

The Institution of the Merrimack Humane Society : with the methods of treatment to be used with persons apparently dead from drowning or injured by accident, or in cases of accidental poisoning.

Contributors

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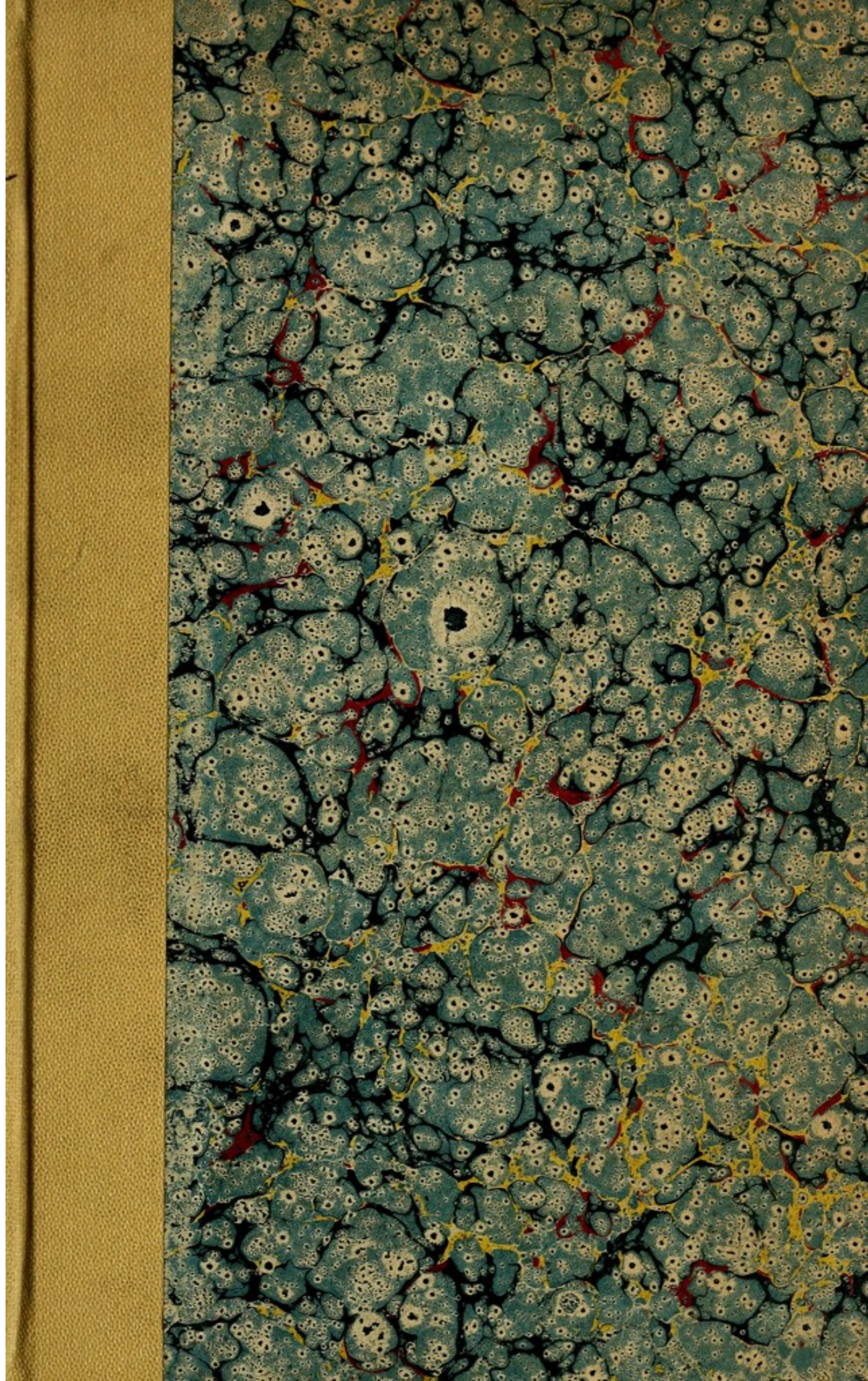
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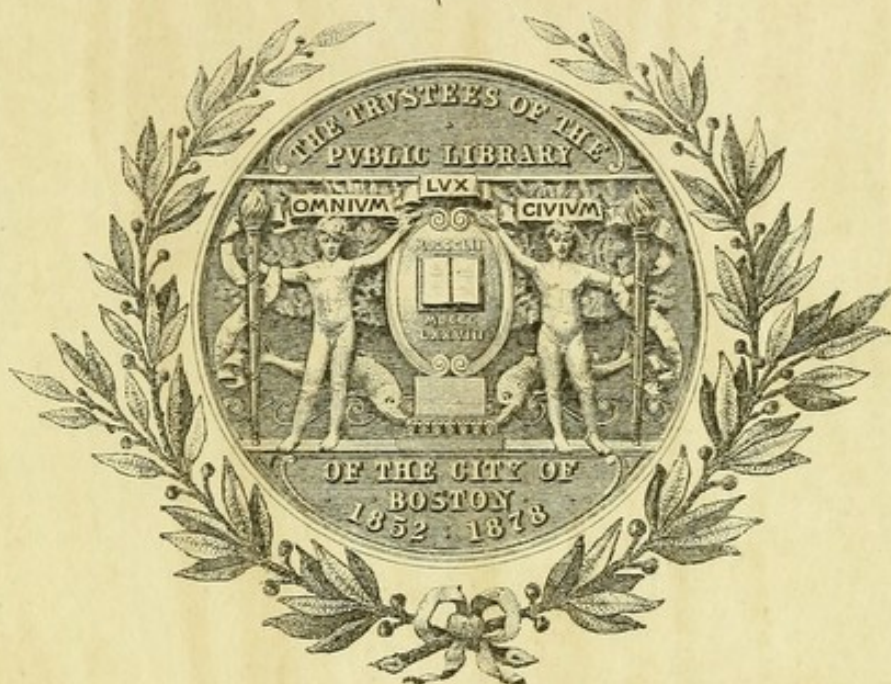
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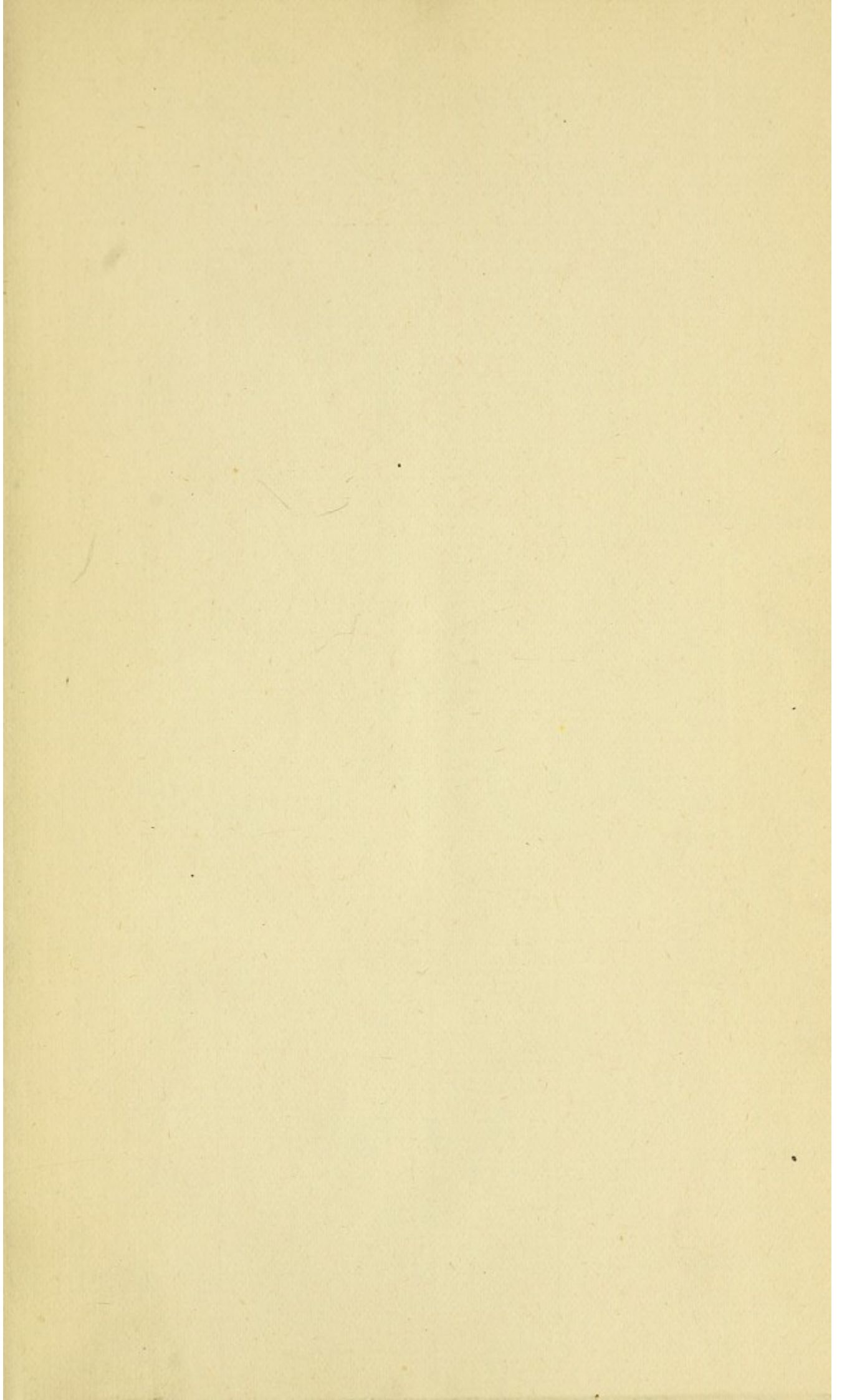
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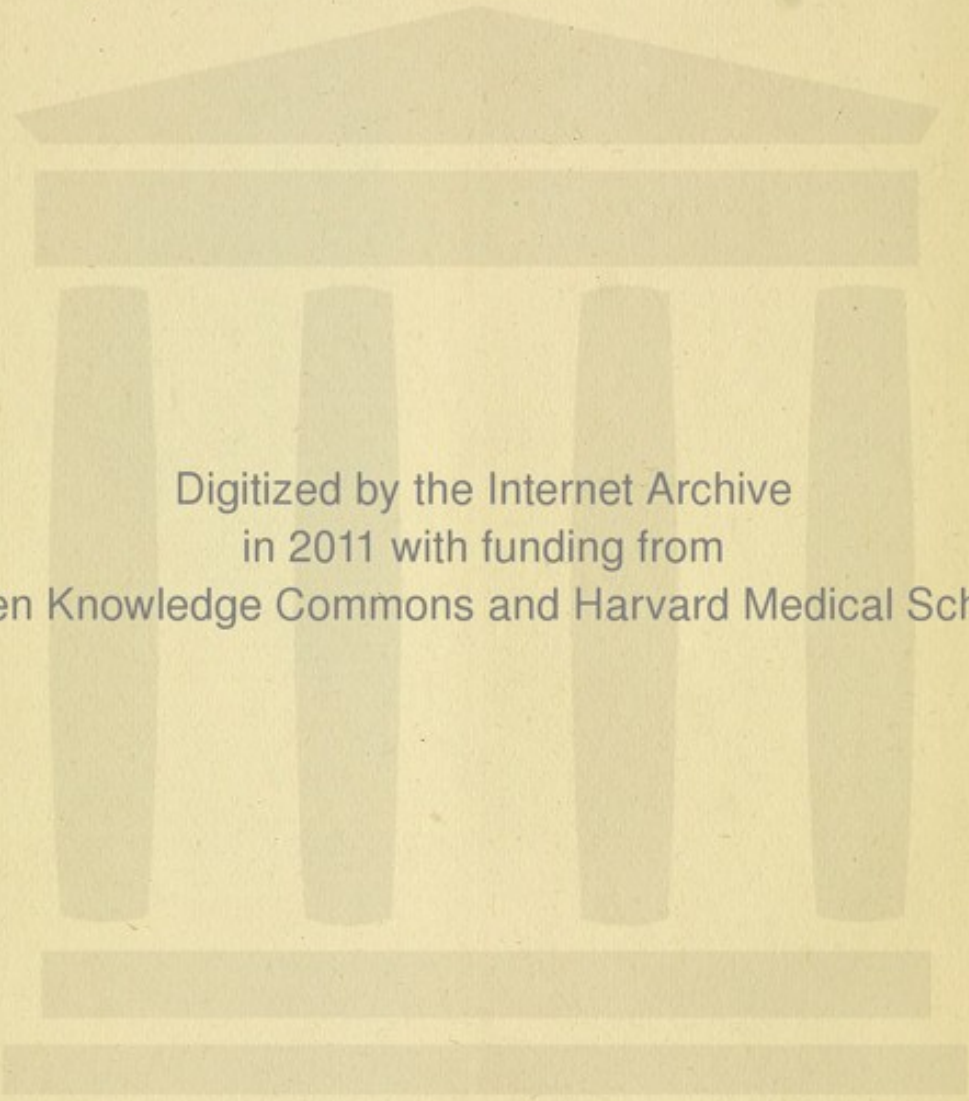
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John
THE INSTITUTION

OF THE

MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY,

WITH THE

5796.141

METHODS OF TREATMENT

TO BE USED WITH

PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD FROM DROWNING
OR INJURED BY ACCIDENT, OR IN CASES
OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

PRINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

NEWBURYPORT:

WILLIAM H. HUSE & CO., PRINTERS, HERALD OFFICE.

1883.



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This pamphlet is published for gratuitous distribution in pursuance of a vote of the Merrimack Humane Society, passed at its eighty-first annual meeting held at the Rooms of the Institution for Savings, on the 4th of Sept., 1883, as follows, viz. -

That a committee be chosen to cause to be issued a new edition of the Acts of Incorporation of the Society and its By-Laws, together with the most approved methods for the restoration of persons apparently dead from drowning; treatment in cases of accidents or accidental poisoning, etc.

The President, Edward S. Moseley, Esq., the Rev. Samuel J. Spalding, D. D., Francis A. Howe, M. D., and Moses E. Hale, Esq., were chosen as such committee.

Attest:

M. E. HALE, Sec.

An. ed.

5796.102

Gift of the children of

B. A. Gould,

Mar. 23, 1897.

MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY.

The considerations which led to the original institution of the Merrimack Humane Society, more than three-quarters of a century ago, are stated in its charter to be "promoting the cause of humanity by pursuing such means from time to time as shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries," and are more fully set forth in the pamphlet published by the society at the time of its formation.

The Society was organized on the 10th of Aug., 1802, by the election of the following officers, viz:—

MICAJAH SAWYER, M. D., PRESIDENT.
DUDLEY A. TYNG, LL. D., VICE PRESIDENT.
EBENZER STOCKER, TREASURER
NATH'L BRADSTREET, M. D., CORRES. SEC'Y.
WILLIAM WOART, Esq., RECORDING SEC'Y.
RT. REV. EDWARD BASS, D. D.,
REV. THOMAS CARY,
REV. JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.,
REV. SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.,
REV. DANIEL DANA, D. D.,
REV. ISAAC SMITH,
WILLIAM COOMBS, Esq.,
NATH'L SALTONSTALL, M. D.,

} TRUSTEES.

Application was subsequently made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and this was granted on the 7th of March, 1804, and is still in force.

For many years in succession the general interest in the society was manifested by public addresses on the occasion of its anniversary, at which collections were taken in aid of its fund.

Those who officiated on these occasions are here commemorated, viz:—

RT. REV. EDWARD BASS, D. D.....	1803.
REV. JOSEPH DANA.....	1804.
HON. DANIEL A. WHITE	1805.
MR. SAMUEL CARY.....	1806.
REV. SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.....	1807.
MICHAEL HODGE, JR., ESQ.....	1808.
ENOCH TAPPAN, M. D.....	1809.
HON. EBENEZER MOSELEY.....	1810.
SAMUEL L. KNAPP, ESQ.....	1811.
REV. JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.....	1812.
REV. DANIEL DANA, D. D.....	1813.
REV. JAMES MORSS, D. D.....	1814.
HON. W. B. BANISTER.....	1815.
HON. LEVERETT SALSTONSTALL... ..	1816.
REV. GEORGE OTIS.....	1818.

That this association has to some extent answered the beneficent ends for which it was constituted would seem to be evident from the sums bestowed by it in furtherance of the objects in view at the time of its formation. Two thousand dollars have been contributed to the funds of the Massachusetts General Hospital in aid of an asylum for the insane; more than two thousand dollars have been appropriated in the erection of huts on the beach for the relief of wrecked seamen, and in furnishing them with necessaries, and in the aggregate large sums have been expended as gratuities to those who have been instrumental in saving human life, or who have jeopardized their own in the attempt.

The present funds of the society consists of ten thousand nine hundred dollars, which is on deposit in the Institution for Savings in Newburyport and vicinity, and eleven shares in the Ocean National Bank of Newburyport.

This society which was founded so long ago, and which has rescued so many by its encouragement to generous action, and by its sympathizing aid has alleviated so much human woe and suffering, has taken a new lease of life and will continue to be one of the oldest land-marks of beneficence in Newburyport.

Together with the present members, the names of the founders of this venerable society are here appended; these have all long since departed. It devolves therefore upon the sons to continue the work which the fathers so nobly began.

The object in the preparation of this little pamphlet is not to do away with, or to supersede the necessity of immediate medical

advice. It is only designed for use in case of emergency, where the services of a physician cannot immediately be obtained.

The directions as to action to be taken in cases where persons are apparently drowned, and in cases of poisoning and other emergencies, were prepared under the supervision of Henry F. Adams, M. D., to whom the society desire to express publicly their obligations. For the article on the course to be pursued in cases of railroad or other injury, the society is indebted to J. H. Packard, M. D., a prominent physician of Philadelphia, who not only gratuitously furnished the text, but also allowed the use of the plates exemplifying the course to be pursued under these circumstances.

The information herein conveyed has been substantially published in former editions issued by the Society. These have met with such demand that they cannot now be procured, and therefore a new and revised issue seems to be demanded.

Newburyport, Nov. 1, 1883.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE
THE
MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That Micajah Sawyer, M. D., Dudley A. Tyng and Ebenezer Stocker, esqrs., Dr. Nathaniel Bradstreet, William Woart, Rev. Thomas Cary, Rev. Samuel Spring, Rev. John Andrews, Rev. Daniel Dana, Rev. Isaac Smith, William Coombs and Nicholas Johnson, esqrs., Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Dr. Samuel Nye, and Rev. Joseph Dana, D. D., with their associates and such as shall hereafter become members thereof, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of THE MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Society may have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter and renew at pleasure; shall be capable of suing or being sued in any actions, real, personal or mixed, in any court proper to try the same; shall or may take or hold in fee simple or otherwise, by gift, grant or devise, any estate, real or personal, the aggregate annual income whereof shall not exceed *one thousand dollars*, and may sell and dispose thereof at pleasure, not using the same in trade or commerce; may make and execute any by-laws and rules for the government of the society, which they may think expedient, not re-

pugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, and may at their discretion annex penalties for the breach thereof not exceeding *ten dollars*; and may appoint such officers, and invest them with such powers and duties, as they shall think fit.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the end and design of the institution of the said society is for the recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death, and for promoting the cause of humanity by pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Micajah Sawyer, esq., be and he hereby is authorized to appoint the time and place for holding the first meeting of said society and to notify the members thereof by advertising the same in the newspapers printed in Newburyport and Haverhill.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a Board of Trustees of this society, to consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and eleven others, who shall first be chosen at this meeting, and hereafter at the annual meeting of the society, and they shall be chosen by ballot.*

ARTICLE II.

The annual meeting of this society shall be held at Newburyport on the first Tuesday of September, of which notice shall be given, by the Trustees, in the paper there printed.

ARTICLE III.

The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside in all meetings of the society and of the Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the society; shall place any portion thereof at interest, under direction from the Trustees, and shall pay out all such sums as shall be drawn for by the President or Vice-President, in pursuance of a vote of the Trustees; and all orders for money shall be signed by the President, or Vice-President, and countersigned by the Recording Secretary.

*The number of Trustees has since been reduced, and now consists of six others.

ARTICLE V.

The Corresponding Secretary shall manage the correspondence of the society, and prepare all articles for publication which shall be thought worthy thereof by the Trustees.

ARTICLE VI.

The Recording Secretary shall record all the doings of the society and of the trustees; he shall demand and receive all moneys due from the members, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and charging him with the amount thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Trustees shall have the management of the funds of the society; shall have authority to grant premiums, not exceeding the value of fifty dollars in any one instance, and to disburse any moneys in furtherance of the designs of the institution.

ARTICLE VIII.

Special meetings of the society may be called by the Trustees, notice thereof being given in the manner prescribed in the second article.

ARTICLE IX.

The sums subscribed by each member shall be paid to the Recording Secretary, and the annual dues shall be paid on or before the last day of August.

ARTICLE X.

No member of the society shall have a right to vote in any meeting, whose annual dues are unpaid, having been theretofore demanded by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XI.

Any five of the Trustees, of whom the President or Vice-President is to be one, shall constitute a quorum, to transact any business that may come before them.

ARTICLE XII.

The Trustees shall have authority to appoint the times and places of their own meetings; to make rules and regulations for the orderly conducting the business at such meetings, and at the meetings of the society; and all other orders and regulations necessary and proper for carrying into effect the objects of this institution, not inconsistent with such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be made by the society.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ESTABLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES.

1. Special meetings of the Trustees shall be called by the Recording Secretary, on the application of the President or any two of the Trustees.

2. The Trustees at any meeting may elect members of the society, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to notify all persons so elected, and to request them to subscribe to the articles. The payment of five dollars by any person thus chosen shall constitute him a member for life, and no annual tax shall be required.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

[The directions here given are substantially those adopted by the U. S. Life-Saving Service, and are founded upon Dr. Howard's "direct method" of artificial respiration.]

Send at once for medical assistance, blankets and dry clothing.

Proceed to treat the patient INSTANTLY on the spot, whether on shore or afloat, and in the open air.

RULE I.

Arouse the patient.

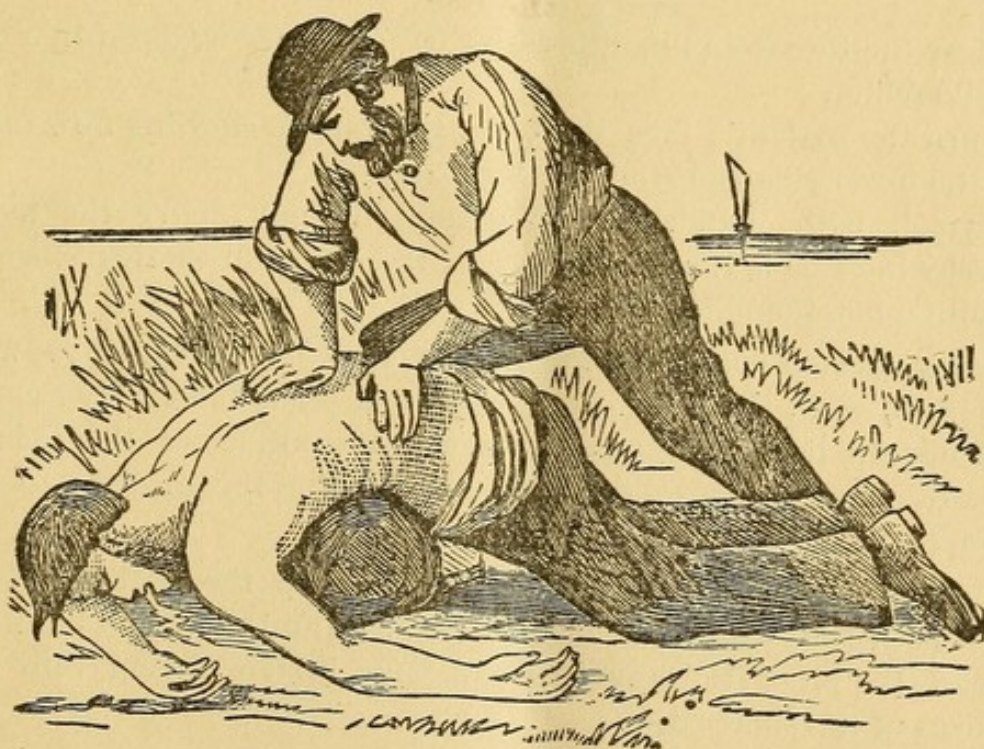
Wipe dry the mouth and nostrils. Rip the clothing so as to expose the neck, chest and waist to the fresh air. Give two or three quick smarting slaps on the chest and stomach with the open hand

If the patient does not revive, proceed at once as follows:

RULE II.

To drain off water, &c., from the chest and stomach.

FIG. 1.



If the jaws are clenched, separate them and keep the mouth open by a piece of wood between the teeth.

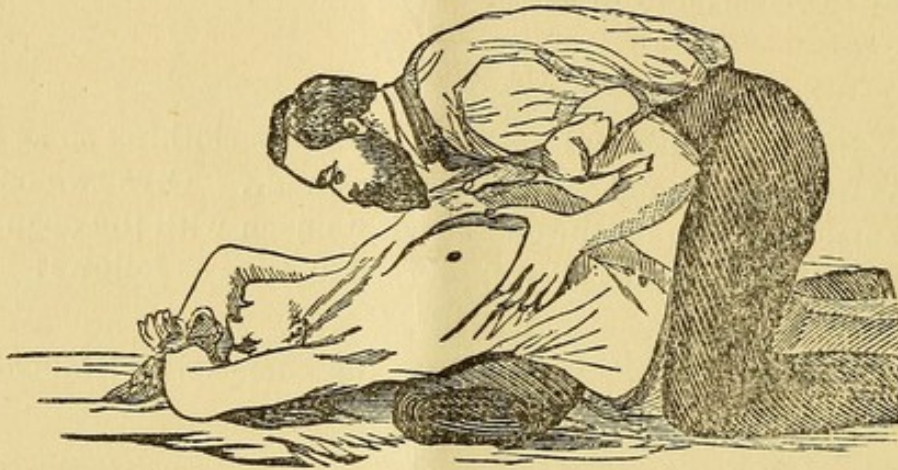
Turn the patient face downward, a large bundle of tightly rolled clothing being placed under the stomach and lower ribs (See Fig. 1.) Press heavily, with the hands well spread upon the patient's bare back, just above this roll, throwing forward your whole weight for a few seconds.

If fluids flow freely from the month repeat this several times, and rapidly proceed with

RULE III.

To produce breathing.

FIG. 2.



Clear the throat and mouth with the forefinger wrapped in a dry handkerchief.

Turn the patient's face upwards, the roll of clothing now making the lower ribs and stomach highest.

Stretch both hands of the patient forcibly above the head, thereby increasing the prominence of the ribs, and tie them together with a handkerchief.

(Or if another person be present, let him hold them there with one hand, while with the other, using a dry handkerchief or cloth, he holds the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth. This is to prevent its falling back, and choking the entrance to the windpipe.)

Now kneel astride the patient's hips. Grasp the patient's bare chest with both hands, the balls of your thumbs being on either side of the pit of the stomach, and your fingers fitting into the grooves of the short ribs.

Using your knees as a pivot, throw all your weight forward upon your hands, at the same time pressing the waist between them as if trying to force everything in the chest upward out of the mouth.

Deepen the pressure while you can count slowly, one, two, three. Then suddenly let go, with a final push which springs you back to your upright kneeling position.

Rest while you can count slowly, one, two, three, to allow the ribs to spring back, and air to enter the chest, and then repeat as before.

Continue this bellows-like movement, with the regularity of natural breathing, about six times in a minute, gradually increasing to fifteen times.

Watch carefully for any gasp of natural breathing, being careful not to interrupt it and prevent air from entering the chest, by pressure at that time; but quickly *follow* it with pressure that the next gasp may deepen into a longer breath.

Continue this artificial breathing until the patient breathes regularly. If not sooner successful, it should be persisted in for, at least, four hours, unless the patient be pronounced dead by a competent physician.

RULE IV.

To restore warmth and circulation.

If other persons are present, have the wet clothing removed, and the body and limbs well dried and rubbed, while artificial respiration is going on.

Continue the rubbing, under dry blankets or over dry clothing, energetically and unceasingly until recovery follows.

Rub always *toward the heart*, with a firm grasping pressure, to aid the return of blood to the heart through the veins.

Also promote warmth by applying hot flannels, bottles of water, or bricks wrapped in cloth, to the armpits, feet, stomach and thighs.

RULE V.

After treatment.

Externally.—As soon as breathing is established, put the patient wrapped in warm blankets, to bed in a comfortably warm room, and allow perfect rest and sleep.

Watch for some hours to see that no failure of breathing occurs. If it halts, gently assist nature by pressure upon the ribs as before.

Internally.—As soon as able to swallow, give a little brandy and hot water, or other stimulant, repeating it every fifteen minutes for an hour, and as often after as seems best.

NOTES.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of people around the patient.

Avoid rough usage, such as rolling the patient on a barrel, holding the patient up by the feet, &c.

If several persons are at hand, let one steadily and unceasingly perform the imitation of natural breathing.

Let another hold the tongue out of one corner of the mouth, to prevent its falling back and choking the entrance to the windpipe. Let him also with the other hand keep the patient's arms stretched high above the head, that their muscles may thus lift the ribs, and so increase the space for air in the chest.

Let others, as soon as blankets or dry clothing are at hand, remove the wet clothing, and vigorously and steadily rub the patient, following Rule IV.

At the same time have warmth applied by bottles, &c.

If, at any time, fluid in the throat seems to obstruct the breathing, turn the patient and perform the process for draining it away, (See Rule III) and then wipe out the throat.

The amount of force to be used in following the above directions will, of course, be moderated to suit the age and sex of the patient.

If all seems to fail, persevere, for even after several hours consciousness may return.

[This method does not interfere with the simultaneous use of electricity, the insufflation of the lungs by air, or the subcutaneous administration of respiratory stimulants by professional skill.]

DIRECTIONS FOR EMERGENCIES.

WHAT TO DO WHEN OVERBOARD IN DEEP WATER.

If not able to swim, remember that a very slight aid from a life preserver, or float, is amply sufficient to keep the head above water, provided that the arms are kept constantly under the surface; while if the arms are thrown wildly into the air, their weight will sink the head.

In salt water a person will float by simply keeping all but the mouth and nose immersed, or by keeping the lungs well filled with air.

Hence all persons who go upon the water should be perfectly familiar with the following rules, that they may act upon them in case of danger :

1st. Resolutely hold the breath, while falling into the water, and wait without fear until you rise to the surface. You are certain to rise in ample time to breathe.

2d. Do not scream or shout, because such effort forces the air from the lungs and hence lessens the floating power of your body.

Rather take full, deep breaths whenever the mouth rises above water, and keep the lungs as *full* of air as possible.

3d. Seize whatever float is thrown to you, and *feel safe*, although only the mouth is buoyed above the surface.

4th. Never throw the arms into the air or try to climb upon such support as you may have. This rule is of supreme importance, if several persons are clinging to one floating object.

5th. If no float is within reach, paddle, *with the hands entirely under water*, to assist the natural tendency of the body to float.

FAINTING.

Place the person *flat on his back*.

Loosen the clothing about the neck and waist, give him fresh air and let him alone.

Never prevent a fainting person from falling flat, by propping him up or holding his head higher than the rest of his body.

STRANGULATION AND SUFFOCATION.

A person apparently dead from hanging, or from breathing poisonous gases, (as in old wells, sewers, and cess-pools, or coal or illuminating gas in a close room), should be carried at once into fresh air.

Remove the clothing from the neck and chest, and dash bowlfuls of cold water upon the face, breast and spine.

Give a few quick, smarting slaps with the open hand, upon the chest.

If no attempt at breathing follows, proceed with artificial respiration as described for drowning. (See Rule III.)

Ammonia to the nostrils and mustard to the feet and legs are useful.

As soon as the patient can swallow, give wine or brandy, or ammonia and water, in small quantities frequently.

LIGHTNING STROKE.

Use the same means as for suffocation.

SUNSTROKE.

Remove the patient at once to the shade. Dash cold water freely over the head and chest. The external and internal stimulants recommended for suffocation are here also to be faithfully used, if the patient shows signs of collapse.

APPARENT DEATH FROM INTENSE COLD.

Place the patient in a cold room. Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water, so as to restore warmth slowly.

After some time, if necessary, use the means recommended in case of drowning. (See Rule III).

This treatment should be continued for hours, unless sooner successful.

SCALDS AND BURNS.

Keep all air from the burns. by applying old linen or cotton cloth, well soaked in a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil.

Or a more convenient and soothing remedy is common saleratus, (bicarbonate of soda). Cover the *wetted* cloths thickly with saleratus in fine powder. Bind them over the scalded or burned surface, and keep wet with water.

If the burns are severe, or over large areas, give brandy or wine, and apply warmth to the feet, to avoid collapse.

AS A PRECAUTION against fire, all children should wear woolen garments in winter, when most exposed to danger.

IF A PERSON'S CLOTHES TAKE FIRE, shout to him to lie down and roll over. Then wrap him up in a rug, table cloth, coat, or any thing at hand, always preferring woolen.

Having smothered the flames, pour water freely upon the burnt and smouldering parts.

Then CUT off the clothing, to avoid tearing the skin or causing pain by trying to save the garments.

Never run when the clothes catch fire. It only fans the flames. Smother the flames by wrapping the clothes closely to the body, covering them with woolen, or rolling over upon the floor, to keep out the air.

*POISONED WOUNDS. MAD DOG BITES.
SNAKE BITES.*

Bind the limb *tightly* above the wound with a handkerchief and stick. (See Fig. 1, Rules for bleeding).

Suck the wound vigorously and faithfully (if you have no scratches or sores in your mouth or lips).

Burn out the wounded part deeply, with a poker heated red-hot, or cut it out freely with a knife, or cauterize deeply with an active caustic.

Don't kill a dog which has bitten any person, if it can be avoided, but shut him up safely, and watch in order to be certain whether he was really mad.

RULES

For the Course to be followed by the Bystanders in case of Railroad Accident or by Machinery, when Surgical Assistance cannot be at once obtained.

PREPARED BY JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The dangers to be feared are:—Shock or collapse; loss of blood; and unnecessary suffering in the moving of the patient.

I. *Shock.* In shock the injured person lies pale, faint, cold, sometimes insensible, with labored pulse and breathing.

Apply external warmth, by wrapping him up (not merely covering him over) in blankets, quilts, or extra clothes. Bottles of hot water, hot bricks (not too hot) may also be wrapped up in cloths and put to the arm-pits, along the sides, and between the feet if they are uninjured.

If the patient has NOT been drinking, give brandy or whiskey in tablespoonful doses every 15 or 20 minutes—less frequently as he gets better. Food (strong soup is the best) should also be given now and then.

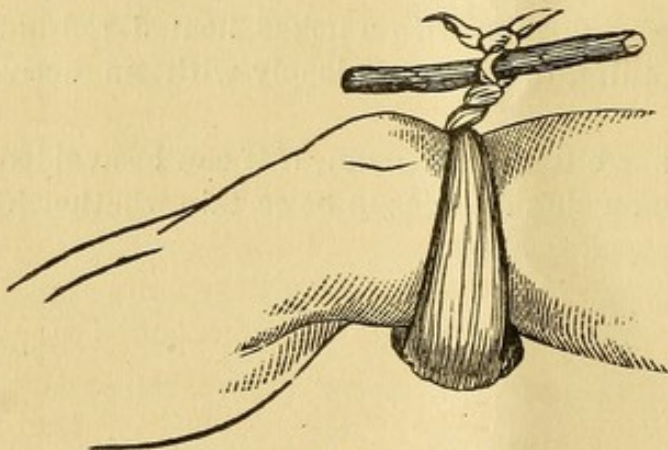


Figure 1.

II. *Loss of blood.* If the patient is NOT bleeding, *do not* apply any constriction to the limb, but cover the wounded part lightly with the softest rags to be had (linen is the best).

If there is bleeding, do not try to stop it by binding up the wound. *The*

current of blood to the part must be checked. To do this, find the artery, by its beating; lay a firm and even compress or pad (made of cloth or rags rolled up, or a round stone or piece of wood well wrapped) OVER THE ARTERY (see Figure 1); tie a handkerchief around the limb and compress; put a bit of stick through the handkerchief and twist the latter up until it is just tight enough to stop the bleeding; then put one end of the stick under the handkerchief to prevent untwisting (as in Figure 2).



Figure 2.

The artery in the thigh runs along the inner side of the muscle in front, near the bone. A little above the knee it passes to back of the bone. In injuries at or above the knee, apply the compress high up, on the inner side of the thigh, towards the front, two or three inches below the groin (at point where the two thumbs meet at C in Fig. 3) with knot on the outer side of the thigh. When the

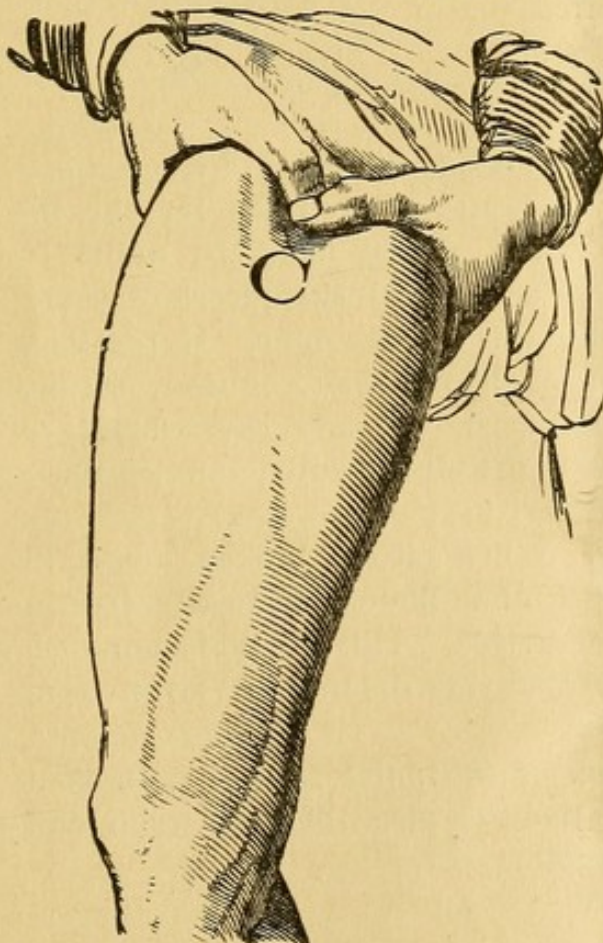


Figure 3.

leg is injured below the knee, apply the compress at the back of the thigh, two or three inches above the knee (at C in Figure 4), and the knot in front (as in Figures 1 and 2).

The artery in the arm runs down the inner side of the large muscle in front, quite close to the bone: low down it gets further forward toward the bend of the elbow. It is most easily found and compressed a little above the middle. (See Figure 5.)

Care should be taken to examine the limb from time to time, and to lessen the compression if it becomes very cold or purple; tighten up the handkerchief again if bleeding begins afresh.

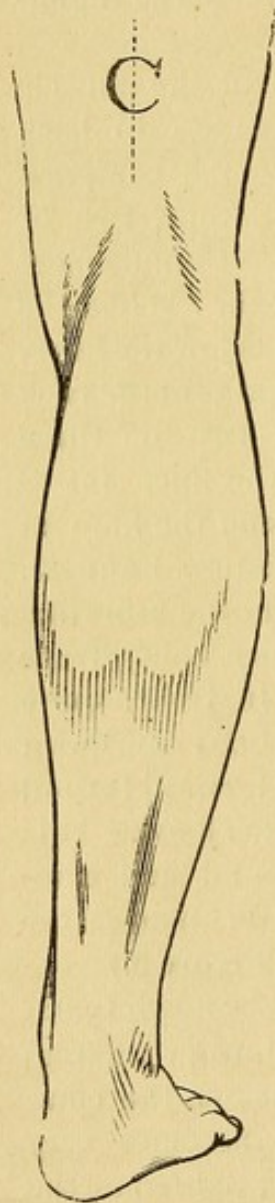


Figure 4.

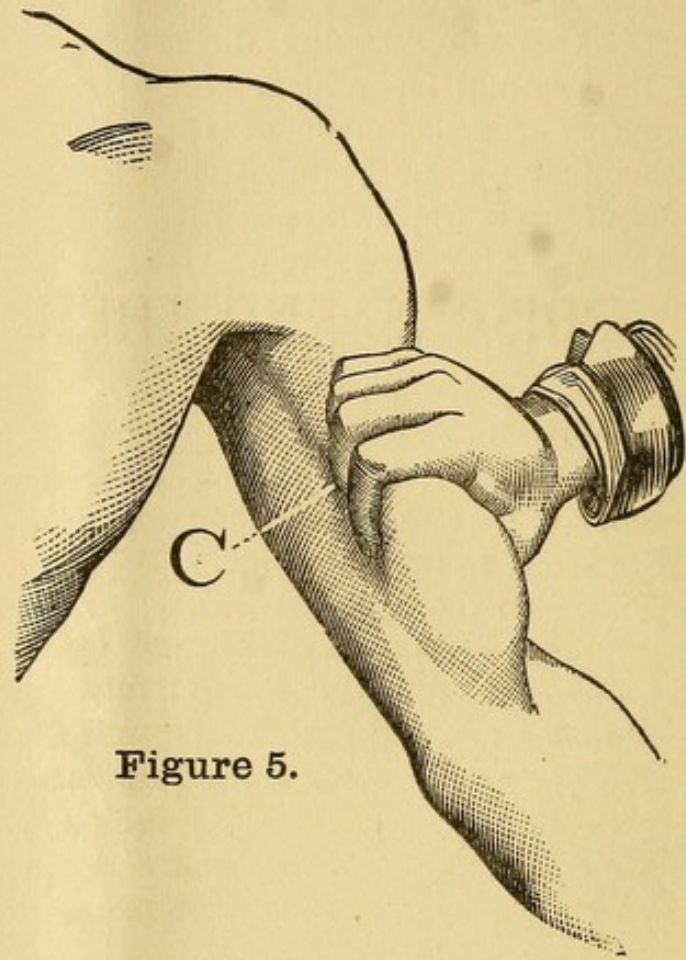


Figure 5.

III. *To Transport a Wounded Person Comfortably.* Make a soft and even bed for the injured part, of straw, folded blankets, quilts or pillows laid on a board, with side-pieces of board nailed on, where this can be done. If possible, let the patient be laid on a door, shutter, settee, or some firm support, properly covered. Have sufficient force to lift him steadily, and let those who bear him NOT keep step.

Broken Leg. When a leg is broken, tie it to the other leg with handkerchiefs, to keep it still until a surgeon arrives. This should be done especially before removing the injured person from the spot.

Broken Arm. For similar reasons, a broken arm should be tied to a piece of thin wood and placed in a sling.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

When any poisonous substance has been swallowed, by mistake or otherwise, the first thing to be done is to produce **PROMPT AND FREE VOMITING.**

The **EMETIC** most readily and quickly attainable is **MUSTARD.** A heaping teaspoonful, in a cupful of water, should be given at once, and repeated if necessary until vomiting follows.

Other valuable emetics are teaspoonful doses of powdered **IPECAC** or **ALUM**, half a wine-glassful of the syrup or wine of ipecac, or twenty grain doses of **SULPHATE OF ZINC**, repeated as necessary.

A combination of two of the above emetics is often more successful.

Give children half the above doses, or less.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Hydrochloric Acid.
(*Muriatic Acid.*)

Nitric Acid.

(*Aqua Fortis.*)

Sulphuric Acid.

(*Oil of Vitriol.*)

Acetic Acid.

Citric Acid.

Tartaric Acid.

Oxalic Acid.

(*Salts of Lemon.*)

(*Salts of Sorrel.*)

Often mistaken for
Epsom salts.

Give large and repeated draughts of water to dilute (except for sulphuric acid, which causes intense heat, when mixed with water.) The antidotes are alkalies. The ones nearest at hand are to be given. Cooking soda, (saleratus), potash, pounded chalk, magnesia, lime water, diluted ammonia, soap suds or whitewash scraped from a wall, must be used freely with milk or greasy water. Give also emetics.

Give a prompt emetic. Use freely, pounded chalk, lime water, or magnesia, with greasy water. No other alkalies are allowable. Repeat the emetic. If weakened by the poison, give brandy and apply external warmth

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Carbolic Acid.	{	Give free draughts of glycerine or oil, with water or milk to dilute the acid. Follow with an emetic, and then give Glauber's salts as an antidote, (forming a harmless compound.)
Hydrocyanic Acid. (<i>Prussic Acid.</i>)	{	
Cyanide of Potassium.	{	Dash bowlfuls of cold water on the face, head and spine.
Oil of Bitter Almonds.	{	Give a strong emetic, and follow with warm greasy water freely.
Cherry-Laurel Water.	{	Use ammonia or brandy freely and apply warm friction to the skin.
Kernels of peach, apricot, plum, cherry, seeds of apples, etc., are sometimes eaten by children in poisonous amounts.	{	
Alkalies.	{	
Potassa. (<i>Potash.</i>)	{	Give vinegar and water, lemon-juice, or some diluted acid to neutralize.
(<i>Lye.</i>)	{	
Soda.	{	Give milk or greasy water freely, and use an emetic.
Ammonia.	{	
Lime.	{	
Mercury.	{	Give a prompt emetic. Follow with whites of eggs in large quantities. If not at hand, use milk, or even flour and water. Repeat emetic.
Corrosive Sublimate.	{	
Bug Poisons, &c.	{	
Zinc Salts.	{	
Copper Salts. (<i>Verdigris.</i>)	{	
(<i>Food cooked in dirty copper or brass vessels. Pickles colored green by copper, etc.</i>)	{	Treatment same as for mercury poisoning.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Arsenic,
Paris Green,
London Purple,
Scheele's Green,
King's Yellow, &c.
Some fly papers, &c.

Give a prompt emetic. Follow with warm greasy water in large amount to promote vomiting.

Procure, at once, some dyalized iron, and give in tablespoonful doses, with common table salt, added to it.

In the meantime, have a druggist prepare the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, as follows: To any amount of common tincture of iron, add a larger amount of ammonia water. Allow the dense sediment to settle, and pour off and throw away the liquid. Now wash this sediment *repeatedly* with hot water, *until it gives no alkaline reaction to litmus test paper.* (If given still alkaline with ammonia, it aids in dissolving the arsenic and hastening poisoning).

Give this in tablespoonful doses, freely.

Finally, give castor oil freely, to remove all remaining traces from the bowels.

Lead.
Lead Acetate.
(*Sugar of Lead.*)
White Lead,
Red Lead.
Water kept in lead-
en vessels. Acid
foods or drinks left
standing in vessels
with leaden glaz-
ing, faucets, etc.

Give an emetic. Follow with milk or whites of eggs, freely.

Dilute sulphuric acid, or Epsom or Glauber's salts, should also be given.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Phosphorus.

Children sometimes
are poisoned by eating
a few matches.

Avoid all oils and fats, such as milk, castor oil, butter, etc., as they dissolve the phosphorus and hasten poisoning

Give large draughts of water. Follow with a prompt emetic.

Magnesia is valuable.

Procure at the painters some *old* oil of turpentine, turned dark color from age (new oil of turpentine is useless) and give in teaspoonful doses, repeated. Use only a few drops for babies.

Strychnine,
Nux Vomica.

Prompt emetics.

Opium,
Laudanum,
Morphine,
Paregoric,
Numerous secret
and proprietary
medicines, as
"Mrs. Winslow's
soothing syrup"
&c. &c.

Give repeated emetics.

Give strong coffee freely.

Dash bowlfuls of cold water on the head, neck and spine.

Use vigorous friction. Keep the patient awake, if possible. If necessary, practice artificial respiration, as for drowning.

Many of the most valuable means for treating cases of poisoning can only be used by physicians; as for example, the administration of emetics hypodermically, the stomach pump, powerful antidotes in themselves dangerous in unskilled hands, and electricity.

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BEACONS, SIGNALS, &c.

The Society have erected five beacons along the coast of Plum Island, indicating the direction to the nearest places of shelter.

A cannon has been placed in charge of the keeper of the Lighthouse, which is kept in readiness to give the alarm at night in the event of any disaster on the beach; and if in the daytime, a white flag with black ball in the centre, the signal of distress will be hoisted at the flagstaff, which the Society has erected near the Lighthouses.

A superior life-boat in good order is stationed at Plum Island near the lighthouses, and a small boat near Frog Pond, to be used in cases of disaster.

A chest of clothing to supply the wants of shipwrecked seamen has been placed in the care of Mr. Emerson at the Farm House on the Bluffs, and one also at Mr. Stevens's half-way house on Plum Island.

Grappling irons have been deposited near the Essex Merrimack bridge in care of Dr. Hixon; at Paul A. Merrill's store, 171 Merrimac street; at the office of the draw-tender of the Newburyport bridge; at Isaac Poor's store, 93 Water street; and a sweep and two gaffs at the police station in the Market House.

The committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Life Saving Property belonging to the Society, have recently examined it. They report that they have caused to be made, a list of the same, and where it is placed, and that it is all in order and in good working condition, and that no further outlay will be required upon it for some time to come.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

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