

A general state of the Whitehaven Dispensary, : for the year 1807.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

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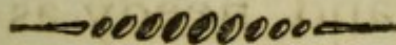


A GENERAL STATE

OF THE

WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY,

For the Year 1807.



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

IT appears, from the Registers of this CHARITY, that since its primary establishment, in 1783, a period of 25 years, the salutary aids of Medicine and Surgery have been administered to more than 94,000 persons. Many of these unhappy objects, afflicted with the combined sufferings of poverty and sickness, had the strongest claim on the compassion of all who enjoyed the power of mitigating their sorrows. On many occasions, indeed, have the DIRECTORS of this DISPENSARY witnessed the melancholy sight of a fellow-creature enduring at the same time the evils of extreme indigence, and of disease; accompanied with most excruciating pains. If there could be a gratification more exquisite in enjoyment, or reflection, than that which

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arises

arises from the consciousness of having, through the medium of this HUMANE INSTITUTION, contributed to prevent, remove, or alleviate their complicated miseries, it is that, which they themselves voluntarily afford, in their artless, but fervent effusions of heart-felt thankfulness. Fruitless would be the attempt to describe feelings, which it is scarcely in our power to conceive.

Humbly imitating our beneficent CREATOR, and regarding the sick and needy as His appointed representatives here on earth; and testifying our gratitude to Him, by our zealous and charitable exertions for the alleviation of their distress; in strict compliance also with His repeated injunctions, may we long bestow such blessings, and be rewarded with such exalted delight! If in this world we can anticipate and experience any degree of that happiness which awaits us in a future state, it must be, when, in obedience to the divine precepts, we soothe the bitter anguish of the wretched, and render their condition in some measure supportable, by communicating to them a portion of those many comforts, which we ourselves, by the kind bounty of Providence, possess, whilst they are destitute even of the necessaries of life.

To

To these considerations, which may induce the opulent and humane to patronize such Charitable Establishments, might be added their beneficial effects in populous and confined communities.

That the salubrity of this situation* has been promoted by the unremitting exertions of the DIRECTORS of the DISPENSARY,

* WHITEHAVEN, in latitude $54^{\circ} 32'$ North, longitude $3^{\circ} 30'$ West, has not improperly been styled the *Montpelier* of the North. The health of its inhabitants has been preserved by various advantages peculiar to its situation. The soil is sandy and dry; and, though the hills on each side and opposite the harbour are lofty, the sea shore is considerably elevated. The coast is remarkably bold and rocky; abounding with marine vegetables, whose exhalations must afford a copious supply of vital air.

The town is situated at the head of the Vale, which leads to *St Bees*, and the communication with the sea, at its further extremity, a range of four miles, occasions a regular supply, and indeed constant stream, of fresh air; the immediate effects of which are gratefully felt in sultry weather; as its salutary influence must undoubtedly operate at all seasons; and to this circumstance alone the healthy state of *Whitehaven* and its vicinity has been attributed.

The town is so contiguous to the sea, that the tide flows up to it. With regard to the interior, (a circumstance of no small consideration to the well-being of the inhabitants of any populous town) *Whitehaven* is remarkably well-built; the dwellings are generally commodious and comfortable. The houses, with a very few exceptions, are of free stone, covered with slate. There is not a tiled, nor a thatched roof in the town. Many of the streets are spacious; and most of them crossing each other at right angles, the Ventilation (another important matter) is preserved clear and uninterrupted; in short, the principal streets are completely ventilated by the north-west and south-east winds, and the opportunity which the inhabitants have of recreating themselves by their occasional walks on the noble piers, which form the HARBOUR of WHITEHAVEN, contributes still more to the salubrity of the place.

Sea-port towns, from the constant effluvia of burning tar, are observed to be more healthy than the interior country. This, *Whitehaven* enjoys, of course, only in common with other maritime places of trade; but it possesses other advantages, which are not extended to all such places. It is situated in the neighbourhood of extensive COLLIERIES and LIME WORKS; and the bowels of the earth also contain great abundance of free stone, slate, and iron-ore. The limestone is burnt in the neighbourhood, and carted through the central streets, in large quantities, for exportation; and the coals, which are of excellent quality, are the only article of fuel.

But the occupation of the numerous, highly useful and ornamental Rows of Houses, (each two stories in height) built upon the rising ground to the westward of the town, (in which every poor family, employed in the coal-works, possesses a separate, conve-

PENSARY, in preventing the introduction, and suppressing the progress, of contagious disease, clearly appears from the following fact.—Six years have elapsed since any powerful and alarming Epidemic has prevailed in this town; which, previously to the Institution of the CHARITY, was visited, almost annually, by a Fever of a most malignant nature.

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nient, and rent-free habitation) has conduced most effectually to the general salubrity of this place.

Considerable benefit likewise may be derived from the frequent application of fresh-prepared *white-wash*; which is strictly attended to in the houses briefly described above. These buildings amount to three hundred; and, from the uniformity of their structure, and the cleanliness of their exterior, they make a very pleasing appearance.

This adjunct of the TOWN of WHITEHAVEN is not yet distinguished by any other name than that of *The New Houses*, (all of which are numbered) except the Front Range, which is called *Castle Row*, possessing one of the most delightful situations, both as to *air, light, and prospect*, that is to be met with in this part of the country.

We have had several proofs of infectious fever being accidentally introduced into a single house; which, from indiscreet conduct, spread to many families, in town; when, by the usual precautions, not an individual, in those extensive buildings, has suffered the least symptom of disease.

Several alterations have lately been made, which cannot fail of contributing as well to the health as to the convenience of the inhabitants;—such as widening the lower end of *Duke-street*, where it joins the *North-Tongue*;—the fine, spacious approach to the *North Wall*;—the commodious new Road from *Bransby*; the entrance to which, from the town, will shortly be completed;—and the enlargement of the Road, and excellent Pavement of the *New Town*.

The improvements now forming in the town, and the construction of its additional buildings, will also (it may be presumed) contribute to mitigate the virulence, and prevent the diffusion of contagious distempers.

It has been formerly observed that the district of the town adjoining to the meadows was most liable to the prevalence of intermittent, or malignant fevers. The present salubrity of this situation may be justly attributed to the cultivation and draining of the ground, the considerable increase in the depth of the rivulet *Poe*, which flows through the whole extent of the vale; and to other modern agricultural improvements, preventing any accumulation of putrid vegetable matter.

Notwithstanding the population of the town has been lately very much increased, by the extension and improvement of the collieries, public works, and lime quarries, and the great encouragement given to various manufactories, and founderies; yet the general health of the people was never more perfect than it is at the present period: and when we compare the state of this situation with that of the neighbourhood, for the last three years, it will appear to have suffered much less sensibly from the fatal influence of Epidemic Contagions.

The extreme severity, and remarkable vicissitudes of the weather, which continued from the beginning of *November* till the end of *April*, were the immediately exciting causes of purely Inflammatory Diseases, chiefly affecting the throat and lungs. Their symptoms were relieved and removed by copious and repeated blood-lettings, the application of blisters, occasional laxatives, and the regular exhibition of Saline and Antimonial Medicines; which, with plentiful dilution, promoted a general, moderate, and beneficial state of perspiration. These attentions, however, were of no avail in a few cases, particularly where Medical Aid was required late in the disease; and we are sorry to observe, that the number of sudden deaths has been greater in this than in any preceding winter.

From the same causes, and within the same period, occurred a great variety of Chronic Disorders; the pains and dangers of which were aggravated by the imbecilities of Old Age. In such deplorable cases, it was only in the power of art to afford a temporary mitigation of the principal symptoms, delaying their inevitably fatal termination, and smoothing, as it were, the avenues of death. The applications, also, to the Surgical Department of this CHARITY were then remarkably frequent.

Whilst a powerful tendency to inflammation characterized the diseases of WHITEHAVEN, an Epidemic of a very different nature raged, with peculiar and extreme violence, in its neighbourhood. Scarcely a single family was exempt from its painful, dangerous, and debilitating influence. Numerous were its victims, and the recovery of many was accomplished with great difficulty, by the administration of proper remedies, and a strict attention to the regimen.—The symptoms of this disease, in its first stage, were those of *Cholera Morbus*; the irritations to nausea, vomiting, and diarrhæa being

being frequent and painful. Its duration was uncertain, and a manifest tendency to dysentery, distinguished the progress, and sometimes fatally closed the disease.—From a mature consideration of the various circumstances connected with the appearance and prevalence of this EPIDEMIC, it seems reasonable to impute its bilious and putrid nature to the employment of certain articles of diet; more particularly, perhaps indeed solely, to the liberal use of *Potatoes*. This Year has been singularly unfavourable to the production of that general and most useful article of food. The inclement state of the season rendered it requisite to take them up before they were perfectly ripe. Very probably the moist and clayey condition of the soil might also have an effect in rendering them less palatable and nutritive. In such situations, or in the towns and villages which were supplied with the watery and waxey potatoe, this dysenteric tendency was observed to prevail almost universally, and with an high degree of malignancy. It is, perhaps, no unreasonable conjecture, That the Potatoe, possessed of these properties, or employed in its unripe state, may retain a portion of that poisonous quality, which distinguishes the tribe of plants to which it belongs.

The *Scarlet Fever* had generally and fatally prevailed, in the neighbourhood, for many preceding months; but its baneful influence had not been experienced in this town till the beginning of *October*, when a young man, who had previously suffered that distemper in *Maryport*, communicated it to two children, in *Quay-street*. As he was then perfectly recovered, the infection retained in his wearing apparel was probably the source of disease. The symptoms affecting these children were so mild, that it was difficult to discriminate the nature of the fever. From them it spread through the whole of an adjacent family. The husband was slightly disordered, the wife and eldest daughter suffered the usual symptoms

symptoms of fever, with considerable ulceration of the throat, and their recovery was protracted by the general debility which succeeded the disease. In the two youngest, the one aged two years, and the other eight months, extreme languor, and a tendency to a state of most malignant putrescency, marked the rapid and fatal progress of the disease.—The throat was so painfully tumified, that food and medicines were swallowed in small quantities, and with great difficulty. Not the smallest appearance of scarlet eruption could be discovered upon the skin; which proves the truth of the general observation, That, in the virulent and putrid states of this disease, a powerful determination to the throat is a principal symptom. Profuse discharges took place from the eyes and nostrils. Pungent heat, frequent weak pulse, and insensibility to any irritation, were the other dangerous symptoms. The duration of this fatal malady, in both these deplorable cases, did not exceed six days. The further communication of this alarming contagion was prevented, most effectually, by a careful attention to cleanliness, clear ventilation, and the employment of the various most active fumigations. We could not by any means account for the unexpected re-appearance of the disease in *November*. Two children suffered it in *Church-street*. The one, very young, did not long resist its fatal malignancy, and the recovery of the other, for its accomplishment, required a considerable length of time, and frequent medical assistance.

During the first ten days of the month of *May*, in several high and exposed situations, within the district of this CHARITY, an *Influenza* prevailed almost universally: its symptoms were more catarrhal than inflammatory, and readily yielded to the usual diluting, saline, and pectoral remedies. The occurrence of this disease might be imputed to the state
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of the weather, which had then suffered the most remarkable vicissitudes ever remembered; extreme cold and excessive heat having rapidly succeeded each other.

It will be unnecessary to advance any argument in recommendation of the *Cow-pox*; its perfect efficacy in protecting the human constitution from the *Small-pox* contagion, being now generally acknowledged. To the attestations of the most eminent practitioners in its favour, in many populous and even pestilential countries—in every climate and season where its salutary influence has been long and happily experienced, may be added the decisive sanction of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. After obtaining, from every possible source, the most authentic information relative to this important subject, and having maturely and judiciously investigated the numerous facts, which could support or invalidate such evidence, they are become its zealous advocates; and strenuously recommend this practice as the most effectual preservative from the ravages of the greatest of human calamities. They produce not only the strongest proofs of the immediate and permanent efficacy of the *Cow-pock* Inoculation, but they have incontrovertibly established this important fact, That the number of cases in which the *Cow-pox* has failed, is greatly inferior to that of the deaths, in the inoculated *Small-pox*. It is also remarked, that the operation and effects of the Natural *Small-pox*, upon these patients, are milder and less pernicious than in the usual course of that disease. It has been proved, by the extensive experience of every celebrated and impartial practitioner, that the benefits which the Community derive from the *Cow-pock* Inoculation, when compared with those of the *Small-pox* Inoculation, are in the proportion of 8000 to 6.—It must therefore be acknowledged that Vaccination possesses more than 1300 chances to one in its favour!

We have repeatedly stated the absolute expediency of selecting the Vaccine Matter at an early stage of the disease, whilst perfectly liquid; as the only method of rendering it an effectual antidote to the Small-pox contagion. Several instances have occurred lately, in which a disregard of this injunction has occasioned the various and painful symptoms of the spurious Cow-pox, and exposed the patient, equally as before the inoculation, to the dangerous influence of the Small-pox.

If the Cow-pock matter is to be conveyed to any distant situation, we must not neglect the precaution of carefully preventing the injurious effects of heat: for if taken from the same pustule, and at the same early period of maturity, it will communicate the genuine disease to a child, in town; but may disappoint our expectations if carried into the country; merely from the circumstance of the charged lancet being kept warm, in a waistcoat pocket.

The DIRECTORS of this CHARITY are impressed with sentiments of the most exalted admiration, and the warmest gratitude, when they contemplate that truly Christian spirit of Beneficence, which has induced the opulent inhabitants of WHITEHAVEN and its VICINITY, to support the interests of this DISPENSARY, by liberal donations and annual subscriptions. In the accomplishment of the important and benevolent views of this Institution, their charitable zeal has obtained an ample gratification.

Dreadful, indeed, are the pains of disease, when aggravated by the acute sufferings of extreme want. Private, most munificent liberality has, for the last eleven years, been extended, in various modes, to the effectual relief of such complicated distress. It is impossible to express those emotions of admiration, which involuntarily arise, when we reflect on those high and invaluable obligations, which have been most bountifully conferred upon the indigent and distressed of every description. Generosity,

sity, so disinterested and extensive, is exalted far above human praise. Long may those who exercise it, continue to enjoy that fortune, of which they make so noble an application! Enviably indeed is their happiness: they experience the purest of earthly delights, arising from the consciousness of having administered comfort to the sorrows of the most wretched of their fellow-creatures, and from the well grounded hope of that glorious reward, in a better state, which is promised to deeds of Charity.

To the exercise of this pre-eminent virtue we can not possibly require any incitement, if we only reflect that we possess a Religion, which enjoining universal and ardent philanthropy, under the most awful sanctions, and from the most powerful motives, has excited amongst mankind a spirit of benevolence unknown to the most learned and civilized nations of the Heathen world. They had no DISPENSARY, no Hospital, no Asylum for poverty or sickness. Surely this consideration should urge us, with irresistible force, liberally to support those noble Institutions, which are the exclusive boast of CHRISTIANITY, and reflect the highest lustre upon this age and kingdom.

To the performance of a duty to which we are impelled by an instinctive propensity, by motives of self-interest, and by the precepts of our Holy Religion, it has pleased the gracious Author of our Being to associate the most delightful emotions of which our nature is susceptible. In the hour of sickness and sorrow, (and to sickness and sorrow all men are liable,) at a time when all earthly pleasures vanish, this exquisite gratification is most powerfully felt: then it soothes the anguish of the troubled breast; it is capable of extracting the sting from the most painful of bodily diseases: and, when Death shall approach, the retrospect of a life spent in acts of beneficence, will impart to the soul that comfort and support, which will enable us to finish our earthly course with joy; animated by the bright prospect of that eternal recompence which will be assigned to those who pity and relieve the sufferings of indigence and disease.

An ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted, from *June 8, 1807, to June 13, 1808.*

Recommended and Registered, (of whom 484 were visited in their own Houses)	1156
Trivial Cases	2719
Children inoculated for the Cow-Pox	298
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	4173
Patients remaining upon the Books, June 8, 1807.	52
	<hr/>
	4225

THE STATE OF THE REGISTERS.

Cured	1340
Relieved	40
Incurable	12
Dead	46
Remaining upon the Books	68
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	1506

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

In 1783	2057	In 1797	3914	Cured	39574
In 1784	2644	In 1798	4359	Relieved	1329
In 1785	3034	In 1799	4538	Incurable	687
In 1786	2708	In 1800	4964	Irregular	35
In 1787	2521	In 1801	6100	Dead	1080
In 1788	2129	In 1802	4490	Remain on the Books	68
In 1789	5996	In 1803	4089		
In 1790	3721	In 1804	4816		
In 1791	2672	In 1805	4450		
In 1792	2806	In 1806	4222		
In 1793	3248	In 1807	4173		
In 1794	3589				
In 1795	3426		94,604		
In 1796	3938				
					<hr/>
					42,773

The Number of Patients admitted (as by the preceding List)	94,604
Registered Patients	42,773
Midwifery Cases	1,921
Trivial Incidents	49,910
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Total	94,604

BENEFACTIONS.

BENEFACTIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS.

BENEFACTIONS.

A Fine received	4	4	0
A. L.	1	1	0
H. B.	0	7	0
	<hr/>		
	£	5	12 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A

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

B

Messrs Henry Birley and Co.	5	5	0
Mr Joseph Bell, <i>Hollins</i>	2	2	0
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, <i>Croft</i>	1	1	0
Mrs Bolton, <i>Liverpool</i>	1	1	0
† Mr John Bragg	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 Richard Barker	0	10	6
Mr John Brocklebank	0	10	6
Mr Joseph Bragg, saddler,	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, upholsterer	0	5	0
Mr Burton, watch-maker	0	5	0
Mr Robinson Birkett	0	5	0

Carried forward £24 14 0

Brought over £24 14 0

C

Rev C C Church	1	1	0
Henry Crosthwaite, M D	1	1	0
Miss Collier	1	1	0
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 Crosthwaite	0	5	0
Miss D Collins	0	5	0
Mr William Coburn	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, Surgeon	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 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

Carried forward £47 10 0

Brought over £47 10 0			Brought over £78 11 6		
Mr Henry Fisher	0	10 6	Mr William Jenkinson	0	5 0
Mr John Fisher	0	10 6	Mr James Johnston	0	5 0
† Mrs Edward Fletcher, <i>Newcastle</i>	0	10 6	Mr Thomas Jackson	0	5 0
Mr Thomas Fearon	0	5 0	Mrs Inman	0	5 0
Messrs Fearon and Crosbie	0	5 0	Mr Henry James Johnston	0	5 0
Mr Thomas Furnass	0	5 0	K		
G			Mr William Kirby	1	1 0
Mr William Griffin, <i>Lowca</i>	1	1 0	Messrs William and Michael King	0	10 6
Mr Joseph Greenhow, <i>Muncrow</i>	1	1 0	Mr Richard Kelfick	0	10 6
Mr Isaac Gunson	1	1 0	Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick	0	5 0
Mr James Grayson	0	10 6	Mr Matthew Kendal	0	5 0
Mr John Grisdale	0	10 6	Mrs Key, <i>Peter street</i>	0	2 6
Miss Gibson	0	10 6	L		
Mr George Gibson	0	5 0	The Right Hon. William Earl of		
Mr Nicholas Green	0	5 0	Lonsdale	10	10 0
Mr John Glaister	0	5 0	Lady Lawson, <i>Brayton House</i>	2	2 0
H			William Lewthwaite, Esq;	3	3 0
Rev Wilfrid Hudleston	2	2 0	Mrs Lindow, <i>Wood End</i>	1	1 0
Thomas Hartley, Esq; <i>Gill Foot</i>	2	2 0	Mr John Lindow, <i>Croft End</i>	1	1 0
John Hamilton, Esq;	2	2 0	Mr Thomas Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	1	1 0
Thomas Hartley, junior, Esq;			Miss Littledale	0	10 6
<i>Linethwaite</i>	2	2 0	Mr Richard Ledger	0	10 6
Milham Hartley, Esq; <i>Rose Hill</i>	2	2 0	† Mr Wilson Ledger, <i>Liverpool</i>	0	10 6
Mr Peter Hodgson	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	Mr Josiah Lewthwaite	0	10 6
Mr James Hewetson	0	10 6	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 Mackinney	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 M'Mynne	0	5 0
Mr Jonathan Jopson, Druggist	1	1 0	Mr Erasmus Moore	0	5 0
Mr James Irving, Surgeon, <i>Jamaica</i>	1	1 0	Mr Robert M'Knight	0	5 0
Mr Henry Jefferson	0	10 6	Mr Thomas Martin	0	3 0

Carried forward £78 11 6

Carried forward £114 13 0

Brought over £114 13 0			Brought over £144 0 6		
N					
Mr Joseph Nicholson	0	10 6	Mrs Stanniforth, <i>Liverpool</i>	0	10 6
Rev Henry Nicholson	0	5 0	Mr William Stitt	0	10 6
Mr Thomas Nicholson	0	5 0	Mr Joseph Steel	0	10 6
Mr Isaac Nicholson	0	5 0	Miss Speddings	0	10 6
Mr Wilson Nixon	0	5 0	Mrs and Miss Sproule	0	10 0
Mr Ellis Nutter	0	5 0	Mr William Stockdale, <i>Low Hall</i>	0	5 0
Mr James Nicholson	0	2 6	Mr Richard Sherwen, <i>Scotch Street</i>	0	5 0
P			Mr Richard Sherwen, <i>New Town</i>	0	5 0
Mr Edward Perry	2	2 0	Mr John Sibson	0	5 0
Mr Samuel Potter, <i>Spring-field</i>	1	11 6	Mr John Swan, <i>Lowther Street</i>	0	5 0
Messrs Priest and Co. Druggists, <i>York</i>	1	1 0	Mr Thomas Steele	0	5 0
Mr Joseph Piper	0	10 6	Mr Robert Stoddart	0	5 0
Mrs Piercy	0	10 6	T		
Mr William Plasket	0	10 6	Mr Joseph Todhunter	0	10 6
Mr Robert Paxton	0	5 0	Mr Myles Turner	0	10 6
Mr William Patterson	0	5 0	Mr Walter Thomson	0	10 6
Mr John Piele, jun	0	5 0	Mr William Thompson	0	5 0
Mrs Ann Powe	0	5 0	Mr Henry Thompson	0	5 0
R			Mrs Topping	0	2 6
† Mr John Richardson, <i>Carleton Lodge</i>	2	2 0	V		
Mr George Rayson, Druggist, <i>Leeds</i>	1	1 0	Mrs Vickers	0	10 6
Mr Joseph Robinson, Surgeon	1	1 0	W		
Mr William Rothery, <i>Morresby</i>	0	10 6	Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart	2	2 0
Mr William Richardson	0	10 6	John Wordsworth, Esq	1	1 0
Mr John Raney	0	10 6	Mr John Ware	1	1 0
Mr Isaac Robinson	0	10 6	Mr Mark Wylie, <i>Druggist</i>	1	1 0
Mr Ebenezer Reed	0	5 0	Mr Joseph Williamson, <i>Parton</i>	1	1 0
Mr John Robson	0	5 0	Mr William Wilson	1	1 0
Mrs Reid, <i>Lowther street</i>	0	5 0	William Walker, Esq	1	1 0
S			Mr Thomas Wilson	1	1 0
Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knight	2	2 0	Mr William West	1	1 0
Love and Unity Society	3	3 0	Mrs Watts	0	10 6
Royal Union Society	2	2 0	Mr James Witherington	0	10 6
Mr Andrew Spittall	1	11 6	Mr Joseph Wood	0	10 6
Miss Senhouse	1	1 0	Mr Richard Whiteside	0	10 6
James Steel, Esq	1	1 0	Mr Thomas Whitfield	0	10 6
Mrs Shammon	1	1 0	Mr George Watts	0	10 6
Felix Simson, Esq	0	10 6	Mr Jonathan Watson	0	10 6
Mr John Steward	0	10 6	Mr Peter Woodnorth	0	10 6
			† Messrs Waughs	0	10 6
			Rev David Williamson	0	5 0
			Mr Jonathan Wills	0	5 0
			Mr John Waller	0	5 0
Carried forward £144 0 6			Carried forward £167 1 6		

Brought forward			£167	1	6	DISBURSEMENTS.			
Mr John Wilfon	0	5	0	Drugs and Medicines	52	11	11		
Mr Isaac Williamfon, jun	0	5	0	Printing and Stationary	7	15	6		
Mrs John Walker	0	5	0	Spirit for Tinctures	2	8	0		
Mr Thomas Wilfon, <i>King street</i>	0	5	0	White Washing	0	17	2		
Mr Isaac Watfon	0	2	6	Coals, Candles, Attendance,					
Mr Wild, <i>Globe Inn</i>	0	2	6	Herbs, Phials, Carriage of					
Y				Drug, Leather, Leaches, Truf-					
Mr. Peter How Younger	1	1	0	ses, and fundry small Articles	12	11	2		
Messrs Younghusband and Cragg	0	5	0	Apothecary's Salary and Gratui-					
Total Subscriptions			£169	12	6	ty	51	0	0
Benefactions	5	12	0	House Rent	5	5	0		
Cash Lent	510	5	0						
Interest of Do.	23	13	8						
In the Charity Box	0	13	10						
			709	17	0				
Disbursements	132	8	9						
Balance in Favour of the									
Dispensary			577	8	3				

£ 132 8 9

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 PRINTING OFFICE;—and at the DISPENSARY.

Blank Letters of Recommendation may be had at the Dispensary.

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.”

OFFICERS for the Year 1808.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable William Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston.—Rev. John Myers.

Thomas Irwin, Esq.—James Steel, Esq.

Rev. Richard Armitstead.

TREASURER.

Robert Blakeney, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Mr. Peter How Younger.

AUDITORS.

Sir Joseph Senhouse.—Joseph Dixon, Esq.

Mr. Isaac Bragg.

COMMITTEE.

Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knight.—Mr. Henry Birley,

Mr. Isaac Gunson.—Mr. William Brown.

Mr. Thomas Brocklebank.—Mr. Isaac Bragg.

Mr. Peter Dixon.—Joseph Dixon, Esq.

Thomas Hartley, sen. Esq.—Thomas Hartley, jun. Esq.

Milham Hartley, Esq.—Mr. Peter Hodgson.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.—Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.

John Hamilton, Esq.—Mr. E. Dawson.—Mr. J. Robinson.

PHYSICIAN.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.

SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY.

John Hamilton, Esq.

SURGEON.

Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.

APOTHECARY.

Mr. Isaac Gunson.

A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRECEDING DISEASES,
WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE EVENTS.

	Under 2 Years.	Between 2 & 5 Years.	5 & 10	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	80 & 90	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
I. FEBRILE DISEASES.																		
Intermittent Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Worm Fever	1	30	37	25	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	100
External Inflammation	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Gangrene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Inflammation of the Brain	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inflammation of the Eyes	4	26	30	7	4	5	4	5	2	0	1	0	87	0	0	2	0	88
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2	2	2	4	8	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	1	33
Croup	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	1	2	2 1/2	4 1/2	6	17 1/2	10	6	2	1	0	0	46	0	0	4	4	54
Acute Rheumatism	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
Chronic Rheumatism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	16
Inflammatory Eruptions	5	4	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Cow Pox	180	92	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	298
Measles	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Scarlet Fever	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	7
Hæmorrhages	1	0	1	4	7 1/2	14	4	8	1	1	0	0	35	1	0	2	3	42
Fluor Albus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Consumption	0	0	0	1	2	1	13	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	10
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	3
After Pains	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Epidemic Catarrh	0	11	16	13	4	28	14	12 1/2	8 1/2	2	1	0	104	0	0	3	5	112
Catarrh	0	0	2	5	5	4	6	5	3	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	1	30
Catarrh of Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
II. NERVOUS DISEASES.																		
Head Ach	0	0	1	0	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Palsy	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fainting	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indigestion	0	0	1	8	8	32	25	10	13	6	0	0	107	0	0	0	6	113
Flatulency	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	24
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Epilepsy	0	1 1/2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 1/2
Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3 1/2	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 1/2
Hooping Cough	7 1/2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	3	0	20
Colic	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	12	3 1/2	4 1/2	1	0	26	2	0	4	2	31
Cholera Morbus	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Diarrhoea	3 1/2	26	12	4	3	8	9	8	2	1 1/2	0	0	97	0	0	1	7	105 1/2
Hysteria	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Mania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
III. DISEASES OF THE HABIT																		
Chronic Weakness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6
Dropy	0	0	0	1	1	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	10 1/2
Rickets	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scrophula	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lues Venerea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jaundice	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
IV. LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	7
Rupture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Scorbutic Eruptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounds	7	20	15	5	4	5	3	3	1	0	0	1	57	0	0	0	7	64
Contusions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulcers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fractures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sprains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abcesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
													15	0	0	0	3	18
													1293	38	9	46	68	1454

1293	38	9	46	68	1454
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A Tabular Statement of the Continued FEVER Cases, from June 30, 1783, to June 13, 1808.

[illegible]

A GENERAL STATE