

A general state of the Whitehaven Dispensary, : for the year 1806.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

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A GENERAL STATE

OF THE WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY, For the Year 1806.

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

THE DIRECTORS of this CHARITY have perceived, with extreme concern, the general and destructive prevalence of MALIGNANT FEVER in the neighbourhood of *Whitehaven*. Their former experience of its virulence, and the just apprehension of its fatal ravages in so populous a community, and amongst the confined habitations of the poor, were motives which irresistibly prompted them to execute every preventive and preservative measure, which has been sanctioned by the approbation of the most eminent Medical Practitioners. With the exception of two patients, late inhabitants of an adjacent village, where the contagion had long and powerfully raged, this formidable disease has not appeared upon our sick list, since the month of *July*, 1805, and the few cases, which occurred in private practice may be imputed to an imprudent connection with infected persons and places. In several of these the instant application of cold water, by affusion, sprinkling, or spunging the body, during the hot fit, was very efficacious; not only in producing sensible relief, and most grateful refreshment to the feelings of the patient, but frequently in accomplishing an immediate termination of the disease. The internal remedies prescribed were *emetics*, and mild *antimonials*, in its first stage, with plentiful *dilution*, and gentle *sudorifics*, during its progress. In the more advanced periods, and particularly on the

A approach

approach of the crisis, *wine, tonics, yeast, and opiates*, became necessary. With the view of discouraging the indiscriminate use of BLISTERS, in all the stages of Nervous Fever, a practice which has been too frequent in this country, it may be proper to intimate, that their application can only be made, with any prospect of advantage, near to the affected part. If large and numerous, they will, by their effect in relaxing and debilitating the general system, counteract every curative expedient, and instead of promoting, will retard the recovery of the patient. Early in the disease, when an acute and oppressive pain in the head is its chief symptom, the discharge from a large and acrid blister, applied between the shoulders, will be useful, in affording immediate relief. A further and perhaps more essential benefit may arise from its retaining the patient in one posture, and preventing his restless inquietude from interrupting the salutary efficacy of the means adopted by nature, and promoted by art to excite and support a state of moderate and equable perspiration. *Cleanliness, pure air*, the liberal use of fresh prepared *white-wash*, the effluvia from burning *tar*, and a preclusion from any intercourse with those who suffered fever, have formed an irresistible barrier to its further devastations, and happily preserved the district of the DISPENSARY in a state of perfect exemption from Contagious Disease. In addition to the above mentioned expedients, it was always recommended to fumigate the chamber of the sick and the adjoining apartments with a variety of pungent vapours, from vegetable and *mineral acids, gunpowder*, either exploded, or combined with *vinegar*, and *aromatic herbs or gums*.

The *Hooping Cough*, and *Scarlet Fever* continued to prevail at the beginning of this year, but with so slight a degree of malignancy, that, aided by the salutary efforts of nature, it was by no means difficult to relieve the present symptoms, or prevent their future recurrence. The *Measles* which appeared in the month of February, 1806, have raged with considerable virulence

lence during the summer and autumn. The deaths and recoveries were in the proportion of 9 to 321. Such has been the state of the constitutional health of these patients that few are now suffering the effects of this generally accounted deplorable malady. Eight months have elapsed since the last patient in these, or any of the specific Epidemics of children was admitted.

At the request of several friends to MEDICAL CHARITY we think it proper to repeat a few of the many inestimable benefits derived from the COW-POCK INOCULATION; and, with deep regret we observe, that whilst its life preserving influence has been experienced and acknowledged in every region of the globe, there should still remain in the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND, where the discovery was first announced, a few practitioners, who depreciate its efficacy, and strenuously oppose its introduction. These endeavours have, however, had the good effect to direct the attention of the faculty, in a more peculiar manner, to this important subject, and the happy result has been to banish every doubt, and confirm every sentiment in its favour. The extensive and populous Empire of *Russia*, the Continents of *America* and *Germany* have added their unqualified sanction to whatever could attest its utility. Upwards of two years ago, in the *East Indies*, two hundred and sixty thousand persons were inoculated for the Cow-pox, and not a single individual suffered any unfavourable symptom, or was afterwards capable of receiving the *Small-pox* infection. The Bramins, who venerate the cow, and pay to it divine honours, were ready to accept, with gratitude, a blessing so invaluable derived from that animal; and their experience of its power to prevent a most destructive disease has coincided with the prepossessions, which facilitated its primary introduction. They are, hence, disposed to denominate the Cow-pox "the dew of Heaven." With regard to this highly salutary measure, when compared with the *Small-pox* inoculation, the following circumstances

merit our especial consideration. No preparation is necessary, nor are medicines requisite, either during the course of the disease, or with a view to prevent any dangerous, or inconvenient effect. It may be employed in all countries, climates, and seasons of the year, at the earliest and latest periods of life, and in every temperament, condition, or habit of body, with equal certainty of success. It cannot materially interrupt the general health of the patient, occasion any subsequent disorder, or deformity; nor has it ever been known to excite the appearance of hereditary distempers. No proof has been credibly attested of its fatality, either in this Kingdom, or where a less salubrious climate, or more extensive population, might have been supposed capable of rendering the matter more acrid, and of predisposing the constitution to suffer a putrid or malignant disease. Those who have been inoculated for the Cow-pox are unsusceptible of the natural or inoculated Small-pox.—It appears from the most decisive evidence of numerous and incontestible facts, collected in populous and confined situations, that the practice of inoculation for the Small-pox, widely spreading the baneful influence of the natural disease, has certainly increased its *mortality*. The Cow-pox, on the contrary, can only be communicated by actual inoculation, and is so far from being infectious that no danger can be apprehended from any mode of contact or connection with persons suffering it. A frequently fatal, painful, and loathsome disease, which may be justly stiled the pestilence of the rising generation, is thus prevented, by the most simple and innocent expedient. The lives of thousands have been preserved by it, and a variety of painful feelings and distressful consequences, most effectually obviated. In referring to the above considerations, can any blessing to mankind, in its present influence, or future effect, exceed that which the *vaccine inoculation* so certainly and readily conveys? The facts which support its utility are full and conclusive; their success uniform and complete.

In

In order to prevent those disappointments, which frequently occur in inoculating for the *Cow-pox*, and which have proved highly injurious to this salutary practice, it may be proper to observe, that the matter should be taken upon the 7th or 8th day, when it is clear and liquid. If it appears opaque, or has assumed a consistent state, approaching to purulency, which must be the case upon the 9th or any succeeding day, it will produce the *spurious Cow-pox*, and afford no security against the slightest exposure to the Small-pox infection. As the matter of the Cow-pox from the mildness of its quality, is possessed of less activity to excite disease than that of the Small-pox, more care and attention are required to introduce it into the system, and render it efficacious, by the usual mode of inoculation. The infected lancet must slightly penetrate the cuticle, and it should not be removed for a considerable length of time, in order that the vaccine matter may be completely absorbed.

The following observations are earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of those persons, whose confidence in the efficacy of *Vaccine Inoculation* may have been weakened by the late public and violent opposition of a few medical practitioners, and who, from this circumstance, may be inclined to hesitate respecting the propriety of its adoption. Previously to the introduction of the *Cow-pox* the treatment of the Small-pox formed one of the most lucrative branches of the medical profession. It was, therefore, to be expected that a few individuals would testify their reluctance to relinquish so important a source of emolument. This circumstance, uniting with the natural aversion to innovations in useful modes of practice, and even the rare occurrence of unsuccessful cases may be permitted, in some measure, to account for the controversy, which has been recently agitated, with respect to the security of the cow-pox. But, under all these disadvantages, the opposers of this new method of inoculation are neither considerable in num-

ber, nor superior to its advocates in sound judgment, public estimation, or professional abilities. The enemies of Vaccination have only been able, after the most laborious research, to produce a few cases of its inefficacy as a security against variolous infection: and when these cases are carefully and impartially examined they will be found to contain nothing that is capable of exciting any serious alarm. For without noticing the facility with which attestations to the truth of any medical occurrence are procured, and the fallaciousness of such evidence; without insisting on the necessary caution with which these cases must be received, on account of the biassed judgment of those who relate them, and the powerful motive for misrepresentation; it is evident from the manner in which they are detailed that nine tenths of them were collected from vague, general, hasty, and superficial inquiries, and consequently that no dependance can be placed on their authenticity. With respect to several of these cases it must be particularly remarked that the patient had never received the *cow-pox*. They are stated to have occurred in the infancy of the discovery, before the characteristic symptoms of the *genuine* and *spurious* disease were accurately investigated; and at a time when many persons, not engaged in the practice of medicine, and with a very imperfect knowledge of the disorder, were prompted, by injudicious zeal, to undertake the office of inoculators; and it is, therefore, in the highest degree disingenuous to urge as objections to *Vaccination* failures proceeding from this cause. In many of the cases in which the *small-pox* is alledged to have occurred subsequently to the *cow-pox*, the disease appears to have been of a totally different nature from the small-pox; and even admitting that, in a few cases, the patients were not rendered, by perfect and regular vaccination, unsusceptible of variolous infection, yet it is no unreasonable supposition, that if they had undergone the small-pox inoculation, they would, from a peculiarity of constitution, have been liable to suffer the disease

disease a second time. It is a fact ascertained by evidence which cannot be controverted, that to several persons the small-pox has been twice communicated; and the advocates for *Vaccination*, only contend that it is as certain a preservative from *small-pox* infection as *variolous inoculation*.

Improper food, insufficient clothing, and constant exposure to the effects of hard labour, in the variable weather of this climate, have rendered the lower ranks of society liable to suffer numerous and powerful diseases of the stomach and bowels. In the former, when pain and flatulency prevail, tonic and occasional cordial, opiate and aperient medicines have been employed, with great benefit: and in those of the latter, distinguished by a tendency to diarrhæa and dysentery, the highly judicious plan of the late Dr. ZIMMERMAN, already noticed in a former REPORT, was most successfully adopted; and a course of mild laxative, substituted for the astringent medicines, which, though qualified to mitigate the urgency of particular symptoms, were always observed to aggravate and protract the disease. The distresses, which are unavoidably connected with the deplorable situation of many of these objects of commiseration were considerably mitigated by *pecuniary* relief, and a proper supply of *wine* and *cordials*. From the same liberal SOURCE of MUNIFICENCE, which has long contributed, by various and most effectual *expedients*, to alleviate the acutest sufferings of humanity, we have obtained the means of accomplishing these desirable purposes. Sincere and ardent are our wishes that such *disinterested* and *exemplary* Beneficence may receive its well merited reward.

It is scarcely possible for any one, who possesses the means of promoting the views of this INSTITUTION, to withhold from it his liberal support, if he for a moment supposes that by some sudden, but not unusual reverse of fortune, he was doomed to suffer all the distresses of those unhappy objects whom it relieves.

lieves. Let him imagine that he was visited at the same time by *want* and *sickness*; and let him ask himself what would be his sentiments of the *justice*, *humanity*, and *religion* of that Society, of which he is a member, if he was left in this most deplorable situation, neglected, unnoticed, unpitied, unassisted, deprived of Medical Attention, and destitute of the common necessities of life? Let him think with what emotions of joy and gratitude he would bless the beneficent hand that was stretched out in this his hour of bitter anguish, to pour the balm of consolation into his afflicted breast, to administer to him every aid which MEDICINE affords.

So great is the instability of wealth, and so various are the vicissitudes of life, that no person, though enjoying the most elevated rank, and the most splendid affluence, can be assured that this picture of the imagination will not one day be realised.—By alleviating the misery of those, who groan under the accumulated pressure of poverty and disease, we shall testify, in the most acceptable manner, our gratitude to a gracious PROVIDENCE, for the happy exemption from the same sufferings, which we have hitherto experienced. And by the exercise of Charity, to these the greatest objects of human commiseration, we shall lighten the burden not only of *their* afflictions, but also of those which may befall *ourselves*. We are thus providing against the day of adversity those consolatory and delightful reflections, which will then be our firmest support: which will smooth the bed of sickness for ourselves, and may even disarm death of its terrors. At that awful moment, when all earthly objects will cease to impart pleasure or comfort, the consciousness of having mitigated the sorrows even of a single fellow creature, will afford to the mind more pure and solid gratification, than the remembrance of the praises and admiration which we may have received from the world, on account of the most splendid acquirements, or the most illustrious actions.

An ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted, from *June 9, 1806, to June 8, 1807.*

Recommended and Registered, (of whom 590 were attended in their own Houses)	1360
Trivial Cases	2770
Children inoculated for the Cow-Pox	92
	<hr/> 4222
Patients remaining upon the Books, June 9, 1806.	90
	<hr/> 4312

THE STATE OF THE REGISTERS.

Cured	1377
Relieved	43
Incurable	23
Dead	35
Remaining upon the Books	52
	<hr/> 1530

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

n 1783	-	2057	In 1796	-	3938	Cured	38234
n 1784	-	2644	In 1797	-	3914	Relieved	2991
n 1785	-	3034	In 1798	-	4359	Incurable	675
n 1786	-	2708	In 1799	-	4538	Irregular	35
n 1787	-	2521	In 1800	-	4964	Dead	1034
n 1788	-	2129	In 1801	-	6100	Remain on the Books	52
n 1789	-	5996	In 1802	-	4490		
n 1790	-	3721	In 1803	-	489		
n 1791	-	2672	In 1804	-	4816		
n 1792	-	2806	In 1805	-	4450		
n 1793	-	3248	In 1806	-	4222		
n 1794	-	3589					
n 1795	-	3426			90,431		

The Number of Patients admitted (as by the preceding List) 90,431

Registered Patients	41,391
Midwifery Cases	1,921
Trivial Incidents	47,191
	<hr/> Total 90,431

BENEFACTIONS

BENEFACTIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS.

BENEFACTIONS.

A Fine for a Misdemeanor	5	5	0
From Mrs Bolton, <i>Liverpool</i>	5	0	0
A Compromise, from J. Steel, Esq.	5	0	0
A Fine	3	3	0
	<hr/>		
	£.	18	8 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A			
Rev Richard Armitstead	0	10	6
Mr Anthony Adamson	0	10	6
Miss Allinon	0	10	6
Mr Thomas Allinon	0	5	0

B

Robert Blakeney, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr William Brown	1	1	0
Messrs T and J Brocklebank	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	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 Barker	0	10	6
Mr John Brocklebank	0	10	6
† Mr Joseph Bragg, <i>Saddler</i>	0	7	6
Mr James Bell	0	5	0
Mr John Brownrigg	0	5	0
Mr Joseph Benn, <i>Ginns</i>	0	5	0
Mr Burton, <i>Upholsterer</i>	0	5	0
Mr Burton, <i>Watch Maker</i>	0	5	0
Mr John Bowman, sen.	0	5	0
Mr Robinson Birkett	0	5	0

C

Rev C. C. Church	1	1	0
Henry Crowthwaite, M. D.	1	1	0

Carried forward £19 3 6

Brought over

Miss Collier	19	3	6
Mr Walter Chambre	0	10	6
Mr John Collins	0	10	6
Messrs Cragg and Maxwell	0	5	0
Mrs Clementson, sen. <i>Church Street</i>	0	5	0
Mr Robert Carter	0	5	0
Mr John Crowthwaite	0	5	0
Miss D Collins	0	5	0
Mr William Coburn	0	5	0
Messrs Crosbie and Fearon	0	5	0
Messrs Creightons	0	2	6

D

Joseph Dutton, Esq. <i>Keckle Grove,</i>	2	2	0
Joseph Dixon, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr Peter Dixon	1	1	0
Joshua Dixon, M. D.	2	2	0
Mr William Dixon, <i>Liverpool</i>	1	1	0
Rev Richard Dixon	1	1	0
Mr Edward Dawson, <i>Surgeon</i>	1	1	0
Mr James Dickinson, <i>London</i>	1	1	0
Mrs Dixon	0	10	6
Miss Dixon	0	10	6
Mr Daniel Douglas	0	10	6
Mr John Douglas	0	10	6
Mr William Dand	0	10	6
† Mr John Dickinson, <i>Liverpool</i>	0	10	6
Mr John Dunn	0	5	0
Mr Joseph Dickinson	0	5	0
Mr George Donaldson	0	5	0
Mr Joseph Daywood	0	2	6
Mr James Dickinson	0	2	6

E

Mrs Elliot	0	10	6
Mr John Ellwood	0	5	0
Miss Eilbeck	0	5	0
Mr Thomas Ellis	0	5	0

F

Messrs Fletcher and Thompson,			
Druggists, <i>Newcastle</i>	1	1	0
Mr Isaac Foster	0	10	6
Mr Richard Fletcher	0	10	6
Mr Henry Fisher	0	10	6
Mr John Fisher	0	10	6

Carried forward £ 42 4 6

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

Brought over £42 4 6			Brought over £79 6 6		
Mr Thomas Fearon	0	5 0	Mr William Jenkinson	0	5 0
Mr Thomas Furness	0	5 0	Mr James Johnston	0	5 0
G			Mr Thomas Jackson	0	5 0
Mr Benjamin Gilliat	1	1 0	Mrs Inman	0	5 0
Mr William Griffin, <i>Lowca</i>	1	1 0	Mr Henry James Johnston	0	5 0
Mr Joseph Greenhow, <i>Muncrow</i>	1	1 0	K		
Mr Isaac Gunson	1	1 0	Mr William Kirby	1	1 0
Mr James Grayson	0	10 6	Messrs William and Michael King	0	10 6
Mr John Grisdale	0	10 6	Mr Richard Kelsick	0	10 6
Miss Gibson	0	10 6	Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick	0	5 0
Mr George Gibson	0	5 0	Mr Matthew Kendal	0	5 0
Mr Nicholas Green	0	5 0	Mrs Key, <i>Peter Street</i>	0	2 6
Mr John Glaister	0	5 0	L		
H			The Right Hon William Earl of		
Messrs Hornby, Bell, and Birley	5	5 0	Lonsdale	10	10 0
Rev Wilfrid Hudleston	2	2 0	†Lady Lawson, <i>Brayton House</i>	2	2 0
Thomas Hartley, Esq <i>Gill Foot</i>	2	2 0	William Lewthwaite, Esq	3	3 0
John Hamilton, Esq	2	2 0	†Mrs Lindow, <i>Wood End</i>	1	1 0
Thomas Hartley, jun Esq <i>Line-</i>			†Mr John Lindow, <i>Croft End</i>	1	1 0
<i>thwaite</i>	2	2 0	Mr Thomas Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	1	1 0
Milham Hartley, Esq	2	2 0	Miss Littledale	1	1 0
Mr Peter Hodgson	1	1 0	Mr Richard Ledger	0	10 6
Mr Robert Hannay, <i>Surgeon</i>	1	1 0	Mr John Lancaster	0	10 6
Miss Hudleston	1	1 0	Mr John Litt, <i>Nether End</i>	0	10 6
Mr John Harrison, <i>Morresby</i>	0	10 6	Mrs Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	0	10 6
Mr James Hewetson	0	10 6	Mr Josiah Lewthwaite	0	10 6
Mr James Hall	0	10 0	Mr Thomas Lister	0	10 6
Mr John Hodgson	0	5 0	Mr Thomas Ledger	0	5 0
Mr John Huddleston	0	5 0	Mr Thomas Losh	0	5 0
Mrs Harris	0	5 0	M		
Mr Jonathan Harrison	0	5 0	Rev John Myers, <i>Lincolnshire</i>	1	1 0
Mr Alexander Hammond	0	5 0	Rev Timothy Martin, <i>Prospect Hill</i>	1	1 0
Mr John Hamilton, <i>Market-Place</i>	0	5 0	Mr John Mc. Kinney	1	1 0
†Mr John Hudson	0	5 0	Mr Jonathan Moore	1	1 0
I			Mr George Miller	1	1 0
Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq			Mrs Magill	1	1 0
<i>Irton Hall</i>	2	2 0	†Mr Charles Magee	1	1 0
Thomas Irwin, Esq <i>Justice Town</i>	1	1 0	Mr Anthony Moore	0	10 6
Thomas James, Esq <i>Hensingham</i>	1	1 0	Mrs Monro	0	5 0
Mr Edward Johnstone	1	1 0	Mr Alexander Mc Myne	0	5 0
Mr Jonathan Jopson, <i>Druggist</i>	1	1 0	Mr Erasmus Moore	0	5 0
Mr James Irving, <i>Surgeon, Jamaica</i>	1	1 0	Mr Robert Mc Knight	0	5 0
Mr Henry Jefferson	0	10 6	Mr Thomas Martin	0	3 0
Carried forward £79 6 6			Carried forward £ 115 18 6		

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

Brought over £115 18 6

N

Mr Joseph Nicholson	0	10	6
Rev Henry Nicholson	0	5	0
Mr Thomas Nicholson	0	5	0
Mr Isaac Nicholson	0	5	0
Mr Wilson Nixon	0	5	0
Mr Ellis Nutter	0	5	0
Mr James Nicholson	0	2	6

P

Messrs William and Edward Perry	2	2	0
Mr Samuel Potter, <i>Spring Field</i>	1	11	6
Messrs Prest and Co <i>Druggists, York</i>	1	1	0
Mr Joseph Piper	0	10	6
Mrs Piercy	0	10	6
Mr William Plasket	0	10	6
Mr Robert Paxton	0	5	0
Mr William Paterson	0	5	0
Mr John Peile, jun.	0	5	0
Mrs Ann Powe	0	5	0

R

George Richardson, Esq	1	1	0
Mr George Rayson, <i>Druggist, Leeds</i>	1	1	0
Mr Joseph Robinson, <i>Surgeon</i>	1	1	0
Mr William Rothery, <i>Morresby</i>	0	10	6
Mr Isaac Robinson	0	10	6
Mr William Richardson	0	10	6
Mr John Raney	0	10	6
Mr John Richardson, <i>Carleton Lodge</i>	0	10	6
Mr Ebenezer Reed	0	5	0
Mr John Robson	0	5	0
Mrs Reid, <i>Lowther-street</i>	0	5	0

S

Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knight	2	2	0
Love and Unity Society	3	3	0
Royal Union Society	2	2	0
Mrs Senhouse, <i>Calder Abbey</i>	2	2	0
Mr Andrew Spittall	1	11	6
Miss Senhouse	1	1	0
James Steel, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs Shammon	1	1	0
Felix Simson, Esq	0	10	6
Mr Edward Stanley	0	10	6
Mr John Steward	0	10	6

Carried forward £147 8 0

Brought over £147 8 0

Mrs Stanniforth, <i>Liverpool</i>	0	10	6
Mr William Stitt	0	10	6
Mr Joseph Steel	0	10	6
Miss Speddings	0	10	6
Mrs and Miss Sproule	0	10	0
Mr. William Stockdale, <i>Low Hall</i>	0	5	0
Mr Richard Sherwen, <i>Scotch street</i>	0	5	0
Mr Richard Sherwen, <i>New Town</i>	0	5	0
Mr John Sibson	0	5	0
Mr John Swan, <i>Lowther street</i>	0	5	0
Mr Thomas Steele	0	5	0
Mr Robert Stoddart	0	5	0

T

Mr Joseph Todhunter	0	10	6
Mr Myles Turner	0	10	6
Mr Walter Thomson	0	10	6
Mr William Thompson	0	5	0
Miss Towers	0	5	0
Mr Henry Thompson	0	5	0
Mr Robert Tate	0	5	0
Mrs Topping	0	2	6

V

Mr George Vickers	0	10	6
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W

Sir John Benn Walth, Bart	2	2	0
John Wordsworth, Esq	1	1	0
Mr John Ware	1	1	0
Mr Mark Wylie, <i>Druggist</i>	1	1	0
Mr Joseph Williamson, <i>Parton</i>	1	1	0
Mr William Wilson	1	1	0
William Walker, Esq	1	1	0
Mr Thomas Wilson	1	1	0
Mr William West	1	1	0
Mrs Watts	0	10	6
Mr James Witherington	0	10	6
Mr Joseph Wood	0	10	6
Mr Richard Whiteside	0	10	6
Mr Thomas Whitfield	0	10	6
Mr George Watts	0	10	6
Mr Jonathan Watson	0	10	6
† Mr Peter Woodnorth	0	10	6
Rev David Williamson	0	5	0
Mr Jonathan Wills	0	5	0

Carried forward £170 3 6

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

Brought over	£ 170	3	6
Mr John Waller	0	5	0
Mr John Wilson	0	5	0
Messrs Waugh	0	5	0
Mr Isaac Williamson, jun	0	5	0
Mrs John Walker	0	5	0
Mr Thomas Wilson, <i>King-street</i>	0	5	0
Mr Isaac Watson	0	2	6
Mr Wm, <i>Globe Inn</i>	0	2	6
Y			
Mr. Peter How Younger	1	1	0
Messrs Younghusband and Cragg	0	5	0

Total Subscriptions £ 173 4 6

Benefactions	18	8	0
Cash Lent	44	19	9
Interest of Do.	19	4	5
In the Charity Box	1	6	5½

Disbursements	654	3	1½
	143	18	1½

Balance in Favour of the
Dispensary £ 510 5 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs and Medicines	64	17	11
Printing and Stationary	7	16	0
Spirit for Tinctures	2	12	0
White Washing	0	12	1
Coals, Candles, Attendance,			
Herbs, Phials, Carriage of			
Drugs, Leather, Leaches, Trus-			
ses, and sundry small Articles	11	14	1½
Apothecary's Salary and Grati-			
ty	51	0	0
House Rent	5	5	0

£ 143 18 1½

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

The DIRECTORS of this CHARITY most gratefully acknowledge the kindness of several LADIES, for a considerable and repeated supply of OLD LINEN. Scr phulous Disease, and the effects of external injury, render this article very necessary, in the SURGICAL DEPARTMENT of the DISPENSARY.



SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the **TREASURER's**;—at **WARE's**
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All Persons, who are disposed to contribute by **WILL** to this **CHARITY**, are requested to
do it in the following **Manner**:

*"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the Sum of
upon Trust that they do pay the same to the TREASURER of the Whitehaven Dispensary
which Sum of I desire may be applied towards carrying
on the benevolent Designs of the said CHARITY."*



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WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE EVENTS.

A Tabular Statement of the Continued FEVER Cases, from June 30, 1783, to June 8, 1807.

Years	Under Years	Between 0 & 5	5 & 10	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	Cured.	Dead.	Total.
1783	5	10	9	4	6	18	10	4	4	3	8	75	1	76
1784	20	42	64	47	34	49	60	49	19	9	8	401	9	410
1785	8	42	71	48	31	48	40	36	21	15	1	350	20	370
1786	0	0	6	1	10	1	18	20	6	4	1	91	6	97
1787	0	0	0	0	7	1	16	5	3	2	0	21	1	60
1788	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	53	7	105
1789	0	0	8	6	8	1	15	9	6	0	1	103	2	309
1790	0	0	10	8	19	1	16	13	0	0	0	288	21	79
1791	2	19	13	8	10	7	48	27	4	3	1	74	5	19
1792	3	5	4	1	5	2	3	5	1	2	1	17	3	10
1793	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	13	1	14
1794	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	2	30
1795	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	48	1	49
1796	1	3	10	9	3	5	5	5	3	1	1	35	2	37
1797	1	4	5	5	5	3	3	0	0	1	0	12	1	13
1798	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	1	12
1799	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	7	1	1	0	34	2	36
1800	0	2	3	7	4	3	6	0	4	2	0	52	4	56
1801	0	2	6	6	3	5	11	13	2	1	1	66	7	73
1802	1	1	13	10	8	12	1	6	3	1	1	7	1	8
1803	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	14
1804	0	2	1	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
1805	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	149	264	254	160	265	266	233	92	51	15	1003	100	1983

Total	Perishing	Dead	PARTIAL										Cured	Relieved	Incapable	Suffering	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
113	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	113
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	8
2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
33	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	33
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	14
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	33
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	20
12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3