

A general state of the Whitehaven Dispensary, : for the year 1804.

Contributors

Whitehaven Dispensary (Whitehaven, England)
Dixon, Joshua, 1745-1825.

Publication/Creation

Whitehaven : Printed by John Ware, in King Street, [1805]

Persistent URL

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A GENERAL STATE
 OF THE
 WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY,
 For the Year 1804.

(Printed by John Ware, in King street, Whitehaven.)



THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the preceding year afforded a most satisfactory opportunity of attesting the salubrity of this situation. The influence of the general and specific epidemics, which prevailed in the winter and spring, had gradually subsided, and it did not appear probable that any contingent circumstance would excite an apprehension of their immediate powerful recurrence. In populous and confined districts, where unrestricted communication prevails, and where little attention is paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of the houses, and articles of furniture or apparel, feeble and fallacious is the hope of freedom from the danger of *infectious disease*. In proof of this assertion, with concern do we notice, that the fever, which has so frequently afflicted this country, appeared a few days after that meeting.

A boy, just recovered from the disease, returned to his labour, at a manufactory, in this town, and though perfectly free from complaint, the infection was conveyed from him, or rather his clothing, to a child, in whom the symptoms were peculiarly favourable. This, however, was, by no means, a test of the mild nature of the contagion, as not only the whole family successively suffered the disease, but every relation or friend, who had any connection with it. In consequence of this imprudence, the fever was communicated to four different situations, and not less than fourteen persons were its objects, in the space of two months; all of whom very fortunately recovered.

An extensive and populous neighbourhood was preserved from the contagion by the precaution of suppressing the usual intercourse, and that which the chief Agent of Lord LOWTHER most judiciously employed, viz. the liberal application of fresh prepared *white wash* to the houses.

The singular circumstances of this fever, and which, in a few cases, proved its malignancy, were an extreme degree of languor, and a remarkably putrid tendency. Early in the disease, the patient became unequal to admit the least active exertion; the skin was covered with small florid, and sometimes petechial eruptions, which continued till the completion of the crisis. A thick, black, and offensive film lined the whole surface of the mouth, lips, tongue, and throat. Insensibility to the usual sources of irritation, and incoherent, or frantic delirium, prevailed at the same time.

With regard to the treatment, vegetable and mineral tonics were highly beneficial. The expediency of a liberal use of wine was indicated from the first attack of the disease, and

and during its progress. Fermenting liquors and yeast, with occasional opiates, were also necessary. From the use of fomentations to the feet, and the frequent application of warm vinegar and water to the face, considerable relief was derived; the advanced period of the disease, when medical advice was solicited, not admitting any mode but the cold affusion.

To mitigate the virulence, interrupt the progress, and extinguish the semina of this very formidable disease, no precaution, antidote, or corrector of contagion, was omitted; and our endeavours were happily successful. The effluvia from heated tartar and lime, with the various acid fumigations, were diffused in the apartments of the sick. With regard to the latter, a further testimony of their efficacy, if that was in the least necessary, has been afforded by the extensive and accurate practice of the physicians appointed to eradicate a *pestilential fever*, which had spread, with irresistible rapidity, and raged with extreme virulence, in several large towns, in *Spain*. The usual processes for the complete extrication of the *muriatic* and *nitrous acids* were employed, by them with singular success: and particularly that of Dr. CARMICHAEL SMITH; which affords a constant effusion of the nitrous vapour, and does not sensibly affect respiration. The patient never relapsed, the mortality of the disease was lessened; the symptoms, in a variety of unfavourable situations, were mitigated, and the contagion was rendered so mild and innoxious, as to permit the medical and other attendants to visit the sick, and remain long in their chambers, with impunity. To the judicious and repeated employment of these fumigations was attributed the perfect eradication of a distemper, which had required the absolute intervention of Government, to prevent, by *coercive measures*, every possible connection with infected places, and which excited very serious apprehensions for the welfare of the people.

The clearest proofs are attested of the use of *mineral acids*, in correcting contagion, of their power in checking its progress, and of their certain efficacy in purifying, not only the persons of those who suffered it, but also every infected article and habitation.

Since early in the month of August, when the last *fever patient* was admitted, the objects of the DISPENSARY have not experienced any recurrence of this disease, though its malignant influence, in the neighbourhood, has been long deplored.

The disease most prevalent in the summer, and which may be imputed to the hot and dry state of the weather, was an inflammation of the eyes. Its chief symptoms were frequent gritty sensation, and acute pain extending over the whole surface of the eye, and exciting an abundant watery discharge. The head and ears were sometimes affected. It was of so infectious a nature, that a single individual, for the most part, communicated the disease to the rest of the family. Cold water, brandy a little diluted, and saturnine solutions, with gentle purgatives, proved the *best* remedies.

In former REPORTS, we have noticed particularly the considerable number of *surgical* and *chronic* patients; and no clearer proofs of the utility of this INSTITUTION can be produced, than those cases, in which relief from the effects of external injury, or long protracted disease, has been afforded. To these, as cases of the greatest importance, our attention has been chiefly directed; and if we have not had it in our power to remove effectually, we have always been able to mitigate their sufferings.

After these brief observations, respecting a few of the principal diseases which have occurred in the course of the present year, we shall proceed to consider the EPIDEMICAL CONTAGIONS of children.—In the adjacent villages, the SCARLET FEVER had spread in
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most malignant influence, and proved remarkably fatal. Children and delicate people were the chief objects of its virulence; adult and athletic persons being rarely attacked by it. In *Whitehaven*, the prevalence of this disease was very general during the winter. Its symptoms were mild, and rarely became, in any degree, putrid. In many families we had an opportunity to observe, that whilst the younger branches were affected with the *Scarlet fever*, or *ulcerated sore throat*, the more advanced in life suffered a pure pleuritic disease; and even, in the former, their incipient symptoms assumed an inflammatory tendency. It will not be necessary to trace their usual progress, or to state the curative plan now universally adopted. The only deviation from the present practice was that of prescribing *relaxant* and *aperient* medicines, in the early stages of the disease; and deferring the use of *tonics* and *cordials* till a state of languor and putrescency indicated their expediency.

The most remarkable instances of malignancy, in this contagion, and of its successful treatment, occurred in *January* last.—A poor widow and four children inhabited a coned cellar, in *Senhouse-street*. Two daughters first suffered the characteristic symptoms of this contagion, and from them it was communicated to all the family. Cleanliness, ventilation, and the frequent use of fumigations, with lime, gun powder, and mineral acids, were the means on which we relied for purifying the air in the room, and for preserving the salubrity of a populous district in the vicinity; and our hopes of their efficacy were happily realized. Many children have also suffered a great variety of diseases, affecting the stomach and bowels. *Diarrhea*, accompanied with painful irritation, was the most frequent complaint of the autumn and spring.

To supersede the necessity of suffering a disease which is not less painful and fatal to its objects than offensive to others, the practice of *Inoculation for the Cow-pock* has been recommended, and it is highly satisfactory to find, that many of the prejudices against its preservative efficacy no longer exist. The inoculations, for this year, amount to 76.—The poor were prevailed upon to adopt this salutary measure by their apprehension of the danger which threatened them from the accidental introduction of the *Natural Small Pox*. The manner in which this contagion had been communicated, it was extremely difficult to ascertain, as not a single instance of it could be discovered, nor had the disease prevailed in *Whitehaven* and its vicinity, for a considerable length of time. The child of an industrious taylor, in *Strand-street*, was seized with the Small Pox, in September last, and there appeared to be the greatest probability that the effluvia from some old articles of apparel, imbued with variolous matter, and which had been repaired by him, might have occasioned the disease. The eruptions were few, and the general health of the child was scarcely in the least interrupted by their appearance, or the slight degree of fever which attended them. By strictly confining her to the house, precluding every connection with the public, and washing the linen and other clothes separately from those of the rest of the family, the further dissemination of a contagion the most destructive to the rising generation, and to the inhabitants of this populous town and country, was prevented.

If the life-preserving plan of inoculating children for the *cow-pock* soon after their birth, or before they are exposed to the baneful influence of the small-pox, were adopted every where, the immediate sufferings and pernicious or fatal effects, which it too frequently occasions, could be no longer apprehended; and similar to the *pestilential distempers*, which desolated the Kingdoms of EUROPE, in preceding ages, the disease itself would be ac-

counted one of those calamities, from which we are now happily exempt.—The peculiar and mild quality of the *vaccine matter* requires great judgment in its choice and application. Introduced carefully, when quite liquid, before it is arrived at any degree of maturity, it will *not fail* to prevent the patient from being susceptible of the variolous infection, at any future period.

With great satisfaction we again express our sense of obligation to those friends, who from the most laudable motives, have so long supplied the objects of this DISPENSARY with *wine, nurse-keeping attendance*, and the *means* of procuring the necessaries of life. This highly useful assistance, joined to many additional and very *munificent benefactions* particularly of several most respectable LADIES, is still continued to them, and has been applied chiefly to the relief of extreme indigence, long protracted illness, the debilitating effects of labour, and the imbecillities of old age.

As every additional CHARITABLE UNDERTAKING must increase the happiness of the lower class of people, it is highly gratifying to announce the INSTITUTION of a CHARITY in this town, for the relief of *poor women, in Child-Bed*; and the public may reasonably indulge the pleasing hope, that in preventing, or removing, those dangers and distresses which are incident to the peculiar circumstances of their situation, it will amply fulfil the expectations of its noble FOUNDER and PATRONESS, and of those LADIES who have liberally aided its benevolent intentions. In consequence of this establishment, which, improving our original design, administers to the wants of its objects upon a more extensive, useful, and permanent plan, the MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT of the DISPENSARY may be relinquished.

How far the indigent were benefited by this branch of our Charity, limited as it may have been, will appear from the following brief statement, that, in the course of *two years*, the admissions of poor women, for *delivery*, amount to 1,921; that the mothers and their infants have received every requisite surgical, medical, and sometimes puerperal assistance; that, of the above number, only four were fatal cases; and three of these previously suffered a consumptive tendency.

In closing this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our grateful acknowledgments to a benevolent public, for that sanction and support, which this INSTITUTION has, from its first recommendation, uniformly received. Many, who in its infant state were its strongest advocates, are removed from this earthly scene, and are now, we trust, obtaining their well merited reward. Happy, however, are we in observing that the loss, which we must ever deplore, is supplied by other friends and patrons, who actuated by the same noble and ardent zeal, in promoting the interests of the Charity. The beneficence of the Gentlemen of the CUMBERLAND HUNT, in aiding and generously the views of this INSTITUTION, claims and excites our warmest gratitude and our most exalted admiration. With the laudable intention of applying their funds to the best purposes, they have afforded permanent relief to the greatest objects of commiseration; by selecting those of *poverty and disease*. Hence, the same humane attention has been extended to several other MEDICAL CHARITIES in this County. Whilst such acts of disinterested liberality excite, in their own breasts, the most pleasing and satisfactory feelings and reflections, they will obtain the applause of the benevolent, and secure a future inestimable compensation.

The Benefactions, for the present year, are also augmented by the generosity of those who, though not immediately connected with this country, have had the goodness to

Support this CHARITY. We particularize, with pleasure, a late most liberal DONATION, from a noble friend to the DISPENSARY, who has accepted every opportunity of promoting its interests.—Of the obligation which their kindness has conferred upon this INSTITUTION, we wish to express, and shall ever retain, a grateful remembrance.

That MEDICAL CHARITIES form the most essential barrier against the introduction and termination of *infectious fevers* is sufficiently proved by long experience, and the concurring testimony of the wisest physicians. As those to whom the management of such establishments is entrusted, direct their attention *particularly* to the diseases prevalent amongst the lower orders, and are obliged frequently to visit the abodes of poverty, no contagion can long elude their vigilance. And, as soon as it is discovered, its progress is checked; its power is mitigated; and its recurrence is prevented, by immediately and vigorously enforcing every requisite precaution, and exerting every preservative measure. Whatever, therefore, is contributed to the support of a MEDICAL CHARITY brings to the donor an invaluable benefit,—*security* from the danger of *epidemic disease*. This is not an assertion unwarranted by facts; it is incontrovertibly proved, by the long and happy exemption of this populous and confined town, from a dreadful fever, which has rapidly spread its fatal ravages over the adjacent country.

Whilst the man of opulence is thus stimulated by considerations of personal advantage to protect an INSTITUTION, which is so conducive to *his own safety*, the feelings of compassion, which nature has implanted in the human breast, will prompt him, with an irresistible impulse, to mitigate the *pains of sickness*, when combined with the *distresses of poverty*.—*Those pains* he has himself, doubtless, experienced: he must know, that even when alleviated by every comfort and attention, which *riches* can procure, they are often scarcely supportable. Let him recal to his memory those pangs, with which he was agonized; and let him consider how truly deplorable must be the situation of one, who, afflicted by the same visitation, is deprived both of the *necessaries of life*, and the *succours of medicine*. Let him picture to his imagination a poor man, languishing on a wretched bed, in a dark, confined, and filthy habitation, scarcely sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, suffering the greatest bodily pain, and distracted by still more violent anguish of mind, on account of his helpless and starving family!—This is not a fictitious scene of misery, described for the purpose of moving the feelings of the sympathetic heart; but, alas! one, of which the DIRECTORS of this CHARITY have been not unfrequently spectators.—And who then, that has ever been afflicted with sickness, would withhold his support from an INSTITUTION, which delivers this unhappy object from the complicated evils of want and disease?

The precariousness of health is daily exemplified; even those to whom an apparent soundness and vigour of constitution seemed to promise a long and uninterrupted enjoyment of it, are often visited by disease, in its most dreadful form. In that hour of affliction, what consolation and delight must arise from the remembrance of those deeds of beneficence, which soothed the sorrows of many in the same distressful situation?—And, through the concluding scene of life, we shall be enabled to pass with composure and serenity, supported by the animating assurance, that every ACT of CHARITY has been faithfully RECORDED ON HIGH,—and will, hereafter, be abundantly REWARDED.

As very *injurious*, and sometimes *fatal*, consequences have arisen from the improper use of the FOX GLOVE, the following brief account of a CASE, in which that herb was taken, we hope will not be unacceptable. The chief motive for stating it to the public is to deter the lower class of people from employing, in *any form*, so *common*, and yet so *poisonous* a plant.

ELIZABETH GAITS, aged 37, *Michael street*, FEB. 3, 1805. She was advised to take a strong *Fox-Glove Tea*, for the cure of a constitutional nervous head-ach, as several of her neighbours had employed a *snuff* made from that herb, with great benefit. Having procured a considerable quantity of the leaves, she poured about one pint and half of boiling water upon a very large handful of them. She was so desirous of taking the remedy that, after impatiently waiting a quarter of an hour, she drank a cupful, and chewed a little of the dried herb; which relieved her head-ach, and she slept the whole night, without any inconvenience.

At nine, the next morning, she took the same quantity (at least four ounces) of the high coloured, almost black infusion, warmed; and immediately after breakfasted upon tea. In less than an hour, she complained of a sense of distention in her stomach and bowels; which became exquisitely painful. A constant nausea succeeded, and an ineffectual irritation to stool, accompanied with an acute pain in her head and eyes, shooting through her temples. These symptoms were rapidly and violently aggravated in the course of the day. At noon she had a motion to stool, and slight vomiting; the nausea still prevailing. In the afternoon, the vomiting was almost incessant; continued all night, and the following day, with delirium, vertigo, deafness, and insatiable thirst though small portions of any liquid could be swallowed to gratify it. Her pulse was remarkably slow and languid. A sense of universal coldness and shivering prevailed from the primary attack till the termination of the disease. The ideas of the patient for the most part, were perfectly happy and complacent. Insensible to the lapse of time or to the concerns of her family, she supposed herself travelling pleasantly, and was highly amused by a quick succession of brilliant colours, and by the distant prospect of lofty and spacious buildings. The skin assumed a brownish yellow colour, and was covered with small eruptions.

So alarming were the symptoms, that every hope of recovery had been relinquished, and she has a very imperfect recollection of her state for the first four days. She took a little gin in the morning, but did not apply to the DISPENSARY till late in the evening. From the exhibition of an *emetic*, she derived little benefit; as more than eight hours had elapsed since the strong infusion was taken, and the operation of repeated large doses of *castor-oil* procured the most immediate and permanent relief. The lax state of the bowels, which continued near a week, removed her principal complaints. *Opiates* and *cordials* were administered largely, to allay irritation and alleviate the urgent symptoms. After each dose of the latter, she found the peculiarly bitter taste of the *fox-glove* very perceptible. She could take no food, for several days; and a slight degree of head-ach, frequent giddiness, and imperfect vision, remained many weeks.

ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted, from *June 11, 1804, to June 10, 1805.*

Recommended and Registered, (of whom 599 were attended in their own Houses)	1493
Midwifery Cafes	87
Trivial Incidents	2960
Children inoculated for the Cow-Pox	276
	4816
Patients remaining upon the Books, June 11, 1804.	71
	4887

THE STATE OF THE REGISTERS.

Cured	1584
Relieved	33
Incurable	22
Dead	41
Remaining upon the Books	160
	1840

Total Number of PATIENTS admitted since the Institution of this CHARITY,
June 30, 1783.

1783	-	2057	In 1795	-	3426		
1784	-	2644	In 1796	-	3938		
1785	-	3034	In 1797	-	3914	Cured	35354
1786	-	2708	In 1798	-	4359	Relieved	1198
1787	-	2521	In 1799	-	4538	Incurable	618
1788	-	2129	In 1800	-	4964	Irregular	35
1789	-	5996	In 1801	-	6100	Dead	959
1790	-	3721	In 1802	-	4490	Remain on the Books	160
1791	-	2672	In 1803	-	4089		
1792	-	2806	In 1804	-	4816		
1793	-	3248					
1794	-	3589					
					81,759		38,324

The Number of Patients admitted (as by the preceding List)	81,759
Registered Patients	38,324
Midwifery Cafes	1,921
Trivial Incidents	41,514
	Total 81,759

BENEFACTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

BENEFACTIONS.

From the Gentlemen of the Cumberland Hunt	25	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Carberry	10	10	0
Anonymous, by the Reverend Richard Armitstead	5	5	0
Friends to the Charity	1	11	6
Miss Dixon	0	10	6

£ 42 17 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A.

Miss Allott	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Armitstead	0	10	6
St. George Armstrong, Esq.	0	10	6
Mr. Anthony Adamson	0	10	6
† Miss Ann and Dinah Allinson	0	10	6
Mr. William Adamson	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Allinson	0	5	0
Mr. Charles Aiano	0	5	0

B.

Robert Blakeney, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. William Brown	1	1	0
Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebanks	1	1	0
Mrs. Benn	1	1	0
Mr. Isaac Bragg	1	1	0
Mrs. Bolton, <i>Liverpool</i>	1	1	0
Mr. William Birkhead	0	10	6
Mr. William Bowes	0	10	6
Mr. John Birkett	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Bowes	0	10	6
Mr. Christopher Brockbank	0	10	6
Mr. Henry Bragg, <i>Parton</i>	0	10	6
Mrs. Buckham, <i>King street</i>	0	10	6
Mr. Henry Bowes	0	10	6
Mr. George Bragg	0	10	6
Miss Birkheads	0	10	6
Mr. John Bragg	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Baker	0	10	6
† Mr. John Brocklebank	0	10	6
Mr. James Bell	0	5	0
Mr. John Brownrigg	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Bragg, <i>Saddler</i>	0	5	0

Carried forward £ 17 15 6

Brought over £ 17 15

Mr. Joseph Benn, <i>Ginns</i>	0	5
Mr. Burton, <i>Upholsterer</i>	0	5
Mr. Burton, <i>Watch-maker</i>	0	5
Mr. Brookes, <i>King's Arms</i>	0	5
Mr. John Bowman, sen.	0	5
Mr. Robinson Birkett	0	5
Mr. Jonathan Bell	0	5
Mr. Brown, <i>Globe Inn</i>	0	2

C.

Rev. C. C. Church	1	1
Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.	1	1
Miss Collier	1	1
Mr. Walter Chambre	0	10
Mr. John Collins	0	10
Messrs. Cragg and Maxwell	0	10
Miss Collins	0	7
Mrs. Clementson	0	5
Mr. Robert Carter	0	5
Mr. John Crosthwaite	0	5
Miss D. Collins	0	5
Mr. William Coburn	0	5
Messrs. Creightons	0	2

D.

Joseph Dixon, Esq.	1	1
Mr. Peter Dixon	1	1
Joshua Dixon, M. D.	1	1
Mr. Edward Dawson, <i>Surgeon</i>	1	1
Mr. James Dickinson, <i>London</i>	1	1
Mrs. Dixon	0	10
Mr. Daniel Douglas	0	10
† Mr. John Douglas	0	10
Mr. John Dunn	0	5
Mr. Joseph Dickinson	0	5
Miss Dickinson, <i>Chapel-street</i>	0	5
† Mr. George Donaldson	0	3
Mr. Joseph Daywood	0	2
Mr. James Dickinson	0	2

E.

Mr. John Elliot	0	10
Mr. John Ellwood	0	5
Miss Eilbeck	0	5
Mr. Thomas Ellis	0	5

Carried forward £ 35 6

S U B S C R I B E R S.

Brought over £35 6 6		Brought over £67 1 0	
F.		I.	
Mr. Isaac Foster	0 10 6	Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq. <i>Irton Hall</i>	2 2 0
Mr. Richard Fletcher	0 10 6	Thomas Irwin, Esq. <i>Justice Town</i>	1 1 0
Mr. Francis Forster	0 10 6	Thomas James, Esq. <i>Hensingham</i>	1 1 0
Mr. Henry Fisher	0 10 6	Mr. Edward Johnstone	1 1 0
Mr. John Fisher	0 10 6	Mr. Jonathan Jopson, <i>Druggist</i>	1 1 0
Mr. Thomas Fearon	0 5 0	Mr. James Irving, <i>Surgeon, Jamaica</i>	1 1 0
Messrs. Fearon and Crosbie	0 5 0	Mr. Henry Jefferson	0 10 6
Mr. Thomas Furnass	0 5 0	Mr. William Jenkinson	0 5 0
G.		Mr. James Johnston	0 5 0
Mr. Benjamin Gilliat	1 1 0	Mr. Thomas Jackson	0 5 0
Mr. William Griffin, <i>Lowca</i>	1 1 0	Mrs. Inman	0 5 0
Mr. Joseph Greenhow, <i>Muncrow</i>	1 1 0	Mr. Henry James Johnston	0 5 0
Mr. James Grayson	0 10 6	K.	
Mr. John Grisdale	0 10 6	Mr. William Kirby	1 1 0
Mifs Gibson	0 10 6	Messrs. William and Michael King	0 10 6
Mr. George Gibson	0 5 0	Mr. Richard Kelsick	0 10 6
Mr. Nicholas Green	0 5 0	Mr. John Kelty	0 10 6
Mr. John Glaister	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick	0 5 0
H.		Mr. Matthew Kendal	0 5 0
Messrs. Hornby, Bell, and Birley	5 5 0	Mr. Michaelmas Kefwick	0 5 0
Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston	2 2 0	Mrs. Key, <i>Peter-street</i>	0 2 6
Thomas Hartley, Esq. <i>Gillfoot</i>	2 2 0	L.	
John Hamilton, Esq.	2 2 0	The Right Hon. William Lord	
Thomas Hartley, jun. Esq.	2 2 0	Viscount Lowther	10 10 0
William Hartley, Esq.	2 2 0	Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. <i>Brayton-</i>	
Mr. Peter Hodgson	1 1 0	<i>House</i>	5 5 0
Mr. Robert Hannay, <i>Surgeon</i>	1 1 0	William Lewthwaite, Esq.	3 3 0
Mifs Hudleston	0 10 6	Rev. John Lindow	1 1 0
Mr. John Harrifon, <i>Morresby</i>	0 10 6	† Mr. Thomas Littledale	1 1 0
Mr. John Hodgson	0 10 6	† Miss Littledale	1 1 0
Mr. James Hewetson	0 10 6	Mr. Richard Ledger	0 10 6
Mr. William Hurd	0 10 6	Mr. John Lancaster	0 10 6
Mr. William Hewetson	0 10 6	Mr. John Litt, <i>Nether End</i>	0 10 6
Mr. James Hall	0 10 0	Mrs. Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	0 10 6
Mr. John Huddleston	0 5 0	Mr. Josiah Lewthwaite	0 10 6
Mrs. Harris	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Lister	0 10 6
Mr. Jonathan Harrifon	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Ledger	0 5 0
Mr. Alexander Hammond	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Losh	0 5 0
Mr. John Hamilton, <i>Market Place</i>	0 5 0	M.	
Mr. Thomas Hudson	0 2 6	Rev. John Myers, <i>Lincolnshire</i>	1 1 0
Carried forward £ 67 1 0		Carried forward £ 106 8 6	

S U B S C R I B E R S

Brought over £ 106 8 6			Brought over £ 128 14		
Rev. Timothy Martin, <i>Prospect Hill</i>	1	1 0	Mr. William Richardson	,	0 10
Mr. John Mc. Kinney	.	1 1 0	Mr. John Raney	.	0 10
Mr. Jonathan Moore	.	1 1 0	Mr. John Richardson, <i>Carleton Lodge</i>		10
Mr. George Miller	.	1 1 0	Mr. Ebenezer Reed	.	0 5
Mrs. Magill	.	1 1 0	Mr. John Robson	.	0 5
Mr. Charles Magee	.	0 10 6	Mrs. Reed, <i>Lowther-street</i>	.	0 5
Mr. Anthony Moore	.	0 10 6	S.		
Mrs. Monro	.	0 5 0	Love and Unity Society	.	3 3
Mr. Ben Mann	.	0 5 0	Royal Union Society	.	2 2
Mr. Alexander Mc. Mynne	.	0 5 0	Mrs. Senhouse, <i>Calder Abbey</i>		2 2
Mr. Erasmus Moore	.	0 5 0	Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knight		2 2
Mr. Robert Mc. Knight	.	0 5 0	Mr. Andrew Spittall	.	1 11
Mr. Thomas Martin	.	0 3 0	Miss Senhouse	.	1 1
Mr. John Mc. Bride	.	0 2 6	James Steel, Esq.	.	1 1
N.			Mrs. Shammon	.	1 1
Mr. Joseph Nicholson	.	0 10 6	Mr. William Siffon	.	1 1
Rev. Henry Nicholson	.	0 5 0	Felix Simson, Esq.	.	0 10
Mr. Thomas Nicholson	.	0 5 0	Mr. Edward Stanley	.	0 10
Mr. Isaac Nicholson	.	0 5 0	Mr. John Steward	.	0 10
Mr. Wilson Nixon	.	0 5 0	Mrs. Stanniforth, <i>Liverpool</i>	.	0 10
Mr. Ellis Nutter	.	0 5 0	Mr. William Stitt	.	0 10
Mr. James Nicholson	.	0 2 6	Mr. Joseph Steel	.	0 10
P.			Miss Speddings	.	0 10
Messrs. William and Edward Perry	2	2 0	Mrs. and Miss Sproule	.	0 10
Mr. Samuel Potter, <i>Spring Field</i>	1	11 6	Mr. Jonathan Saul	.	0 7
Messrs. Prest and Co. <i>Druggists,</i>			Mr. William Stockdale, <i>Low Hall</i>		0 5
<i>York</i>	.	1 1 0	Mr. Richard Sherwen, <i>Scotch street</i>		0 5
Mr. Joseph Piper	.	0 10 6	Mr. Richard Sherwen, <i>New-Town</i>		0 5
Mrs. Piercy	.	0 10 6	Mr. John Sibson	.	0 5
Mr. William Plasket	.	0 10 6	Mr. John Swan, <i>Lowther-street</i>		0 5
Mr. George Peet	.	0 10 6	Mr. Thomas Sharp	.	0 5
Mr. Robert Paxton	.	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Steele	.	0 5
Mr. William Patterfon	.	0 5 0	† Mr. Robert Stoddart	.	0 5
Mr. John Peile, jun. <i>Corticle</i>	.	0 5 0	T.		
Mrs. Ann Powe	.	0 5 0	Mr. Joseph Todhunter	.	0 10
R.			Mr. Myles Turner	.	0 10
George Richardson, Esq.	.	1 1 0	Mr. Walter Thomson	.	0 10
Mr. George Rayton, <i>Druggist, Leeds</i>	1	1 0	Mr. William Thompson	.	0 5
Mr. Joseph Robinson, <i>Surgeon</i>	1	1 0	Miss Towers	.	0 5
Mr. William Rothery, <i>Morresby</i>	.	0 10 6	Mr. Henry Thompson, <i>King street</i>		0 5
Mrs. Richmond	.	0 10 6	Mr. Robert Tate	.	0 5
Mr. Isaac Robinson	.	0 10 6	Mr. Henry Toppin	.	0 2
Carried forward	£ 128	14 0	Carried forward	£ 155	10

S U B S C R I B E R S.

Brought over £155 10 0		Brought over £174 3 0	
V.		Y.	
George Vickers	0 10 6	Mr. Peter How Younger	1 1 0
W.		Messrs. Younghusband and Cragg	0 5 0
John Benn Walsh, Bart	2 2 0	<hr/>	
John Wordsworth, Esq.	1 1 0	Total Subscriptions	£ 175 9 0
John Ware	1 1 0	Benefactions	42 17 0
Mark Wylie, <i>Druggist</i>	1 1 0	Cash Lent	275 3 2
Joseph Williamfon	1 1 0	Interest of Do.	11 15 0
William Wilfon	1 1 0	In the Charity Box	0 5 1½
William Walton, Esq.	1 1 0	<hr/>	
Thomas Wilfon	1 1 0	Disbursements	505 9 3½
William Walker, Esq.	1 1 0		136 17 3
Mr. West	1 1 0	<hr/>	
Ms. Watts	0 10 6	Balance in favour of the	
James Witherington	0 10 6	Dispensary	£ 368 12 0½
Joseph Wood	0 10 6	<hr/>	
Mufgrave Walker	0 10 6	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Richard Whiteside	0 10 6	Drugs and Medicines	54 5 8
Thomas Whitfield	0 10 6	Midwifery Expences	13 1 0
George Watts	0 10 6	Printing and Stationary	8 19 2
Jonathan Watfon	0 10 6	Spirit for Tinctures	4 18 0
David Williamfon	0 5 0	White Washing	0 14 4
Jonathan Wills	0 5 0	Coals, Candles, Attendance,	
John Waller	0 5 0	Herbs, Phials, Carriage of	
William Wood	0 5 0	Drugs, Leather, Leaches,	
John Wilfon	0 5 0	Truffles, and fundry small	
Messrs. Waughs	0 5 0	Articles	9 4 1
Isaac Williamfon, jun.	0 5 0	Apothecary's Salary & Gratuity	40 10 0
John Walker	0 5 0	House Rent	5 5 0
Thomas Wilfon, <i>King-street</i>	0 5 0	<hr/>	
Isaac Watfon	0 2 6		£ 136 17 3
<hr/>			
Carried forward	£174 3 0		

N. B.—Those marked thus † are *New Subscriptions*, and thus ‡ *Augmentations*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the TREASURER's; at WARE's PRINTING OFFICE; and at the DISPENSARY.
 BLANK LETTERS of Recommendation may be had at the DISPENSARY.
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The Right Honourable William Lord Viscount Lowther.

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 Rev. Charles Cobbe Church.—Rev. John Myers.
 Thomas Irwin, Esq.—James Steel, Esq.

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 Mr. William Wilson. --- Mr. William Brown.
 Mr. Isaac Bragg. --- Mr. Thomas Brocklebank.

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Joshua Dixon, M. D.

SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY.

John Hamilton, Esq.

SURGEON.

Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.

APOTHECARY.

Mr. Isaac Gunson.

No.	Ct.	Ct.	Paid.	Inc.	Debt.	Bal.	Total.
1	00	10	00	00	00	10	10
2	00	05	00	00	00	05	15
3	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
4	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
5	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
6	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
7	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
8	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
9	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
10	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
11	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
12	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
13	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
14	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
15	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
16	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
17	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
18	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
19	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
20	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
21	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
22	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
23	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
24	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
25	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
26	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
27	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
28	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
29	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
30	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
31	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
32	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
33	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
34	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
35	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
36	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
37	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
38	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
39	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
40	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
41	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
42	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
43	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
44	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
45	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
46	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
47	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
48	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
49	00	00	00	00	00	00	15
50	00	00	00	00	00	00	15