fever two days before I saw him. He was then labouring under great oppression of the præcordia and dyspnæa, the skin was pale and rather cool, pulse 130 and small. He had been in the same room with another child in scarlatina : I therefore had no doubt of the nature of the fever, and that his only chance of recovery depended on the appearance of the eruption. I directed warm fomentations to the body and limbs, and the following draught to be given every third hour in the day :—

Recipe:

Misturæ camphoræ semunciam, Aq. ammon. acet. drachmam, Spiritus ammon. c. gutt. quindecem, Vini Ipecac. gtt. quindecem, Syr. Zinziberis drach. duas, M. fi. haustus.

The eruption was next day copious, the skin exhibiting the usual bright red surface; the dangerous symptoms disappeared, and the progress of the disease to the end was mild and favourable. In three of the cases this year, dropsical symptoms supervened during convalescence. In several cases of a similar nature, which I met in private practice, the same occurrence took place. I confess I was surprised at it, the fever having been of a favourable and mild character. The explanation may be difficult, if not impossible; the fact however is certain, that the danger of dropsy supervening on scarlatina is uot generally in a direct ratio with the violence of the eruptive fever. Is it that the virus of the disease had

not been fully eliminated through the skin from the blood? Some cases of cedematous swellings appeared manifestly to have arisen from suppressed perspiration, caused by premature exposure to cold. No such cause, caused by premature exposure to cold. No such cause, however, could be assigned for others; nor did the pulse indicate either debility, or the opposite state which pro-duces an inflammatory action and effusion into the cellular membrane. The exanthemetic fever being, during the last year, as already stated, mild, I did not consider it necessary to use, with the view of moderating it, tepid or cold ablutions. Dr. Currie, a physician of high character states in his Medical Reports, that he found the affu-sion of cold water to extinguish incipient scarlatina, so as to prevent efflorescence or any affection of the throat toking place: that in 150 cases he uniformly dashed five gallons of the coldest water over the naked body with the best effect. This appears to me one of the strongest in-stances on record, of the extravagant degree to which even a man of eminence may sometimes push a favourite remedy. Neither reason nor experience has confirmed the propriety of treating scarlatina in this dashing manthe propriety of treating scarlatina in this dashing man-ner, instead of the more mild and usually successful mode. Is not scarlatina a specific and contagious disease, pro-duced by an animal poison, as much as small-pox or measles? Is it not then perfectly clear, that the course which nature usually takes to throw off this poison may not safely be stopped ? Would any practitioner attempt to extinguish the fever of small-pox or measles by dash-ing the coldest water on the patient. It is often neces-sary to rouse or to moderate the efforts of nature, but the plan of altogether thwarting her operations is not borne out by analogy or experience. We are told, that after the cold affusion headache disappears, a gentle moisture succeeds, and sound sleep follows. Admitting that in some well-authenticated cases all this may have occurred, it does not follow that the practice was safe. For every it does not follow that the practice was safe. For every one of such cases, a hundred others may be adduced in

which this heroic remedy was not used, and still the patients easily recovered. Nothing is more certain than that patients recover, sometimes from scarlatina as well as other diseases, in spite of the most absurd remedies. Many, for instance, recovered in former days from smallpox, in spite of stimulating drinks, hot confined air, and heaps of bedclothes, generally used then, but now exploded by every one. The improved and generally successful plan of treating scarlatina, as well as the other exanthemata, is to moderate, not extinguish the efforts of nature, if too violent; to sustain them, on the other hand, if too languid. With a view of the former indication, I have sometimes, along with other antiphlogistic remedies, used with advantage tepid ablutions, or sponging partially with vinegar and water at 60 degrees.

No complications of fever are in this city more frequent than those with bronchitis in its acute or chronic form. The former is not generally attended with much danger; the latter frequently is so, in elderly persons periodically subject to its attack in winter. It originates with catarrh, commonly called a cold, an affection familiar to all, and seldom attended to as of any consequence, unless when terminating in acute bronchitis. This, after some continuation or repetition, assumes chronic symptoms, and is in this shape not only mostobstinate and general among the poor, but eventually entails on them consequences too frequently of a fatal description. Dyspnœa, solidification or hepatization of the lungs, emphysema, disease of the heart, and effusion into the pericordium or pleura, can frequently be traced to it. When fever attacks them in their wretched dwellings, the thermometer ranging about 32 degrees, and the function of respiration being much impaired, nature has frequently sunk so low that no efforts to rally her could be effectual. The last year, however, the mortality from this cause considerably decreased, the temperature of the atmosphere having been generally mild. We had in hospital

this year more cases than the preceding year of indigenous cholera, which, as usual, was expected from the high temperature of the summer and autumn. In a very few instances, the prostration of strength and cramps were alarming, but eventually the ordinary treatment proved successful. How totally different from this is the Asiatic cholera, which is influenced neither by climate nor temperature, which raged with as much fury and destructiveness in the frozen regions of the north, as under the burning sun of Asia or Africa! It is indeed a complete misnomer to call it cholera, when, instead of an overflow of bile, as the name indicates, there is in the alvine discharge a total absence of bile. If any other proof were necessary of the essential difference between the two diseases, I might refer to the awful destructiveness all over the earth of the malignant cholera, and the comparative safety of the other.

The increase of small-pox this year in the city, and this hospital particularly, excited the attention of the physicians. It appears from a table drawn up by Doctor Kennedy, one of our physicians, that from February 15, 1839, to December 20, 1842, there occurred in this hospital 79 cases of small-pox, 22 of which had been vaccinated, and 57 not vaccinated; 44 were distinct and 35 confluent; 15 died. Of the said 79 cases, 35 occurred last year; 24 distinct, 11 confluent; and 4 died. The number of small-pox cases the last twelve months was therefore nearly as great as the aggregate of those which occurred during the three preceding years. The mortality was considerably less in proportion to the number. It would be very natural in us to endeavour to pry into the cause of these occurrences; but all inquiry into such a subject, or that of the appearance of other epidemics, and their different malignity at different periods, has hitherto been fruitless, and will probably so continue. The state of the thermometer or barometer throws little light on this matter; neither can modern chemistry (surprisingly

advanced as it is) give us any explanation. We know in general that animal and vegetable life depends on the atmosphere, which consists of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid. But we do not know to what extent it is influenced by the great and universal agents of naturethe electric or magnetic fluids, caloric or light. The high authority of our distinguished countryman, Dr. Kane, is alone sufficient to show how little chemical science has added to our knowledge of the nature of animal poisons, " It was at first believed," be says in his late work on chemistry, "that the relative salubrity of districts, and even of different localities in the same neighbourhood, coald be determined by the proportions of oxygen and nitrogen which the air of these places might contain; and that the admixture of pernicious substances exhaling from a marsh, or generated within the ill-ventilated apartments of an hospital or of a jail, might be recognised, and means discovered of removing them or of destroying their activity, when their nature had become determined by the analysis of the air in which they had been contained. The differences between the results of various chemists, on which those expectations had been founded, have gradually disappeared by the use of better methods; and the constitution of atmospheric air is now recognized as being almost absolutely the same throughout its entire man." To return to the cases of small-pox, I shall only observe that the deaths occurred among the non-vaccinated class, and in general that it may be considered a very rare exception to this rule, if a case of variola should terminate fatally in a subject who had without any doubt formerly had the cow-pox. A question of the deepest importance to mankind is now raised, seemingly on good grounds, namely-to what extent does vaccina guard the human constitution from variola ! It can only be determined by the medical world after much further experience, an accurate observation, and extensive collection of facts. Under any circumstances, Dr. Jenner has conferred incalculable benefit on the human race, and future generations must feel equally grateful to him as a benefactor of man. Some cases of modified small-pox fell under my care last year in private practice, most of which exhibited on the arm the regular mark of vaccination. The fever was either extremely mild, or hardly percepti-ble, the pustules very few, filling with a pearl-coloured fluid, but at no time maturing. There can be no doubt that such cases are modifications of one generic disease, and there is good reason to conclude that other animal poisons (that of typhus for example,) exist, which produce certain general disorders of the human frame, but are in thousands of instances modified by particular cir-There is hardly a doubt that diseases have cumstances. ages ago existed, which are now unknown or extinct, and that new poisons have sprung up, creating new diseases in the animal kingdom, subject, as the former, to endless modifications. A slight consideration of the origin of animal or vegetable poisons confirms this opinion.

Organic or animal chemistry informs us, that the products of animal and vegetable life, though equalling in number and surpassing in varieties of properties the mineral species, consist almost exclusively, and may ultimately be resolved into, six elements. Such however is the power of that vital principle inherent in organized beings, that by the infinitely diversified combinations of these elements, all vegetable and animal substances are created. All the parts of animals are produced from a peculiar fluid circulating in their vessels by the vital power residing in the part, totally independent of the will or consciousness, and separated from the mass of blood by the same power. The processes of nutrition and secretion are thus carried on by this wonderful power, by which nature elaborates from nutritious fluids matter similar to each part, and eliminates such matters as are no longer fit to remain. At each moment of animal and vegetable life, a continued change is going on in the various structures. This natural but mysterious process, however, is influenced by external circumstances, and frequently so deranged by these, that new combinations injurious to life, in other words, poisons, are produced from the mass of circulating blood by the vital power. Every one is aware of the fact, that a numerous class of plants and animals exist, which in their natural state possess the power of forming poisons from nutritious fluide free from any deleterious quality. Tapioca or starch, as an example, is often combined with poisonous substances. Many parents would be astonished to be informed, that the mild, bland, demulcent tapioca is obtained from the root of a plant indigenous to the Brazils, Guiana, and the West Indies, and which is, notwithstanding, one of the most active poisons known, hardly exceeded in violence by strychnia. Among animals, there are numerous instances of the venomous class, whose blood is harmless and the flesh nutritious, yet who have reservoirs of poison secreted by this vital power from the circulating mass. The malaria of flat marshy countries, such as the western coast of Africa, the Campagna di Roma and Terracina, the swamps of the Mississippi and New Orleans, is an example on a large scale, of a poison in the vegetable world generated by this power. It is not the product of spontaneous decomposition, which is a resolution into a few primary elements, but a poisonous exhalation from living plants. Many countries now pestilent would cease to be so, were it possible, by proper cultivation and draining, to cause a new and wholesome vegetation. With regard to animal poisons, such as those of typhus, plague, &c. it is certain they are generated in the system by the same vital power. They are not, as some imagine, the direct product of animal or vegetable matter in a state of putrescence or decomposition; but unquestionably this latter cause may frequently produce them indirectly. It acts injuriously on living bodies, excites their vital power to morbid actions, there-

by forming new and unwholesome matter causing disease, and which, when expelled from the system, produces in other living bodies similar disease. How necessary is it then for the safety of mankind, that those causes which act injuriously on the vital power should be removed as much as possible. The sanatory condition of the poorer is a matter of vital consequence to the wealthier classes. Foul air, want of cleanliness, bad or insufficient food, so derange the natural processes of nutrition and secretion, that new combinations are formed from the blood, the result of which are poisons dangerous or destructive of human life. Many of these predisposing causes of disease continue unabated in this city. I regret, therefore, to say, that notwithstanding the present decrease of fever, there is not sufficient reason to expect that we shall always be so fortunate. The establishment of poor-houses is considered by many a cause of great decrease of fever. It certainly has occasioned fewer applications for admission into this hospital, but this circumstance alone is by no means a proof that we owe the general decrease to that cause. A much more probable cause is the wonderful revolution which has lately taken place in the habits of the people, sobriety and total abstinence from spirituous liquors having succeeded debasing drunkenness. To every philanthropist this affords a delightful prospect of an incalculable diminution of human misery and crime, but the medical man alone can fully appreciate the value of it. The deaths from the excessive use of alcohol are innumerable; not to speak of the fatal accidents and murders occurring in consequence of it, the injurious effects of it on the vital organs formed a long catalogue of mortal diseases. One complaint for instance, the delirium tre-mens, was every day to be seen among the drunkards of the city, and very frequently among the patients in this hospital, whereas we now hardly ever meet such a case. In no disease did previous habits of drunkenness tell more fatally than typhus, the vital power being so deranged, as to be frequently incapable of eliminating the virus from the system.

Typhoid cases during the last year were generally of a mild character. The combinations of pneumonia, gas. tritis, or other inflammatory affections with typhus were not so frequent as formerly. The impoverished state of the blood among the poor may explain this in some measure. The excess of fibrin in the blood, which, according to the French pathologists, is the cause or uniform concomitant of phlegmasiæ, is not so common an occurrence now in a class whose nourishment is barely sufficient to support life. Cases, however, sometimes occurred, in which bleeding was necessary. The patients were young and plethoric, the fever had not passed the seventh day, and in general after the bleeding it proceeded most favourably. Some years ago physicians were much divided in opinion as to the necessity or propriety of bleeding in idiopathic fever. Broussais, for instance, and his numerous followers, taught that in all cases of fever, gastro-enterite formed essentially a part, if not the whole. Others of minor note referred fever to inflammations of some other organ, such as the mesenteric glands or the brain. These theories are now proved to be visionary, not founded, as theories should be, on facts accumulated and carefully considered by dispassionate and experienced practitioners. Inflammation of the stomach, or any other organ, is sometimes combined with fever, but much oftener there is not a vestige of inflammation or irritation. As a general rule, therefore, the idea of bleeding in every case of fever is now justly exploded. It may not be foreign to this subject, to refer here to two remarkable instances which occurred to me last year, of the difference in the effects produced by bleeding in simple pneumonia, and typhus combined with pneumonia. Both patients were men in the prime of life, apparently of good constitutions, both complained of obtuse pain in the chest increased by a troublesome cough, the pulse full and frequent, hot skin,

white tongue, and highly-coloured urine. The stethoscope in both discovered the crepitous rale, but on percussion the sound appeared not much, if at all, duller than natural. Two days after the bleeding, the patient labouring under simple pneumonia was entirely free from fever or uneasiness. The fever of the other, on the contrary, which had commenced at the same time, continued for seven days longer before a favourable crisis took place. The breathing was certainly equally relieved after the bleeding, but the sensorium continued engaged ; the pulse did not, like the other, fall under 100; the skin was hot, aud covered with petechiæ.

With regard to the doctrine of periodicity in fever, I shall only observe that it appears to me founded on truth. An accurate observation of nature shows, that the efforts on her part to eliminate a poison from the system gene-rally take up a regular period—that at least in every case she approaches regularity. I stated in a former report of this hospital, that petechize appeared to me one of the distinctive marks of typhus gravior. This opinion has been controverted in a very respectable medical journal of this city, but after a most attentive perusal I read no argument sufficiently strong to disprove its correctness. Having no particular theory to serve, I should readily change my opinion, were any convincing reason offered to show it was not well-founded. Further experience, on the contrary, confirms me in this opinion. I can truly state, that I do not recollect a well-marked case of typhus gravior in which the skin did not present either distinct petechiæ or a dusky mottled appearance. In this it would appear that nature is consistent. We see the skin uniformly affected in contagious diseases, witness all the exanthemata, syphilis, plague, and other diseases arising from poisons. With regard to another most important subject, namely, the treatment of fever generally followed by the physicians of this hospital, nothing new has occurred during the last twelve months, requiring

particular remark. The subject has been ably discussed by my colleagues in their reports of the preceding years. If success be a test of skilful treatment, they need not shrink from a comparison with any hospital in this or the sister country. They are aware that their endeavours to cure fever, as well as all other diseases, must depend on first ascertaining its nature, history, and progress, and then on the prompt application of the most certain and effectual remedies. It is better for their patients they should persist in this course, than hunt too often after new remedies, which are found to disappoint the expectations raised by the publications of their efficacy.

All medical men agree that wine as a remedy of fever is sometimes necessary. The proper and timely administration of it requires tact and experience, much good or evil depending on its use. I must say that more mischief arises from the premature use of it (particularly when combined with Peruvian bark) than from the other extreme of unnecessary delay. A greater quantity of wine is used in this hospital in the treatment of the sequelæ of fever, such as mort ified sores or other diseases combined with fever, than in that of fever itself.

I beg leave to conclude, by again referring to the sanatory condition of the poor, which if not improved, can scarcely leave us a hope that the present fortunate decrease of fever will continue. Never were their habitations more unwholesome and wretched; never more crowded, though in a state of dilapidation and decay; never more unfit for human beings, from filth of every description. They must constantly breathe a tainted atmosphere, from the heaps of putrescent matter in the very centres of their houses, which seldom have any reres. The situation of a dense population, so circumstanced, in addition to all the other miseries of excessive poverty, must be frightful were a malignant fever unhappily to break out. As long as no regard is paid

to the proper construction of their tenements, with reference to cleanliness, ventilation, and sewers, there is danger that in such a case no efforts of the managers of this great hospital would be sufficient to check the spread of contagion. This very subject, as far as England is concerned, was last year brought before Parliament by Lord Normanby, who introduced a bill for improving the dwellings of the poor. I cannot refrain here from stating, that the unwholesome state of their dwellings has formed a leading topic for the last twenty years, of the medical reports published in Dublin. The necessary effect such a state has on the health and morals of the people was repeatedly pointed out. At last, however, this great and vital question has not only roused general attention in England, but has been taken up by Government, who alone have power to apply the remedy. A document has emanated from the office of the Poor Law Commissioners at Somerset-house, which, as announced by official authority, will lead to a legis. lative enactment on the subject. It is a report of Mr. Chadwick on the sanatory condition of the people. It comprises different medical reports on the same important subject in all its bearings. It certainly conveys no information new to us here, either as to the nature of the evil complained of, or the principle and details of the proposed improvements. There is, however, great cause of rejoicing, that influence and power are at last enlisted in the cause of the poor, and that some adequate remedies will probably be applied to evils which threaten danger to all classes.

P. HARKAN, M.D.

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MEDICAL REPORT

or

THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY

AND

FEVER HOSPITAL,

CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.

FOR ONE YEAR,

FROM THE 1st OF JANUARY TO THE SIST OF DECEMBER, 1848.

By J. O'REARDON, Esq. M.D.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE, BY WEBB AND CHPMAN, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

1844.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The preceding table shews, in its three first columns, the relative numbers of our hospital admissions, discharges, and deaths, during twelve months. The amount of the second column would be higher; and that of the third would be by one-half lower, if earlier applications were made for the bad cases. The facility of admission continues to be as great as at any former period, and the reliance of the indigent sick, on the comparative comfort and curative resources of this hospital, is unabated. However, the friends of many of the diseased, through ignorance, as well as through hopes often delusive, of spontaneous recovery at home, postpone their applications to the latest moment or ad articulum Having given in some former reports, the last mortis. of which was drawn up in 1840, my views of fever, I do not deem it necessary on this occasion to enter into a repetition of them. Nor is it my object to adopt or discuss the subdivisions of fever given by some authors. I find it more convenient, as it is more customary, to include them under the heads of Synochus and Typhus. With regard to the internal ailments often attendant on and connected with fevers, I will do little more than enumerate some of them.

Thoracic inflammations, in various stages and degrees,

were the principal accompaniments both of Synochus and Typhus in the winter and spring of 1843, as they always are at these seasons. We had also many fevers associated with rheumatism, and with epigastric and general abdominal affections. The exanthemata or eruptive fevers, principally Rubeola and Scarlatina, occur in every season, and are not unfrequently epidemic. The last mentioned is in every instance conjoined with its characteristic angina.

Erysipelas is often met with in our hospital wards. A diluted solution of tartras antimonii is generally, as well as advantageously, employed in its treatment, and it forms a part of my medical practice in the management of this complaint. But venæsection is my principal sheet anchor in the cure of every severe attack of phlegmonoid erysipelas of the face and head. I always prescribe blood letting in such cases, to the amount of from six to ten or eleven ounces according to circumstances; and should it appear necessary, I repeat it the following day, even with a small and somewhat weak pulse. This practise is, in my hands, almost invariably and universally successful. The pulse improves after the lapse of a few hours from the bleeding, and the exterior tunefaction and redness and internal affection of the brain uniformly diminish and subside. A satisfactory cure is the result. Sulphate of quinine is a very beneficial tonic in those cases after the subsidency of the acute stage of the inflammation.

Erysipelas of the leg or thigh, though generally slight, is often severe; and if not checked by timely venæsection, it becomes diffuse and deep seated. It suppurates at length; and when it proceeds so far as to destroy life, a profuse quantity of pus and coagulable lymph is found to have been formed throughout a great extent of cellular tissue, and between the muscles of the limb.

Wo every now and then have to treat solitary cases of Variola. Tonsillitis and Laryngitis are among young persons common ailments, especially in the latter end of autumn and in winter.

The following cases, or at least some of them, may be considered interesting :----

CASE I.

Synochus cephalicus.

Patrick Leary, aged seven years and a half, was seen by me on the 21st of September, 1843, labouring under synochus cephalicus. Tongue foul; skin hot; severe headach; bowels costive.

Radetur caput et lavetur.

R. Pulv. Jalapæ comp. c. 9i.

Rhei ... gr. vii.

Pulv. Antimon. gr. iv. Misce et divide in partes duas. Sumatur j. nunc et j. vesperi.

22nd. Pulse quick and small; high temperature of head and of the entire body; eyes dull, inexpressive, and nearly closed.

Applicentur hirudines quatuor temporibus. R. Aq. Acetatis Ammoniæ 3 iss. Mucilag. Gummi Arab. 3 iî. Syr. ... 3 ss. Capiat 3 ss. omni hora cum semisse.

23rd. Temperature of body $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; head hot and heavy; eyes dull and drowsy to a greater degree than before.

Tegatur caput rasum epispasticis quatuor,

R. Ipecac. ... gr. iii. Pulv. Antimon. gr. iv.

Rhei ... gr. vi. Misce et divide in partis duas; capiat j. hodie et j. cras mane.

24th. The eyes which were yesterday stupid and somnolent, and nearly closed, have become considerably ameliorated after the vesication of the head. There is still, however, a good deal of fever; pulse 112°; tongue yellowish white; the edges of the lips are blackish; tbree alvine motions.

Repetr. pulvis bis die ut heri præscriptum est.

25th. The patient is much better; he is put on the half allowance of food.

26th.	R. Pulv. Ant	imor	n. gr. iv.	
	Ipecac.		gr. iv.	
	Rhei		gr. vi.	
	Zinziberis	Ş	gr. 55.	Misce et divide

in partes duas; sumatur j. hodie et j. cras mane.

27th. Much improvement.

Repetr. pulv. j. bis die ut heri præscriptum est.

28. Repetr. pulv. j. bis die. Half allowance of food; also arrowroot sweetened for supper.

29th. He is progressing towards recovery, but has got a slight cough. Bowels rather confined.

> R. Pulv. jalapii comp. gr. xii. Rhei ... gr. v. misce pro dose.

Mist. pector. cum tinct. digit. gr. vii.

30th. To have the half allowance of food; also arrowroot sweetened.

October 1st.

B. Pulv. jalapii, comp. gr. xii.

Rhei ... gr. v. misce pro dose.

3rd. To have a sufficiency of food, arrow root included; one ounce of wine.

October 4th. He is well; food and one ounce of port wine.

5th. He continues well; food; an ounce of wine. October 8th. He is dismissed in good health.

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CASE II.

Richard Leary, aged six years and a half, was admitted on the same day with his brother Patrick; he was afflicted with a milder form of synochus in its fourth day: he had heat of body, quick pulse, foul tongue, slight cephalæa; bowels rather costive.

September 21st.

R. Pulv. jalapii comp. gr. zvi.

Ipecacæ, ... gr. iii.

Rhei, ... gr. vi. m. Divide in partes duas. Sumatur j. quamprimum et j. in nocte.

22nd. Two alvine evacuations. The little patient is better. Repetr. pulv. j. bis die ut heri præscriptum est.

23rd. Two alvine operations; no prescription but middle diet.

24th. No report.

25th. No freedom of bowels yesterday or this day as yet. He is in other respects nearly quite well.

R. Pulv. jalapii comp. gr. xiv.

Rhei ... gr. iv. misce pro dose.

He is allowed regular food in moderation.

27th. He is recovered.

30th. He is well for some days past.

October 4th. He leaves the hospital in perfect health.

CASE III.

Mary Kenny, zet. 43, came under my care on the 27th September, in the eighth day of typhoid cephalic synochus, complicated with upogastric and iliac pains.

Pulse quick and small; headache distressing; dark yellowish sordes on tongue; bowels confined.

L. Pilul. cathart. üi.

28th. Symptoms the same as yesterday. B. Pil. cathart. iii.

29th. Severe pain and dizziness of head, though the pills operated sufficiently three times : nocturnal raving,

pulse quick and weak. The patient has not sufficient strength to bear bleeding. Radr. caput et tegatur epispasticis quinque.

30th. Considerable amendment since yesterday. The blisters have had the best effect. The head is greatly relieved, and the cephalæa has nearly ceased after the vesication of the head. Pulse 90 and less weak than it was. Tongue nearly clean; some return of appetite. Pil. cathart. iii. Arrowroot sweetened for this day. Middle diet for to-morrow.

October 1st. She is nearly well, but has got a cough. Appetite pretty good.

Mist. pector. 3 vii. cum tinct. digit. 9 j.

October 2nd. To have her regular food.

3rd. No freedom of the bowels during these last three days.

B. Inf. sennæ ... 3 viii.

Sulph. magnesiæ 3 ss. Antim. tartar. ... gr. j. Solve: capiat uncias duas alternis horis donee ulvus soluta fuerit. Sufficient food.

4th. Bowels free. Tongue somewhat foul.

B. Aquæ 3 viii. Ac. sulphur. ... gtt. xvi. Syr. cort. aur. 3 iii. m. Sumatur 3j. frequenter in die. Middle diet.

5th. A flannel cap; sufficient food.

8th. She is well.

10th. She is transferred, cured, to the convalescent wards.

CASE IV.

Typhus gravissimus cum bronchite.

Richard Allen, a country lad, set. twenty-two years, recently arrived in Dublin, was employed in demolishing an old house and removing its rubbish. He fatigued himself beyond what he was accustomed to, and was exposed during some hours to heavy rain. A severe fever, accompanied with bronchitis was the result. He was admitted to Cork-street Hospital about the 16th of November, 1843. He was after having spent a fortnight under treatment there, when I commenced my bimestral intern attendance on the second day of December, 1843. I then found him labouring under tho following symptoms:—Delirium; pulse accelerated and exceedingly weak; tongue foul; feet cold; hands and cheeks of a purple colour; cough; oppression of respiration; petechiæ general, but less strongly marked than they were some days previously.

Radr. caput et tegatur epispasticis quinque. B. Mist. camphor. ... 3 ix. Ætheris sulphur. 3 iss. Syr. ... 3 iii. m. Capiat 3 j. omnia hora cum semisse vin. 3 vi. 3rd.

Repetr. mistura heri præscripta; arrowroot sweetened, to which some of his wine is to be added. Vini 3 vi.

4th. Pulse quick and very weak; respiration short and hurried; bowels costive.

Tegatur sternum epispastico per horas duodecim.

R. Mist. car	mphor	• •••	zix.				
Aq. acet	. amm	æ.	3j.				
Œther.	sulphu	г	3 is:	s.			
•			3 ü.	m.	Sumr.	$\overline{3}$	j.
aum samissa							

omni hora cum semisse.

5th. This patient has experienced a slight amendment after the vesication of the front of the thorax; but he is still severely ill; no alvine discharge. Repetatur mistura heri præscripta.

R . Rhei	 gr. viii.	
Ipecacæ	 gr. iii.	
Pulv. antim.	 gr. v.	
Zingib	 gr. ii. misce.	Divide

in partes dues; quarum sumr. j. hodie et j. cras mane. Low diet; six ounces of port wine.

6th. Pulse 110 and weak; respiration laborious and short; tongue somewhat less foul; countenance approximating to a slight amendment; cheeks flushed; hands of an obscure dark purple colour; feet cold; one small alvine motion. Habeat misturam catharticam quamprimum. Repetatur mistura camphorata cum æthere sulphurico ut heri præscriptum est. Arrowroot sweetened; six ounces of port wine.

7th. Symptoms nearly the same as yesterday. Pulse quick and very weak. There is a low delirium, attended with frequent childish cries. The skin on the sacrum and each trochanter is of a dark purplish red colour, tending to gangrene. A part of one foot is painful. Bowels not free. Habeat haustum olei ricini quamprimum.

R. Mist. camphor		3x.
Sub. carb. ammoniæ.	•••	gr. vi.
Ætheris sulphur.		3 ii.
S		7 :::

Syrupi ... 3 iii. Misce; capiat unciam cum semisse alternis horis. Habeat spiritus camphorati q. s. pro lotione sacri et trochanterum. Vini 3 viii.

8th. Repetr. mistura heri præscripta. Arrowroot; seven ounces of port wine.

9th. Pulse confused, and as small and weak as possible; two stools. There is a black patch adjacent to the left trochanter. Repetr. mistura antea præscripta. Capiat Ziss. omni behorio.

B. Spirit. camphor. q. s. pro lotione. Signa: let the discoloured parts, indicating incipient gangrene, be frequently bathed with this lotion; arrowroot; eight ounces of winc.

10th. Repetr. omnia ut heri.

11th. Repetr. mietura ut antea.

R. Mucilaginis tenuis g.	Arab.	3 V88.
Ox. Scillæ		3 iss.
Tinct. digitalis		gtt. xvi.
Syrupi cort. aur.		3 iii. M.

Capiat 3i. invadente tusse.

A little arrowroot, with some sugar and wine, is to be given to him three times a day. Eight ounces of wine.

12. He seems to be a little better.

R. Mist. Camphor.	••	3 x.	
Aq. Acet. Ammoniæ.		ži.	
Œtheris Sulphur.		3 i i i.	
Syrupi		3 ii.	Misce.
Sit dosis Zisa, alternis horis.			

Repetr. mistura pectoralis antca præscripta. Pil. cathart. ii.

Beef tea, arrow-root.

B. Vini 3 viii.

13. The pulse seems to be less weak and less quick. There are ulcerations and livid patches of unfavourable appearance on and about the scarum and both trochanters, and many points of ulceration on the right leg and foot. The right hand is in a less degree similarly effected : repetatur mistura antea præscripta; applicentur cataplasmata effervescentia regionibus gangrenosis. Applicetur quoque unguentum ex partibus equalibus unquenti spermatis ceti et olei terebinthini ulcerationibus et partibus decoloratis.

December 14. Pulse weak, quick, agitated and confused; bowels confined. The patient makes remarkable grimaces and distortions of his countenance almost at every instant, and he screams and yells in a tone nearly canine, the head being at the same time continually agitated. This state is the result of delirium, and partly of the irritation of the gangrenous sores of the eacrum, hips, and right leg.

R. Olei ricini	•••	3 vii	•
Tinct. sennæ		3 ii.	
Aq. menth. piper.		.₹i.	
Syrupi		≣ss.	Misce pro

haustu catbartico.

Reptr. mista ut antea.

R. Unguenti oxidi zinci ... 3j.

Unguenti Spermatis ceti 3 v. M. fat unguentum. Signa: dress the sacrum and sores of the leg every day with this ointment.

Middle diet ; beef tea. Vin. 3 viii.

15. His draught produced four alvine evacuations. Pulse 96, and less weak than it was yesterday. A very copious discharge of reddish brown offensive sanies has issued out through two small circular apertures connected with an abscess in the external side of the right leg, a little lower down than the middle. This matter continues to dribble out spontaneously, but its discharge is much accelerated by pressure on the neighbouring parts.

Repetr. mista. ut antea.

Beef tea; arrowroot. Vin. 3 viii.

16. Pulse 96, and less weak. Tongue clean, but a little too red. Six copious lax stools.

The patient does not speak; he continues to make hidcous grimaces, opening his mouth wide almost every instant, and screaming aloud: a small cough.

R. Mist. Camphor.	 5 x.
Œtheris sulphur.	 3 ii.
Subcarb. ammoniæ	 gr.iv.
Syrupi	 3 v. M.

Capiat Ziss alternis horis. Repetr. cataplasmata.

17. Repetr. medicamina heri præscripta.

Arrow-root; beef tea. Habeat vini rubri, 3 viii.

18. Pulse very feeble. The hands, which are outside the bed-clothes, are cold and purple; body cool; tongue clean; one alvine evacuation; legs and hips much better. No audible expression, save incessant moaning and screams.

Repetr. omnia ut antca.

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19. Repetr.

20. Repetr. medicamina ut antea, et habeat haustum ol. ricini. Beef tea; arrow-root.

R. Vini ... z viii.

21. Four alvine evacuations, of which the two first are of healthy consistence, and the two subsequent stools are lax. Countenance improved notwithstanding its repeated distortions. Pulse 94, and not weak; skin and tongue natural. The legs are much better; appetite good. The wine is seemingly very acceptable to the patient.

Repetr. mistura ut antea.

R. Vini

Arrow-root; beef tea.

22. Repetr.

23.	R.	Mist. Camphor.		3x.		
		Aquæ Acetati's Am	moniæ.	3i.		
		Ætheris Sulphur.		3 i.		
		Tinct. opii		gtt. xii.		
		Syr.		3 iii.	Μ.	capiat
•	1.	1				-

...

₹viii.

Ziss. alternis horis.

Arrow-root twice a-day; beef tea. Vini 3viii.

24. Repetr. mistura hæri præscripta.

Arrow-root; beef tea; wine.

25. Repetr. mistura ut antea. Haust ol. ricini,

Continue the usual nourishment and wine.

36. There is soreness of both trochanters, and a gangrenous condition of the sore of the left one; incessant moaning and screaming: pulse 100, and somewhat weak. The patient takes a good deal of nourishment. He is to be placed in a position of pronation on the abdomen and knees, with freedom for his head.

3 .
æ. zi.
3 i.
. Эi.
3 iii. Fiat mis-

tura, cujus sumatur uncia cum semisse alternis horis.

He is allowed regular food ; beef tea, arrow-root, and eight ounces of wine.

27. Repetr. mistura heri præscripta; applicr. cataplasmata effervescentia trochanteris ter die; arrow-root; beef tea; wine as usual.

28. Repetr. omnia.

29. Better sleep last night and this morning than usual; somewhat less screaming; no alvine evacuations. Repetr. omnia.

90. Repetr. omnia.

31. Repetr. omnia.

Januarii I, 1844 repetr.

2. Repetr.

3. Repetr.

4. The ulcers at the back of the tronchanters are gangrenous, and a separation of the morbid parts from the sound flesh is in progress. It is extremely difficult to keep thepatient constantly stretched forwards in a state of pronation, on which his chance of recovery mainly depends : pulse 92, and not exceedingly weak ; countenance improved.

Repetr. mistura ut antea præcriptum est. Habeat haustrum ol. ricini. Continue the usual allowance of food with beef tea; arrow-root; wine 3 viii.

5. Two natural alvino ovacuations after his draught; pulse 90; small, not extremely weak. The patient continues to lie flat on the anterior surface of his body.

	R. Mist. camphor.		ξX.		
	Subcarb. ammoniæ		gr.v.		
	Syrupi		3 iii.	M.	sit
dosis	Jiss. alternis horis ; repetr. cat:	aplasnu	ata efferv	rescci	ntia

terdie: chicken for dinner. R. Vini rubri 3 v.

- 6. Repetr.
- 7. Repetr.

8. B. Mist. Camphor.	 Zix.		
Sulph. Quinæ.	 gr. vi.		
Ac. Sulphur dil.	 g tt. vi	ii.	
Syrupi.	 zii.	M. do	sis
iss. omni bihorio.			

22

Repetr. cataplasmata effervescentia ter die: arrowroot; half a chicken for this day's dinner, and the other half for to-morrow.

R. Vini ... ³viii.

9. The sloughing gangrenous ulcers are to be dressed with the unguentum resinæ flavæ, mixed with a third part of olium terebenth. over which the effervescing poultices are to be applied.

Repetr. mistura hæri præscripta : arrowroot; wine as usual.

10. Repetr. omnia ut antea; a chicken for two days.

R. Vini. ... 3viii.

11. Habeat haust. olei ricini; repetr. medica. ut supra.

12. Repetr.

To get the usual nourishment, and eight ounces of wine.

13. Repetr. mista. ut antea: repr. unguentum et cataplaemata: chicken.

R. Vini, ... <u>5 viii</u>.

14. Repetr.

15. Repetr.

16. Repetr.

17. The gangrenous piece of flesh at the back of one of the trochanters has separated from its surrounding healthy parts. The appetite is good.

R. Unguenti Spermatis ceti.

Unguenti ox. zinci a a partes æquales misce. pro curatione ulcerum.

Capiat uncies duas quater in die; phiola agitata.

A little broiled beef for dinner.

Vin. 3 viii.

18. Repetr.

- 19. Repetr.
- 20. Repetr.
- 21. Repetr.
- 22. Repetr.
- 23. Repetr.
- 24. Repetr. omnia.
- 25. Repetr.

Food and wine are allowed as usual every day.

26.—R.	Decocti Cinchonæ		3 x.	
	Cinchonæ pulv.	•••	3 iss.	
	Subcarb. Ammoniæ		gr. iii.	M.
	Sitdosis 3 ii. tertiis	horis;	phiolang	itata.

Repetr. ungentum ox. zinci ungento spermatis ceti commixtum pro curatione ulcerum. Lint q. s.

Food as usual; arrow-root; eight ounces of wine.

The ointment here directed is spread on lint, and laid over the ulcers; a layer of dry lint covers each dressing, and all are maintained in their places by small straps of adhesive plaister on the margins of the external pieces of lint. The adhesive straps would press upon and hurt the sores if they were allowed to go directly over them.

31. This young man is improving daily, and recovering his strength. The ulcers of the hips are in progress of cicatrization. We persevere in maintaining the dccumbency in constant pronation, with the head well pillowed and turned a little to one side. A good deal of pus and blood mixed issues by pressure from an abscess in the upper and postero-interior part of the left thigh. Repetr. decoctum cinchonæ cum cinchonæ pulv. et subc. ammoniæ ut hæri præscriptum est. Curentur ulcera trochanterum cum unguento novissime præscripto; et applicetur cataplasma emolliens ter die parti superiori et postero-interiori fæmoris sinistri. Full diet; arrow-root; half a pint of port wine.

February 1, 1844. Pulse less accelerated and less small; countenance improved; tongue clean; appetite good. Daily advancement of the cicatrization of the ulcers of the hips: full bodily convalescence; speech unintelligible. The patient is kept lying flat on the abdomen and anterior surfaces of the lower limbs.

R. Decocti Cinchonæ 3 viii.
C'inchonæ Pulv. ... 3 iss.
Aq. Acet. Ammoniæ 3 vi.
Syrupi ... 3 ii. Misce.
Capiat 3 ii. quartis horis, phiolâ agitatâ.

Continue the usual dressings to the hips; emollient poultices to the upper part of the interno-posterior region of the left thigh.

Food—arrow-root sweetened—eight ounces of wine. February 2nd. Repetr. omnia hæri præscripta.

June 5, 1844.—Richard Allen is still in this hospital. I left him on the second of last February in a state of physical convalescence. The ulcers on the sides of the great trochanters had a clean granulating healing appearance, and were gradually filling. The experienced and intelligent physician who succeeded me directed, during some weeks, the daily allowance of the same quantity of wine which the patient got from me. He managed him judiciously, and had him on full diet; but the prone abdominal decumbency which I previously insisted on was not subsequently attended to by the patient or the nurses, and consequently the dressings could not have been altogether so well maintained in position as they were before; upon which account the cure of the ulcers progressed tardily. There was a gradual increase of strength and flesh. The face, which was emaciated and elongated in his disease, has acquired more comparative plumpness than any other part of the body. With the return of the strength, his mind, which in sickness was very imbecile, improved slowly. His articulation, which was during many weeks most imperfect and unintelligible, became gradually less so. It still is drawling and stammering. His intellect is pretty sound though rather simple, and somewhat deficient in reflection. His limbe, tho superior as well as the inferior, are very weak and unsteady. He consequently walks badly and very slowly. He wrote tolerably well provious to his fever, but is now quite unable to hold a pen. He cannot, according to present appearances, regain the full use of his limbs and speech sooner than after the lapse of four, five, or six months hence,—perhaps not till next spring. He is in this hospital since the middle of last November, and is shortly to leave it. He is in tolerably good spirits, and his appetite is invariably good since the cessation of his fever. He has a seton in the nape of his neck since the end of last April. This young man's case is remarkable for the severity, long duration, and consequences of his malady.

CASE V.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

In a patient labouring under a chronic cough, and who at the same time happened to become affected with rubeola.

Patrick Ball, aged twenty-three years, a porter or messenger accustomed to attend daily at the doors of the Dawson-street coach establishments, led a drunken and debauched life during the last three years, and connected himself with a female of loose and intemperate habits, who often annoyed and tormented him. He became affected on Saturday, the twenty-fourth of August, with a pain in the upper part of the larynx, and an aggravation of a cough to which he was a long time liable. He had coryza and sneezing on the next day, Sunday. Rigors supervened on Monday the twenty-sixth, and on Tuesday an eruption appeared on the surface of his body, accompanied with redness and tenderness of tho conjunctiva of both eyes. Notwithstanding his indisposition, he went to Donnybrook-fair on Sunday the twentyfifth, and on the following Monday and Tuesday, and became much intexicated each day. He regaled himself with whiskey and pigsfeet on Tuesday at the fair, and took more spirits on his return to town the same evening. He felt himself particularly ill in the course of that night, and on the next day he had vomiting and purging. He got on Friday the 30th burned spirits, which increased the eruption on the surface of the skin. Rigors occurred almost daily, sometimes once, at other times twice a day. He was conveyed to Cork-street Hespital on the 31st August. The following symptoms presented themselves to my observation on Sunday the 1st of September. Pulse 112, not weak. Tongue dry and tremulous; much thirst; a tendency to delirium. There is an universal morbillary eruption over the entire surface of the body. The eruptive spots are so very numerous, as to form clusters in many parts resembling the wheals of urticaria. The intervals of the skin between the distinct spots, as well as between the clusters, are of the natural whiteness of the healthy skin. The face is more generally red than the rest of the body, and it is a little swollen, approximating to the condition of the face in scarlatina. But this young man's face in health was of a muddy red appearance, in consequence of his temperament and mode of living, and his being pitted by the small-pex. A cough hurting the larynx and upper trachea, which are sore; vesicular respiration imperfect; percussion soundless between the scapulæ. Fiat venæsectio ad uncias duodecim.

R	Aquæ Acetatis Ammoniæ	3 iiiss.
	Mucilaginis Acaciæ	3 ii.
	Aq. Cinnamomi	žii.
	Syrupi	3 68.
	Capiat Ziss. alternis hor's	15.

September 2nd.—Pulse 112, not weak; no alvine evacuation. Tongue dry. The coagulum of the blood is well cupped and buffed. The rubeelou's eruption is sufficiently plentiful over the entire surface of the body:

c 2

it is more distinct to-day, and scarcely presents any elusters such as were observable yesterday. Head hot: face and eyes in a flame; constant active delirium. Tremulousness and occasional startings of hands and fingers: fulness of abdomen, especially at the epigastrium; no pain is excited in the abdomen by pressure.

R ₂	Aquæ Acetatis Amn	noniæ	3 iii.
	Mucilag. Acaciæ		3 iii.
	Aq. Cinnamomi		3 ii.
	Antimonii Tartar		qr. iv.
	Syrupi		3 v. M.
	Sumatur 3 iss. omni	hora o	cum semisse.

Light barley water edulcerated, for drink.

3. The patient got the entire of his bottle, and has no freedom of his bowels; but he passed a good quantity of urine. There is a feverish wild redness of his face, eyes, and forehead; absence of sleep; continual delirium and senseless talking; nervousness and agitation of the hands; quick and almost incessant turning of the head, and searching with the hands, as if looking for and endeavouring to catch something; eye-lids often closed and as often open; only little perceptible elevation of the temperature of the body. The spots of rubeola are numerous, though much diluted, and less marked to day than they were yester day, in consequence partly of the frequent uncovering and jactitation of the body. Radetur caput quamprimum et tegatur epispasticis quinque.

R	Mist. Camphor		3 viii.
	Aq. Acetatis Amm	oniæ	3 iiss.
	Sulphatis Sodæ	•••	3 ss.
	Elect. Scammonii	•••	Эі.
	Antimonii Tartar.		gr. vii.
	Syrupi		3. M.

Capiat 3 ii. alternis horis donec alvus soluta fuerit, phiolâ agitatâ.

4. The patient took the entire of the bottle prescribed yesterday, and has had no vomiting. Four alvine mo-

tions. The blisters produced general vesication of the head; pulse 100 and not weak; subsultus tendinum; searching with the hands; sudden startings. The marks of the rubeolous eruption are very visible and numerous : heat of body tolerable, without being great. The patient's feet and hands were observed to become quite cold, the latter being of a blueish purple colour about 3 A. M. His face was at the same time peculiarly languid, exhausted, and bluish, in place of its usual redness. The nurse, alarmed about him, applied a jar of hot water to his feet, and enveloped his legs and knees with flannels. A glow of warmth extended to all parts of the There was body in a quarter of an hour's time. afterwards no return of chillness. There was much uneasiness and restlessness all night, till between five and six o'clock this morning, since which time there is a good deal of sleepy stupor. However, when the patient is questioned and somewhat roused, he answers tolerably well, and says that he is unable to speak out. He was for the first time capable of making a direct answer about five A. M.

Applic. Epispa sticum inter scapulas.

R. Mist. Camphor		3 x.	
Antimonii Tartar.		gr. vii.	
Orym. Scillæ	•••	3 i.	
Syrupi	•••	3 iii .	M.

Sumatur 3 iss. omni horå cum semisse.

5. Symptoms nearly as yesterday. There is a combination of much stupor and sleep, which seems to be a favourable sign. Tongue chapped; bowels free; water passed in bed; occasional nausea without any vomiting; pulse not bad; cough distressing. The blister was not applied till four o'clock this morning; it has not as yet had effect.

R. Mist. Camphor. 3 x. Aq. Acetatis Ammæ. Z iss. M.

 gr. vi.
 gr. iv.
 gr. vi.
 gr. iii.

Zingiberis qr. i. misce bene et divide in partes duas; quarum sumatur j. vesperi et j. eras mane. Thin barley water edulcorated.

6. Pulse 100, and pretty strong; tongue foul and of a dark greenish yellow colour; sound sleep in the night, with very little delirium; gradual return of reason since the day before yesterday. Rational answers are given to all questions to-day; cough frequent; three or four small purgative motions. The patient calls for assistance when he wants to go to the night-chair : skin still mottled with diluted spots of the eruption. Repetr. pulv. j. hodie et i. eras mane, ut præscriptum est. Repetr. mistura.

7. Pulse 100, regular, and of middling strength; much prostration : desquamation of the skin of the face; slight desquamation on the left fore-arm; some slight spots of the faded eruption are visible; cough distressing; a tolerably clear sound is emitted by percussion on the sternum, and anterior half of the right side of the thorax, while it is quite dull or soundless on the left side.

R. Mist. Camphor.		3 viii.
Ox. Scillæ		31.
Antimon. Tartar.	•••	gr. iv.
Tinct. Digitalis		gr. xviii.
Syr.		3 v. M.

Sumatur 3 j. omni horâ cum scmisse.

8. Repetr. mistura hæri præscripta; applicr. epispastm. sub mammulam sinistram. Barley water edulcorated.

9. Cough troublesome and oppressive.

Mist. pector. cum T. Digit. J.

10. Repetr.

This young man progressed towards recovery, and appeared nearly well with the exception of his cough, which continued to distress him. The following was his state on the 30th September: cough harassing; pain across the chest: respiration short hurried semibronchial; a dull sound given by percussion on the front and sides of the thorax.

Fiat quamprimum ven@sectio ad uncias duodecim.

R mist. pector. lbss. cum additione Tinct. Digitalis 3 j. Low diet.

October 1st. The coagulum of the blood drawn yesterday is firm and well buffed. There is a good deal of serum; pulse natural, except that it is rather weak. The patient says that he experienced considerable relief in five minutes after the bleeding. He adds that his chest and lungs are free and unembarrassed, and that his cough is easy and of comparatively rare occurrence.

Habeat haustum olei rieini eras mane. The middle allowance of food,-rice sweetened.

Oct. 2nd. He is well, but is kept in bed to guard against danger: cough very slight.

R mist. pector. lbs. cum additione Tinct. Dig. 3j. capiat semunciam subinde. Half allowance of food—rice sweetened for supper.

3rd. Repetr. ut hæri.

To have the regular allowance of food.

4th. He is well. Repetr. mistura postremo ordinata. He is to have a large flannel roller round his thorax and abdomen.

Oct. 12th. He leaves the hospital in good health. He says that he will take the temperance pledge, and that he never will drink any kind of spirituous or intoxicating liquors during the remainder of his life.

CASE VI.

Dec. 2. Anne Smith, set. $17\frac{1}{2}$, labours under severe spheles which seized her after the spontaneous cessaof diarrhæa of sixteen or eighteen days duration; pulse rather slow; bowels costive. Radetur caput et lavatur.

R. Rbei	gr. xiv.
Scammonii	gr. iii.
Bitartratis potassæ	gr. xiv.
Pulv. aromatici	gr.j. M. pro dose.

3. She continues in the same state of distressing and unremitting headache. One alvine evacuation.

Applicr. hirudines duo decem temporibus quamprimum. Habeat misturam cathart. cras mane.

4. Cessation of the cephalæa after the operation of the twelve leaches applied yesterday to the temples; middle diet.

5. No ailment; good health.

7. She is transferred to the convalescent division $\bullet f$ the hospital.

CASE VII.

TYPHUS GRAVIOR.

John Healy, æt. 38, a labourer formerly addicted to porter and whiskey drinking, but pledged to complete temperance during these last three years, was admitted into Cork-street hospital in the afternoon of the 8th of May, 1843, in the twelfth day of typhus gravior.

9th May. This is the 13th day of his fever, which commenced with cold and rigor, succeeded by heat. There was during the first five days of his illness very acute cephalæa, which subsequently diminished, and is now troublesome without being severe. There is at present dizzing and confusion of the head; pulse exceedingly weak, and scarcely perceptible; coldness of the apex of the tongue and of the lips and feet. There is an obscure purple colour as well as coldness of the hands, nose and cheeks; eyes somewhat sunken; conjunctiva suffused; numerous petechiæ of a dark purplish colour; an occasional cough, though percussion on the anterior regions of the thoraxis naturally resonant; some epigastric pain: no sensible elevation of the temperature of the surface of the body; abdomen soft and slightly concave; one stool each day; urine voided often.

Radetur caput et tegatur epispasticis.

R	Mist. camphor	•••	ðir.
	Œtheris sulphur		z i89.
	Syrupi	••••	5 ss. M.

Sit dosis 5 iss. alternis horis. Low regimen; three ounces of wine.

10. There is a little amendment to-day; pulse 106, small and weak, but quite perceptible. The apex of the tongue is not cold to-day as it was yesterday; lips of natural appearance; the hands are not so discoloured as they were; very considerable debility and general prostration.

Reptr. mistura heri præscripta. Bol. rhei comp.

11. Pulse 112, small and weak. The cheeks and soft parts of the nose are cold and of purplish red colour; hands of dark purplish colour; eyeballs depressed; conjunctiva slightly suffused; temperature of body somewhat elevated; tongue yellow posterially; respiration nearly altogether natural.

Ŗ	Mist. camphor	 Jix.	
	Œtheris sulphur	 3 ii.	
	Syr.	 3 iii.	М.

Capiat 5 iss. omnia bihorio. Vini 5 v. Beef tea.

Injiceatur cras mane enema cathart. cum additione olei terebenthinæ 3 iss.

As there is alteration of colour and tendency to excoriation and sphacelation of the sacrum, this part is to be kept covered with ointment consisting of equal parts of spermaceti ointment and oil of turpentine.

12. Pulse 90, and though very weak it is rather less

so than it was yesterday; countenance somewhat improved.

The patient passes water sometimes in small quantity; on other occasions in a moderate way, but pretty often with a slight sting in the urethra; it comes away more frequently these last four months than was formerly the case. This ailment is unconnected with Healy's typhoid fever. It is a rheumatic affection of the urinary organs brought on by exposure to cold during the greater part of every night last autumn, when Healy was engaged watching his employers' early potatoes and grass.

Repetatur mistura novissime præscripta; beef tea; arrowroot, vin. 3 v.

13. Reptr. mistura et applicetur ter die unquantum cum ol. terebinth. sacro; middle diet; wine, five ounces.

14. Pulse weak; repetr. mistura; middle diet; five ounces of wine.

15. Pulse 80, small and weak, but less feeble than it was yesterday and the previous day; tongue somewhat charged with yellowish matter posteriorly; two alvine motions; no sensible elevation of temperature; a good appetite.

R. Pulv. antimonialis		gr. vi.	
Ipecacae.		gr. iii.	
Rhei	•••	gr. vi.	
Zinziberis		gr.i.	M.

Divide in partes duas, quarum sumr. j hodic cras mane. Reptr. mistura antea præscripta.

He is to have the usual allowance of food, and some chicken for dinner; five ounces of wine.

16. The patient is in a state of satisfactory convalescence; pulse less languid than it was. The water is limpid and of natural colour, but it deposits, after some time, a white sediment. Reptr. pulv. j. hodie et j. cras mane. Reptr. mistura.

He gets the usual food, and is to have half a chicken for dinner; five ounces of wine.

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17. Reptr. mistura ut antea, omittatur pulvis; full diet; five ounces of wine.

19. Pulse still weak; articulations weak.

₿¢.	Mist. camphor		5 ix.	
·	Subcarb. ammor	niæ	gr. iv.	
	Syrupi		3 iii.	M .
84				

Capiat Jiss. alternis horis; vin. unc. v.

20. Repetatur mistura; full diet; wine.

21. Repetatur mistura.

22. Repetatur mistura.

24. Repetatur mistura; habeat cinchonæ 3 j. hodie et 3 i. eras mane; full diet; five ounces of wine.

25. Repetatur cinchonæ 3 i. bis die; food and wine.

27. Repetatur.

29. Habeat haustum olei riani; full diet; wine.

The patient is entirely recovered from his fever; but as he is not strong, he is to remain during some days longer, and is to be allowed his food and wine regularly. His appetite is good.

June 3. He is manifestly gaining strength.

5. He is well, and he gets every day his allowance of food and wine.

June 7. He is discharged at his own desire.

The above is a case of nearly as pure typhus gravior as can be met with (the slight urinary affection being left out of consideration). The exceedingly weak and almost imperceptible state of the pulse, the coldness of the apex of the tongue and of the lips, together with the purplish colour, as well as coldness of the nose, cheeks, and hands; the sunken eye-balls; the numerous dark purplish petechiæ; all these signs marked the character and danger of the disease. The due employment of camphor æther and wine was, under these circumstances, as highly indicated as it was successful. The general vesication of the head is also at the setting in of the advanced stage of most of the bad delirious typhus fevers,

eminently useful, of which I am convinced by my long experience of its advantages and practical acquaintance with the pathological condition of the brain in these instances. Vesication has generally the effect not only of producing salutary derivation, and relieving the morbid conjections of the cerebral blood vessels, and of these of other organs of the body; but by its exciting influence, it diminishes or expels the depression of the nervous powers. It is upon such principles that in advanced typhus sinapisms are occasionally put to the soles of the feet, and epispastics are applied in succession to the interior of the legs and thighs. Blisters may be left on the adult-head during about twelve hours, and on any other part of the body during from five to nine or ten hours; and during two or two and a half to three hours to a child of a year and a half or two years of age. Such short duration in the application of this valuable remedy while it produces the desired effect, saves the patient much unnecessary irritation, and permits, under proper management, the skin underneath to heal kindly and speedily.

CASE VIII.

EXANTHEMATA.

Laryngitis, oculorum obtusio, et surditas post variolam.

Anne Dempsy, aged forty-six years, is placed under my care on this thirtieth day of August, 1843, affected with laryngitis, dimness of sight and deafness. The abdomen is somewhat full and resisting. These ailments are the sequelæ of recent variola, which the patient had five or six weeks ago, of which the marks are numerous all over the body. Bowels costive.

B. Pil. cathart. ... iii.

2000

31. No effect from the pills.

Ŗ.	Rhei pulv.		gr. xvii.
	Scammon. pulv.		gr. iii.
	Bitart. potæ.		gr. xvi.
	Zingib.		gr. ii.
	0	1 .1	•

Syr. aur. q. s. pro bolo quamprimum sumendo, et habeat post horas sex misturam catharticam, si opis sit.

Sept. 1. The bowels have been purged; but the pain and distress in the region of the larynx remain undiminished.

Applicetur epispasticum fancibus externis.

2. The patient is much better.

R. Aq. acetatis ammoniæ	 3 ^{ii.}	
Mucilaginis acaciæ	 z iiss.	,
Syrupi	 3 88.	M .

Capiat 3 iss. alternis horis.

4. She continues to improve; middle diet; arrowroot.

5. Bowels costive. Mist. cathart. bis; middle diet.

7. Some headache. The pain in the region of the larynx is nealy altogether removed.

8. Pil. cathart. ii. middle diet.

Reptr. lotio capitis bis die.

12. Pil. cathart. iii. Let her wear a flannel cap. She is allowed her regular food.

This woman is well, save that the dimness of her sight continues, and that her hearing is defective. The vessels of the conjunctiva are somewhat injected.

	R. Sulphatis zin Aq. rosarum		gr. v. ³ x. Solvo pro colyrio.
21.	B. Inf. sennæ		3 viii.
	Sulph. sodæ	•••	3 v.
	Antimon. tarts	аг.	gr. ü. M.
Capist u	incias duas quintis h	oris.	

23. She is transferred to the convalescent wards.

CASE IX.

VARIOLA.

Patrick Bryan, aged fourteen years, was seen by me on the 7th January in the seventh day of general fever, and the fourth day of the appearance of variola. This eruption is of the distinct kind; some of its pustules are observable on the palate of the mouth, and they doubtless extend down along the pharynx, and probably affect the internal membrane of the larynx, as the patient complains of pain in the region corresponding with the inferior portion of the pharynx and superior parts of the larnyx. Tongue yellow; pulse 96 and small; bowels costive.

R. Mist. camphor	•••	³ vi.	
Aq. acetatis amm	oniæ	³ iss.	
Syrupi		3 _{ss} .	M.

Capiat unciam alternis horis.

9. The variolous pustules are comparatively few, and of small size. They are more numerous on the face and back than on the sternum and abdomen. The most of them are already flat and faded. One alvine evacuation; pulse and tongue nearly natural; the painful sensation in the region of the pharynx and larynx is nearly cured.

R. Mist. Camphor			3 vi.	
Aq. Acet. Amme	niæ	•••	3 i <u>i</u> .	
Syrupi			⁵ v.	M.
Sumatur uncia alt	ternis ho	oris.	Middle	diet.

10. Reptr. mistura heri præscripta.

11. He is well. Habeat bolum rhei comp. Full diet.

12. He is perfectly well.

CASE X.

VARIOLA CONFLUENS MALIGNA.

May 22d.—James Fitzgerald is, on my first seeing him, in the sixth or seventh day of high general fever, and in the fourth day of the eruption of confluent small pox. It is very confluent all over the body, and more particularly so on the face, thighs, and legs.

R Aquæ Accetatis Ammoniæ	 3 ii.	
Spiritus Ammæ. Arom.	 3 i.	
Mucil, tenuis Acaciæ	 3 iiiss.	,
Syrupi Croci	 5 ii i.	М.
Capiat unciam alternis horis.		

23. The patient is confined in his bowels.

Habeat pilul. cathart, ii.

Reptr. misturæ heri præscripta.

24. Pulse quick and weak. The variolous pustules are greatly crowded together, and are by much too flat, especially on the extremities. There is a gangrenous tendency of the eruption of the legs and lower parts of the thighs.

R. Mist. Camphor	 3 vii.
Ætheus Sulphur	 31.
Sulph. Quininæ	 gr. vi.
Syrupi	 3 ii.

Sumator uncia omni hora cum semisse. Middle diet allowed at the patient's discretion. Two ounces of wine.

25. The pustules are more full and rounded to day on the face, thorax, and arms, and on a few parts of the inferior extremities. There are, however, over many parts of the legs and thighs extensive continuous thin white encrustations, formed by the junction of numerous pustules. There are some pustules on the edges of the tongue; pulse 106, and weak, but not exceedingly so; one alvine evacuation. Repetatur mistura heri præscripta; two ounces of wine. Let the patient's hair be cut short.

26. Repetatur mistura, et habcat eras mane Olei Ricini 3 iii. cum additione Tinct. Sennæ 3 ss.

27. Repetatur mistura.

28. Repetatur.

29. He seems to be better; four alvine evacuations. Repetatur mistura antea præscripta. Sufficient nourishment is allowed; three ounces of wine.

30. Tongue little altered from the natural state; temperature of the body only slightly elevated; some liquid stools; there is a feted odour from the manifold pustules and incrustations of the surface of the body. The patient has an appetite for his food.

B. Decocti Cinchonæ		₹ vii.
Tinct. Cinchonæ		3 ii.
Spir. Ammoniæ Aroma	atic	Эii.
Syr. Pnpaveris		3 111.

Sit doses—uncia cum semisse alternis horis. To have a reasonable allowance of food; becf tea; four ounces of port wine.

31. Pulse 90, and weak; frequent laxative stools; rigors supervene as often as the patient happens to uncover any part of his body. The incrustation is universal over the entire surface of the skin, but the crusts have been rubbed off from the contiguous inner sides of the legs and thighs, where, in place of the late pustules, there it extensive ulceration of gangrenous appearance and offensive odour.

B Sulphatis Quint	inæ	 gr. vi	i i.
Aq. Distil.		 3 viis	8.
Acid. Sulphur		 gr. vi	ii.
Syrupi Papaver	is	 Z 88.	M.

Capiat 3 ii. quater in die. Applicantur cataplasmata effervescentia ampla pedibus et cruribus quater in die. Reasonable nourishment; beef tea; four ounces of wine.

June 1st, Eleven A. M.—Pulse exceedingly weak; rigors almost incessant; very extensive livid ulcerations

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of various parts of the body, as well as of the inferior extremities. This patient is sinking under the effects of profuse suppuration, and of the supervention of extensive gangrene. Repetatur mistura heri præscripta.

R. Unguenti Ox. Zinci.

Unguenti Cetacei ā ā, partes æquales.

Signa.—Some of this ointment spread on lint is to be applied on the ulcerations of the inferior extremities. Beef tea at discretion; six ounces of wine.

Eight r. m.-Death.

CASE XI.

SCARLATINA,

Mary Anne Doran, a servant, aged sixteen years, was seized on the twenty-ninth of May with fever and soreness of the fauces. The scarlet eruption appeared on the thirtieth, and was on the increase on the thirty-first.

June 1st.—General fever pretty high; pulse 120, small, and not very weak; much inflammation and enlargement of the left tonsil. The right tonsil is inflamed in a minor degree; deglutation and respiration a good deal obstructed. The lungs do not seem to be effected. The scarlet eruption is general; tongue dry, and over red; one alvine evacuation yesterday. Applicentur hirudines decem regioni tonsillæ sinistræ.

R Aquæ Acetatis	Ammoniæ	 3 iss.	
Mucilaginis tenu	ils Acaciæ	 3 iii.	
Syrupi		 3 ss.	М.
5 · 14	3371 - 1-1	 1:	1_1_

Capiat ³ i. alternis horis. Whey is her ordinary drink.

2. Much fever and head-ache; respiration and deglutition embarrassed; pulse quick, and not weak. Fiat venæsectio ad uncias sex. Repetatur mistura heri præscripta. Low regimen.

3. The coagulum of the blood presents a thickly buffed surface; pulse 90, and pretty strong. The upper half of the right side of the thorax resounds less under percussion than the corresponding part of the left side. The scarlet eruption continues sufficiently manifest.

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Reptr. vcn:resectio ad uncias sex. Repetatur mistura antes præscripta.

4. Considerable mitigation of all the symptoms; respiration and deglutition entirely free; pulse 86; the patient calls for nourishment. Bol. rhei comp. Middle diet.

6. She is well. She gets the regular allowance of food.

CASE XII.

SCARLATINA AND TONSILLITES.

Julia King, aged eight years, first seen by me on this sixteenth of August, 1843, presents a slight scarlatina efflorescence on the upper and inferior extremities, and inflammation of both tonsils; quick pulse; heat of healy; head-ache.

₽	Ammoniæ .	Acetatis	Liquoris		 3 iss.	
	Mucilagenis	Acaciæ	•••		 3 i.	
	Aq. Menth.	Piper.		•	 <u>3</u> i.	
	Syrupi				 <u>3</u> 89.	M.

Capiat 3 i. alterais horis. Applicetur epispasticum fancibus externis per horas sex.

17. Bowels moved once; cessation of the pain of the throat after the vesication. The scarlatina appearance of the surfaco is more manifest and extensive to-day than it was yesterday. It consists in a marked redness and roughness of tho skin of tho arms, fore-arms, legs, and thighs, and in a less degree of the trunc. Repetr. mistura heri præscripta.

18. She is going on well. Repetr. mistura. Middle diet. Arrow-root.

19. Repetr.

21. She is nearly well. Bowels confined.

R Pulv. Antin	ı●n.	 gr. v.
Ipecacæ.		 g r. ii .
Rhei	•••	 gr. vi.
Zingiberis		 g r. sə

M.

Divide in partes duas. Capiat i. hodie, et i. cras mane. To have a sufficient allowance of food.

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23. She is well.

25. She continues well, and has no remains of scarlatina. Appetite good. No medicine was prescribed for her during the remainder of her sojourn in the hospital; but she was detained in bed somewhat longer than usual to secure her against any unpleasant consequences. She was transferred in sound health on the fourth day of September, to the convalescent division of the hospital, where she spent ten days previous to her final dismissal.

To the foregoing exanthematous cases I could easily add very many similar ones observed by me, both in public and private practice, in the years 1841 and 1842, when scarlatina anginosa and rubeola were extensively prevalent, and seemed in some instances to run into each other, and assume the same appearance and characters. There occurred among children and more grown young people at these periods, as well as in the course of former epidemics of this kind within my recollection, an over proportion of fatal cases in many quarters, where such unhappy results were not anticipated, and perhaps ought not be expected.

These circumstances suggest the following brief reflections.

Where scarlatina, with its concomitant cynanche, is well treated in the commencement, and where its incidental after-symptoms and convalescence receive due attention, it almost universally terminates favourably. The state of the lungs requires to be looked to, and a translation to them of the complaint must be counteracted as much as possible. The determination to these organs, and the general anasarca which often succeeds an imperfect and deceptive cure, as well as the progress of the cynanche to malignancy, are commonly the result of mismanagement or untimely exposure to cold. The same remark is a good deal applicable to the treatment of measles. The eruptions whether of rubeola, scarlatina, or variola, must be kept out as much as possible by

duc warmth in good air, and by cordial, though not over-heating diaphoretics. The inflamed fauces, the tonsils, larynx, and pharynx inclusive, are always secured from danger by the prompt application of leeches, followed, in case of necessity, by a blister of sufficient extent during a few hours. The employment of the lancet is indicated when the angina is complicated with an acute affection of the lungs. Purgatives are to be sparingly resorted to during the eruptive stages of the exanthemata; but they are useful in the convalescent Small alterative doses of pulvis antimonialis, state. ipecacuanha, and rheum combined, may be given with advantage two or three times a day for the greater part of the duration of any of these affections. The dia-phoretic mixtures, prescribed in some of the prece-ding cases, are found by me as generally serviceable as any other medicines of that class can be. If the bronchiæ or lungs become secondarily attacked, or are primarily so, timely vesication, both on the front of the thorax and in the interscapular space, ought to be employed.

When I meet among children with cases of consecutive anasarca and congested lungs, which are the worst sequelæ of scarlatina, I apply a few leeches, generally followed by vesication, over such regions of the pulmonary system as I ascertain, by tapping with one or two fingers on various parts of the thorax, to be the principal scats of disease, and I prescribe diuretics, or diuretico-cathartics, proportioned to the age of the patient. This mode of treatment, if it be practiced before the patient's vital powers are too much enfeebled by long suffering and internal disorganization, is attended by the restoration of health.

ADDENDA.

As the recommendation of public hygienic and sanatory measures for the salubrity of cities, and the health of their inhabitants, may be considered a part of the prefessional duty of a physician, I venture to lay my ideas on this subject before the enlightened and philanthropic members of our committee, and, through them, before the public. In doing so, I would be glad if I could prevail on the authorities and my fellow-citizens to turn their attention to the employment of three great means, which could not fail to promote the public salubrity and the rational enjoyment of life, and to diminish typhus fever, a disease at all times more or less prevalent in Dublin. These means are:—

1. The gradual demolition of all the ancient crumbling houses and streets of the Liberties and old lanes in Dublin, now inhabited by the poor; and the building, on well-advised plans, of residences suitable for tradesmen and labourers, which should be formed into clean open streets of proper width. Sewers and a supply of water would be indispensable requisites for such streets; and a convenient yard, enclosed by a low wall, should be added to each house. All such tenements would be readily rented on reasonable terms, and the tenants should be encouraged to keep them in decent order.

As very old densely inhabited houses and dirty illventilated lanes are fruitful nurseries for endemic and epidemic diseases, this recommendation will be acquiesced in by all who are aware of the value of cleanliness and free atmospheric circulation; and it is sustained by our historical recollections of the unhealthiness of London, and the occasional visitations of the plague from which it suffered previously to the great fire, contrasted with its salubrity after the renovation of the city.

2. The prevention, by act of parliament, of all interments within the precincts of our cities and towns, with provisions for the formation of public cemetries at prescribed distances. I can attest from experience, that the atmosphere of our church-yards in Dublin, as well as in London and other large towns, is rendered insalubrious by the mephitic emanations peculiar to such places, which are obviously more concentrated, and less diluted by pure air in cities and populous towns, than in open, elevated country situations. I know some families, of which many members, especially females, were delicate, pallid, and weak, with impaired digestive powers, during a long residence in houses adjacent to church yards; and who improved considerably after their removal from such a neighbourhood.

The establishment of cemeteries at some distance outside citics and towns is no more than the revival of a custom, which prevailed amongst the ancient Jews, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Burying within the walls was expressly prohibited by a law of the twelve tables :—

" Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito."

Of the motives assigned for this law, the principal one was, "to prevent the air from being corrupted by the stench of putrified bodies." The incomes which would accrue to each cemetery or necropolis, besides defraying the costs of their maintenance, would enable the directors to supply graves gratuitously to the very poor, also to remunerate chaplains of each denomination for the solemn performance of the funeral rites dictated by the Christian religion.

3. The absolute and universal prohibition of butcher's slaughtering houses within cities and large towns, and the establishment of slaughtering and embowelling

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quarters at sufficient distances outside, on the plan of the French and Belgian abbatoirs. Neither interments nor the killing of cattle arc allowed in any city in France or Belgium. Similar regulations are observed in many other parts of the continent.

The public slaughtering quarters, as well as the cemeteries, could be rendered capable of defraying their annual expenditure, after the first outlay by government or the public in crecting them. Every such establishment should be situated within a spacious walled-in enclosure, on elevated ground, at a distance from the city; and should consist of rows of strong lofty slaughtering stalls, with stables for the cattle, hay and straw lofts, and airy drying rooms for the frocks, aprons, and towels of the butchers. There should be wide open spaces between the rows of buildings, and abundance of pure water, which might be made to run along flagged channels into sewers, to remove impurities. Every butcher having a stall in the proposed establishment, should be required to pay a small stipulated sum per head, for all the cattle killed therein. The blood might be turned to account, by separating its serous albumenous portion from the crassamentum, and selling the latter to the manufacturers of prussian blue, and the former to sugar refiners. The tallow and suet might be rendered on the spot, for the use of chandlers and soap makers; and after the extraction of as much as possible of the oleaginous matter from the impurities, by submitting them to pressure between hot metallic plates, a solid cake would remain, which could be sold for the feeding of dogs and pigs. The soil of the cow-houses, as well as the contents of the intestines of the slaughtered cattle, might be swept into convenient sloped reservoirs to drain, and would be removed each day, by neighbouring farmers, to fertilize their fields. Well conducted establishments of this kind, in elevated airy sites, would, at least in a comparative sense, be surprisingly free from offensive odours. They would afford a guarantee for the cattle being well treated previously to their being killed, and would secure clean and wholesome meat to the consumers. The meat shops in town, would at the same time be nearly as inodorous as a hat or shoe warehouse. This would assuredly be a great advantage, when contrasted with the nastiness and stench of the ill contrived slaughter-houses, which now exist in the most populous parts of our cities.

LEGACIES

MAY BE BEQUEATHED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER :-

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer of the House of Recovery, in Cork-street, Dublin, the sum of (in trust) to be applied towards the benevolent purposes of the Institution."