

The institution of the Merrimack Humane Society : with the methods of treatment to be used with persons apparently dead from drowning or injured by accidents.

Contributors

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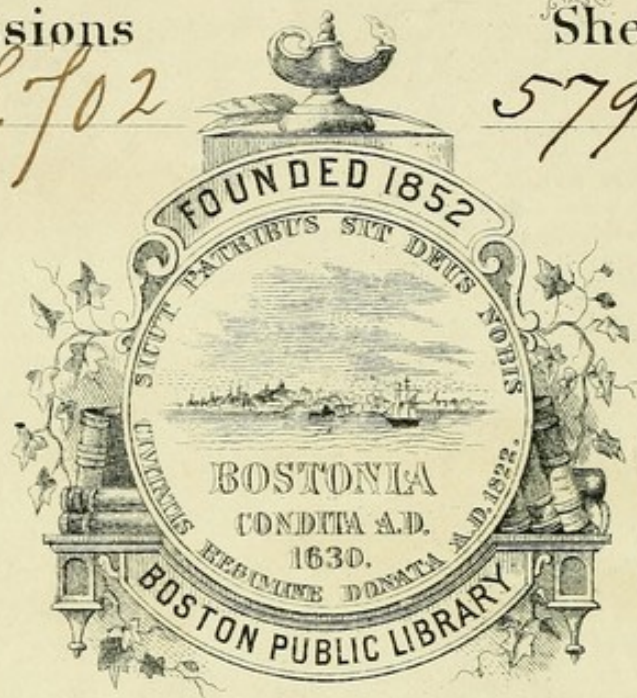
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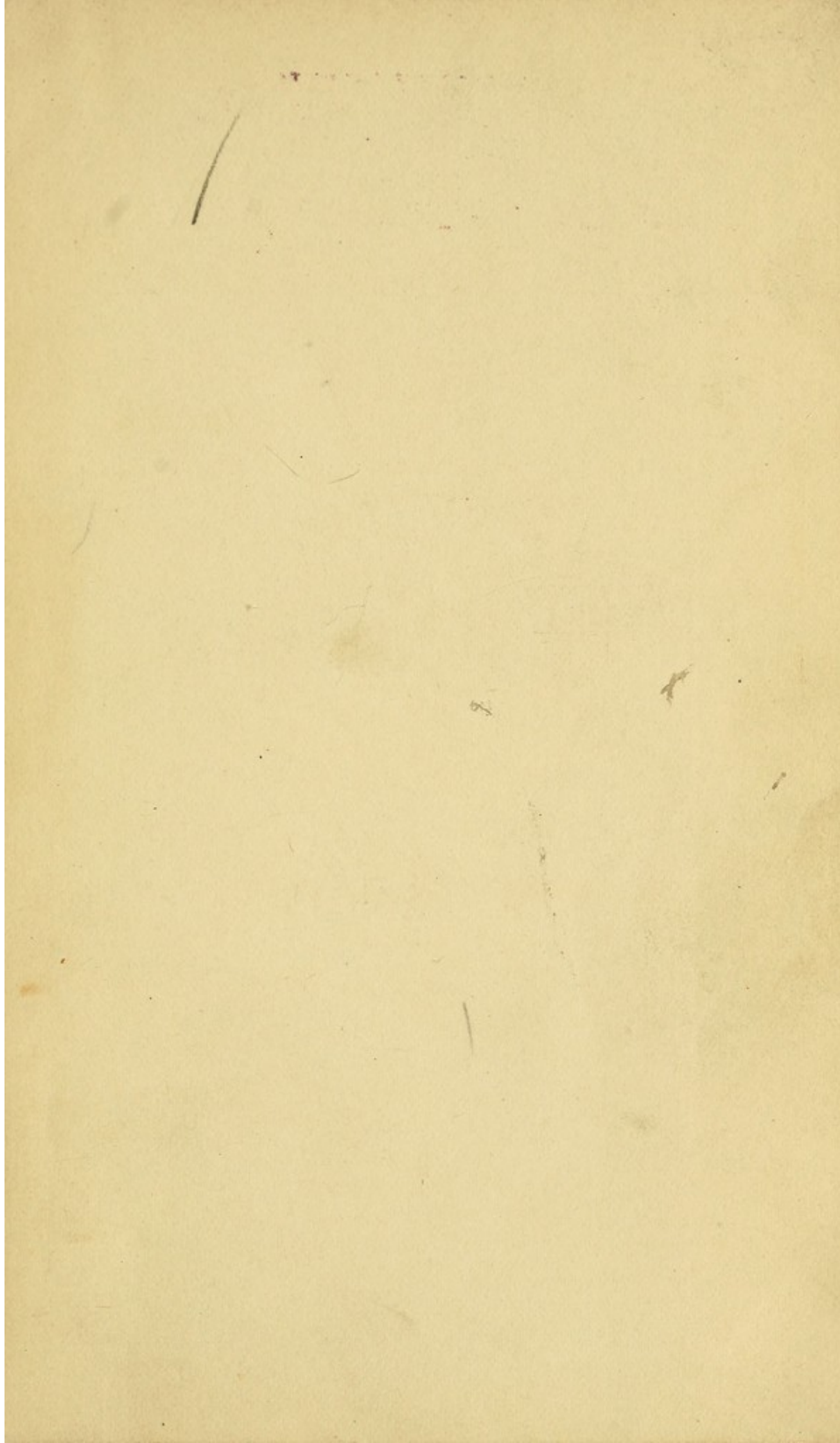
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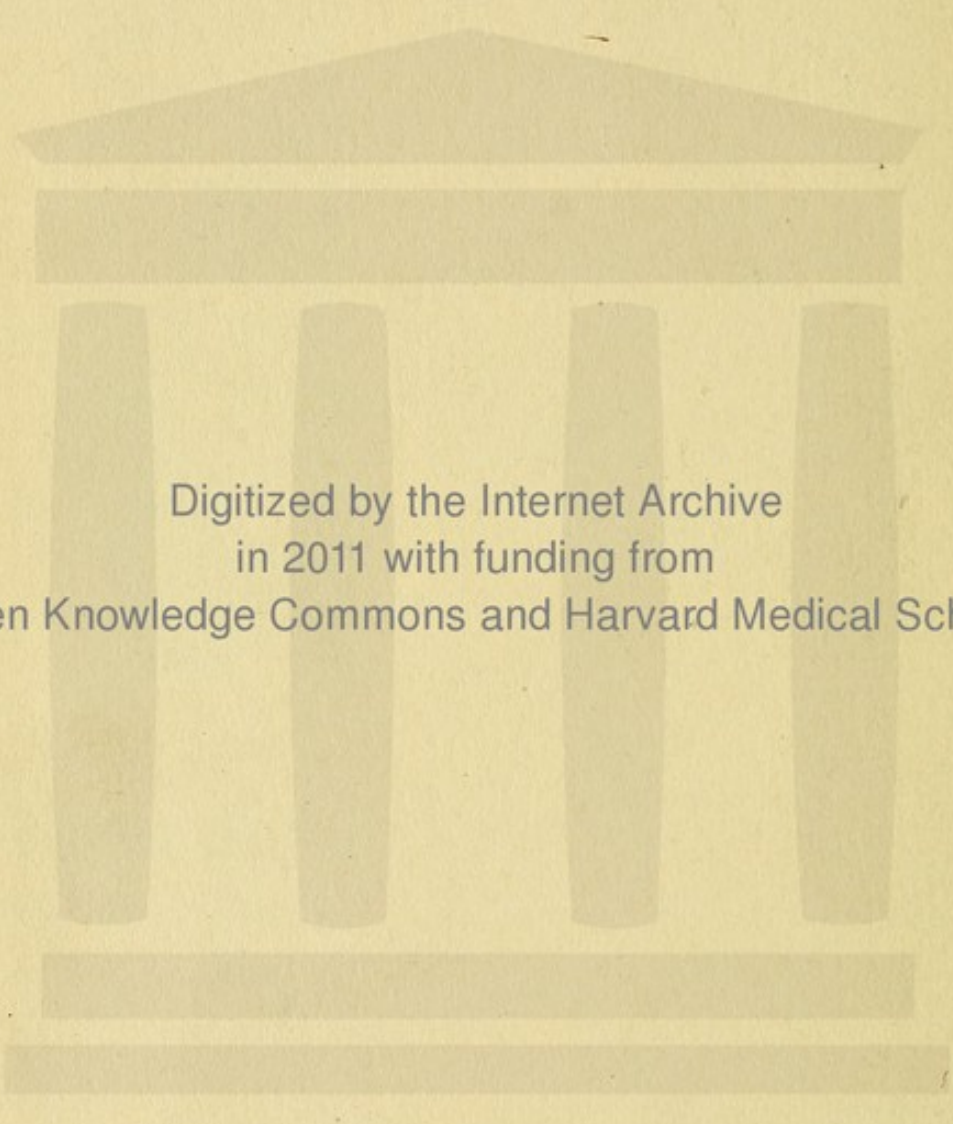
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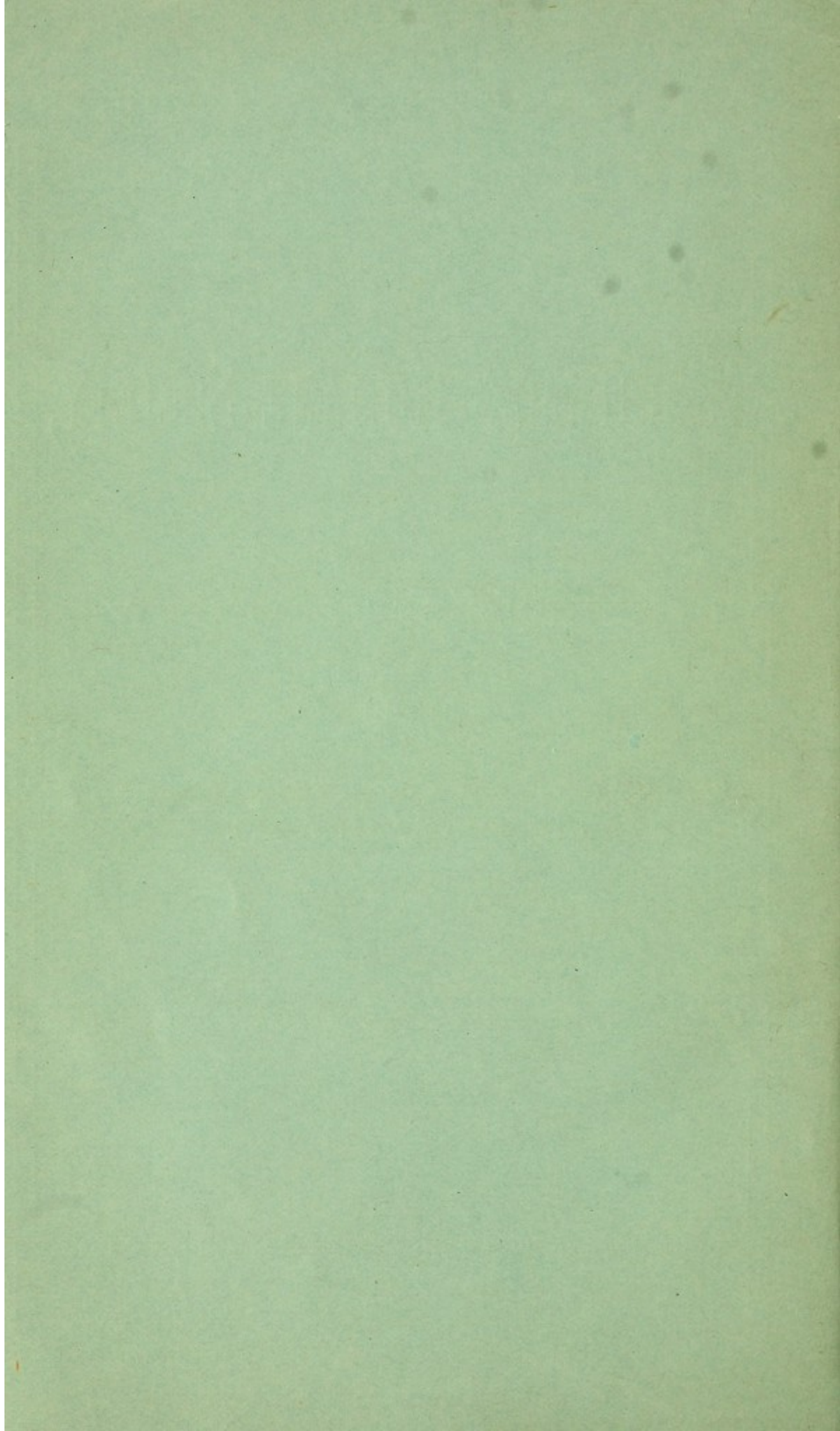
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THE INSTITUTION
OF THE
MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY,
WITH THE
METHODS OF TREATMENT

TO BE USED WITH
PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD FROM DROWNING OR
INJURED BY ACCIDENTS.

PRINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

NEWBURYPORT:
WILLIAM H. HUSE & CO., PRINTERS, HERALD OFFICE.
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THIS pamphlet is published in pursuance of a vote passed by the Society on the 19th of May, 1880, as follows:—

“That a committee be chosen to issue a new edition of the book containing the Act of Incorporation, By-Laws and Methods of Treatment, &c., in cases of drowning or injury by accidents, with such alterations and additions as they may deem advisable. The President, Edward S. Moseley, esq., F. A. Howe, M. D., and the Rev. S. J. Spalding, D. D., were chosen as such committee.”

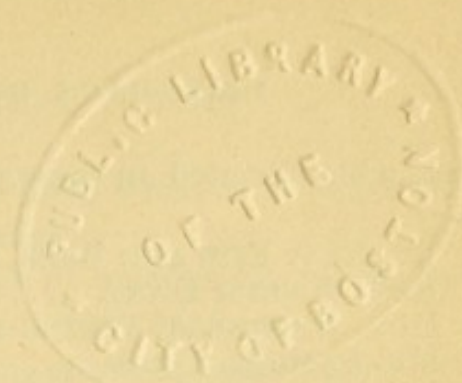
Attest,

M. E. HALE, SEC'Y.

B. A.

427.702

Mar. 16, 1889



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 "the promoting of 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.

It 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.
 - EBENEZER 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 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 funds.

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 SALTONSTALL.....	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 donated 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 consist of nine thousand eight 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. In addition thereto Mr. Charles R. Merrill has recently bequeathed one hundred dollars, and Mr. John Osgood fifty dollars, to its treasury.

It is to be hoped that this generation will not allow a society which was founded so long ago, and which has rescued so many by its means, and by its sympathizing aid has alleviated so much human woe and suffering, to languish for want of personal interest. It is one of the oldest landmarks of Newburyport.

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

It will be of course understood that the object in the preparation

of this little pamphlet is not to do away with, or to supercede the necessity of immediate medical advice.

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

The directions as to the steps to be taken in cases where persons are apparently drowned were prepared under the supervision of Dr. Hurd, and have the general approval of Drs. Howe and Snow of this city. For the article on the course to be pursued in cases of railroad or other injury, the society desires publicly to express its great obligations 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.

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, and 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 repug-

nant 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 the 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 be first 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.

1st. Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing; but proceed to treat the patient INSTANTLY on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, whether on shore or afloat, exposing the face, neck and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are:—first and immediately, the *Restoration of Breathing*; and secondly, the *Promotion of Warmth and Circulation*.

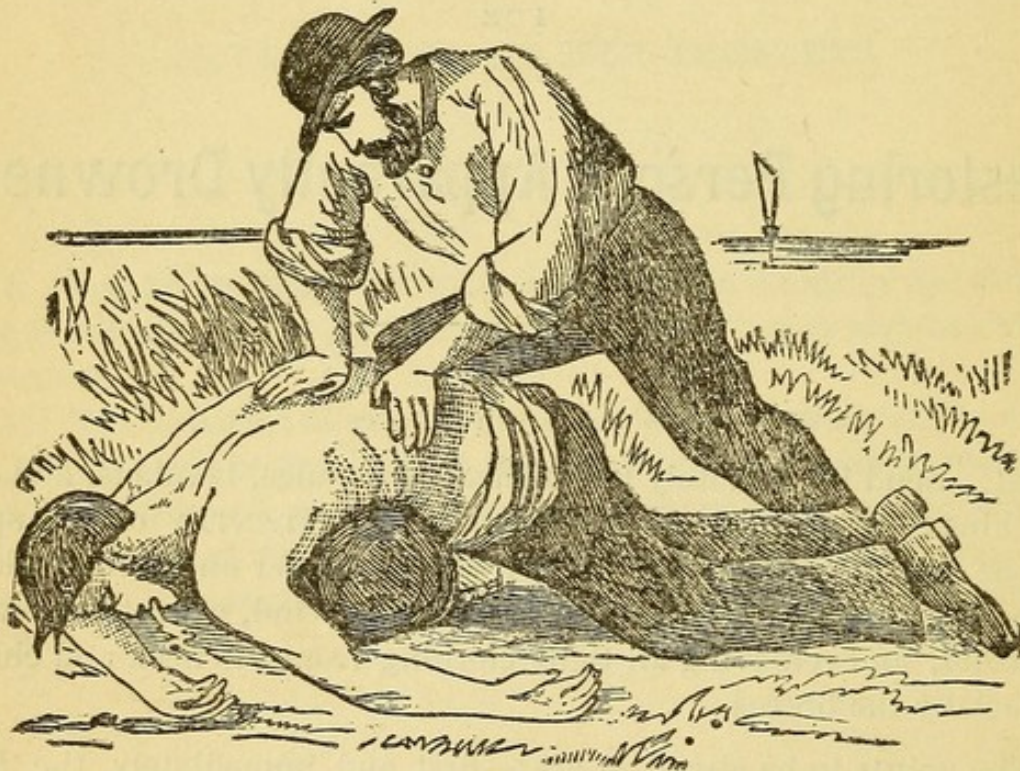
The efforts to *restore breathing* must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote *warmth and circulation*, by gentle friction over the whole surface and the application of warm flannels to the extremities and other parts of the body, may at the same time be resorted to, great care being taken not to burn or otherwise injure the skin.

TO RESTORE BREATHING.

[Instead of the older methods of artificial respiration known as Marshall Hall's and Sylvester's, which are not so easy of execution as the method subjoined, or so rational, the Direct Method, first proposed by Dr. Benjamin Howard and adopted by the Royal Humane Society, and Life Saving Society of New York, is here given.]

RULE 1. *To drain and force water from the Lungs and Stomach.*

FIG. 1.

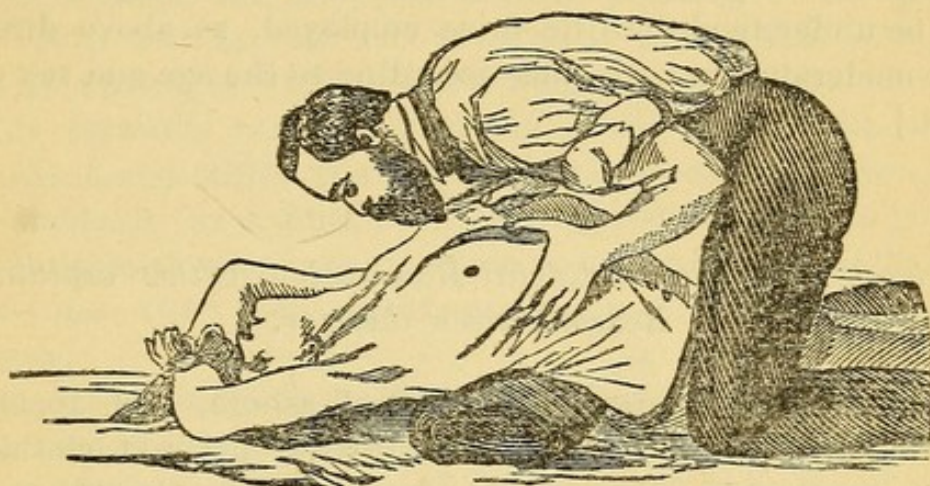


Instantly place the patient face downward, a hard roll of clothing being placed beneath the pit of the stomach to raise it as much as possible above the level of the mouth. Put one wrist of the patient under the forehead to raise the mouth from the ground. With hands well spread upon the patient's back, above the roll of clothing, throw upon it your whole weight with a forward motion, and keep the pressure about three seconds, so as to force all water from stomach and lungs out of the mouth, ending the pressure with a push which

will help to jerk you back to an upright position. Repeat this once or twice, and then proceed with

RULE 2. *To make the patient Breathe.*

FIG. 2.



Turn the patient's face upwards, the same hard roll of clothing being beneath the back, the shoulders slightly drooping over. Bend head backward and downward, putting the throat on the stretch to the utmost. Place the hands of the patient on the top of head, (one twist of handkerchief or string, around crossed wrists, will keep them there). Rip or strip all clothing from waist and neck.

Now kneel astride patient's hips. Grasp front part of chest on both sides the pit of stomach, your thumbs pointing to patient's chin, your fingers fitting into the grooves between the ribs.

Fix your elbows firmly, making them one with your sides and hips; and then firmly pressing the sides of the patient together and using your knees as a pivot, throw yourself slowly forward for two or three seconds, until your face almost touches the face of the patient, and your whole weight presses upon his chest. End this pressure with a short push which *suddenly* jerks you back again to the upright kneeling position. Rest three seconds while the ribs spring back; repeat this bellows blowing movement as before, gradually increasing the rate from seven to ten times a minute, but take the utmost care, in the occurrence of a natural gasp, not to interrupt it; but as the ribs fall, gently press them and deepen the gasp into a longer breath. Continue this until the natural breathing, which you are imitating, needs no further assistance. If all

fails, keep on; because any moment within an hour's effort, you may unexpectedly be rewarded with success.

[NOTE. If a second person be present and can do it, the tongue should be held out of the corner of the mouth, by the thumb and finger, armed with a piece of dry cotton or a linen rag. Of course it will be understood that the force employed, as above directed, will be moderated in both rules according to the age and sex of the patient.]

*The Direct Method of Artificial Respiration further explained;—
Reasons given therefor.*

We will suppose a person just dragged ashore, and apparently dead from drowning. Instantly you rip away his wet clothing to the waist, and of it make a large, firm bolster. Quickly turning his face downward, the bolster beneath the stomach, making that the highest point, the mouth the lowest, placing both hands upon his back immediately above the bolster, your whole weight is thrown forcibly forward, compressing the stomach and lower part of the chest between your hands and the bolster for a few seconds, two or three times, with very short intervals.

Thorough drainage being combined with thorough compression, the lungs, if they require it, are relieved of water; if the surplus contents of the stomach, if distended, are removed, forcible ejection makes the process nearly complete. Should this effort have been superfluous, no time has been lost, an efficient means of artificial respiration having by the process been already commenced.

Quickly turning the patient on his back, the bolster beneath it making the region of the stomach, the highest point of the body, the shoulders and back part of the head barely resting on the ground. Seize the patient's wrists, and having secured the utmost possible extension with them crossed behind his head, fix them to the ground with your left hand so as to maintain it.

With the right thumb and forefinger armed with the corner of a dry pocket handkerchief, withdraw the tip of the tongue, holding it out of the extreme right corner of the mouth.

In this position two-thirds of the entrance to the mouth is quite free, and the tongue is immovably fixed forward. The epiglottis, or gristle which covers the opening to the windpipe, by the back-

ward curvature of the neck is precluded from pressure and partial closure from the undue flexion of the neck so frequently observed.

To produce a respiration, you now kneel astride the patient's hips, (figure 2) grasp the front of the chest on both sides of the pit of the stomach, with hands outspread, the fingers falling into the grooves between the ribs, the thumbs pointing to the patient's chin. Now resting your elbows against your sides, using your knees as a pivot, throw the whole weight of your body slowly and steadily forward, until your mouth nearly touches the mouth of the patient, and while you might slowly count one—two—three; then suddenly by a final push, spring yourself back to your first erect position on your knees; remain there while you might slowly count—one—two; then repeat; and so on about eight or ten times a minute.

This method is called the "direct method" because by it the few things needed to be done are simply done. It is not fatiguing; the force employed is the weight of the operator, who remains in an easy position with alternations of complete rest. It can be practiced by anybody, anywhere, and such adjunctive measures as friction, electricity, insufflation with bellows, &c., can be used simultaneously. By this method there is obtained

- 1st. *A clear passage through the lips to the lungs.*
- 2d. *The greatest possible expansion of the thorax, or chest.*
- 3d. *The greatest practicable diminution of the chest; the last two occurring with regular alternation and rythm.*

TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

To promote warmth and circulation. Wrap the patient in dry blankets: commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm, grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. [By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.]

The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given: and then, if the power of swallowing has returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

General Observations. The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, persons having been restored after persevering many hours.

Cautions. Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons around the body, especially if in an apartment.

Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.

Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

On no account place the body in a warm bath unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

Drowning. The actual condition is here due to the same cause as in death by hanging,—the non-entrance of air into the lungs. If repeated attempts at breathing be made while the patient is in the water, air will escape from the chest, and water may pass into the air passages, but this intrusion of water is no necessary condition of drowning. Hence no attempts need be made, as our forefathers taught, to remove water from the chest, by rolling the body face downwards on a barrel, etc.

In all cases of suspended animation from *LIGHTNING STROKE*, much the same means should be resorted to as in sun-stroke. The body should be placed *in* and fully exposed to the open air, cold water dashed over the face, neck, breast, and body generally, and if respiration be suspended the means recommended in drowning should be used.

In apparent death from *STRANGULATION* or from *POISONOUS GASES*, the remedial measures above named are such as promise the most success.

To restore the apparently *DEAD FROM INTENSE COLD*:— Rub the body with snow, ice or cold water. Restore warmth slowly, and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended in cases of drowning. This treatment should be continued for hours, unless sooner successful.

In all cases of *SUN-STROKE*, the chief point of interest is to rouse the nervous energy, which may most effectually be done by pouring cold water from a height over the head and nape of the neck, and dashing the same in the face and over the chest. This treatment should be continued as long as there is any tendency to sleep; at the same time the patient should be roused up by speaking to or shaking him. As soon as he can swallow, brandy or wine and ammonia should be given in small quantities and frequently.

These means, together with stimulating injections, the application of mustard to the feet and legs, and the cautious application of ammonia to the nostrils, are the remedies most likely to prove successful, and should be at once and persistently used.

HINTS FOR EMERGENCIES.

If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.

The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half, or scraped leather.

If a person's clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees. This has a smothering effect upon the flames. If not extinguished, or great headway is obtained, lie down on the floor and roll over and over; or, better, envelope yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

As a precaution against fire, all children should be dressed in woolen clothes in winter, when they are particularly exposed to fire.

Scalds and Burns. In cases of scalds and burns, apply cotton or linen cloths, moistened with equal parts of linseed oil and lime water well shaken together. If these are not ready at hand, a very good remedy is bi-carbonate of soda, or *saleratus*. Sprinkle freely over the scalded surface, and lay over it a wet cloth.

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 table-spoonful 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.

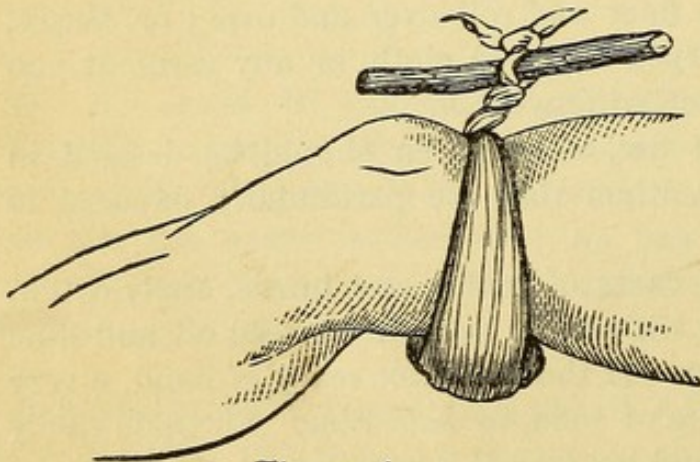


Figure 1.

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 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).

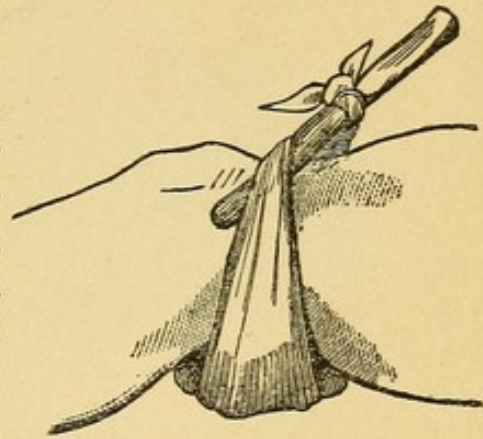


Figure 2.

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

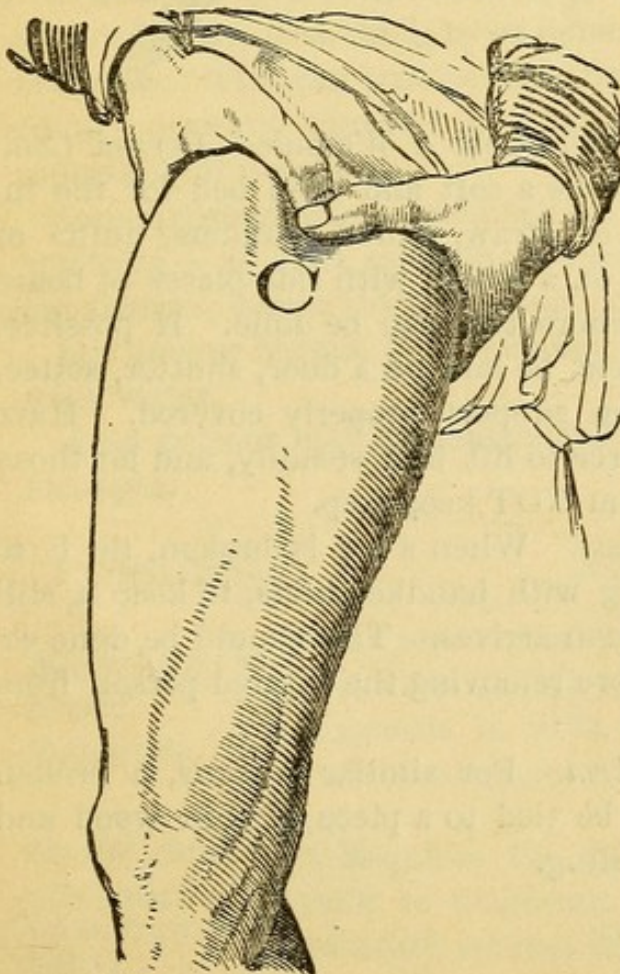


Figure 3.

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.

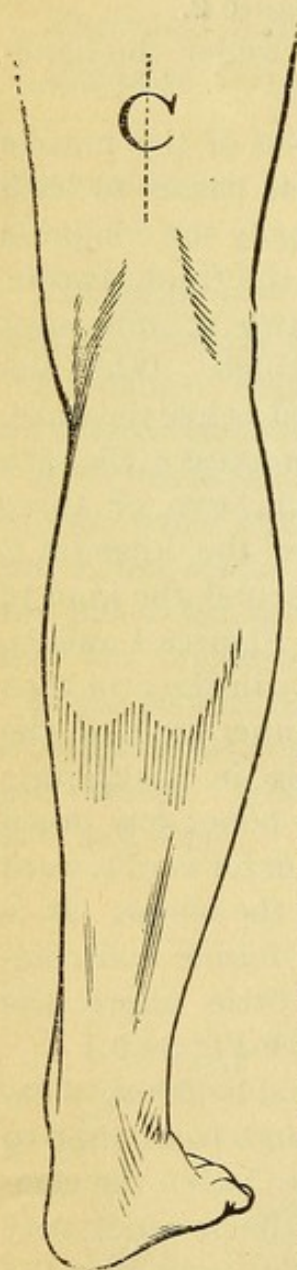


Figure 4.

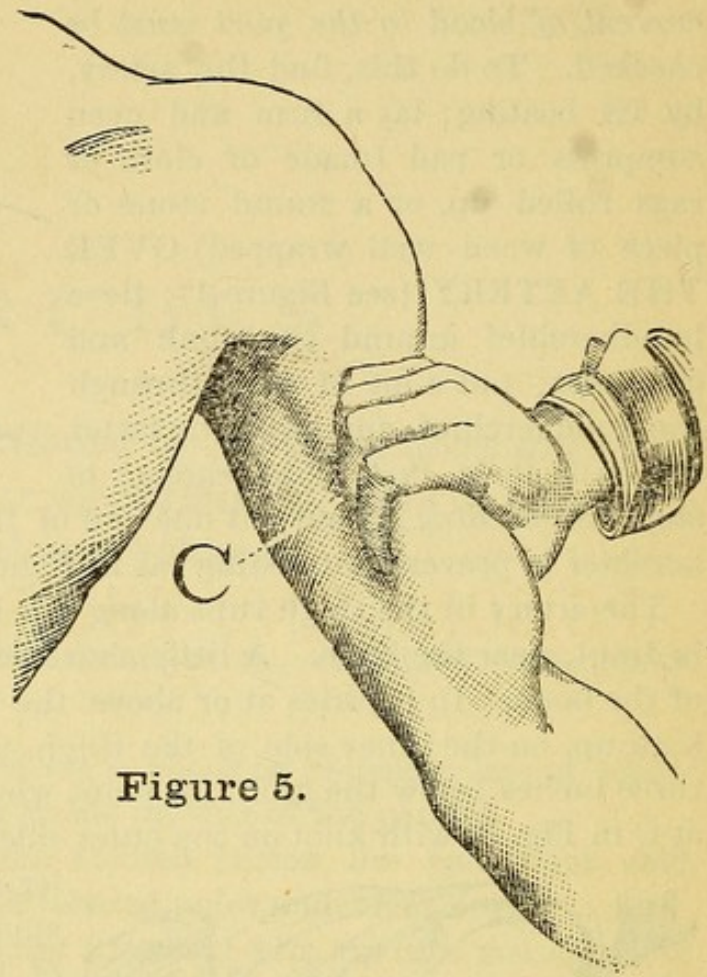


Figure 5.

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 taken by mistake or otherwise, the first thing to be done is to produce *prompt* and *free vomiting*. This can best be done by mustard water,—a tablespoonful of powdered mustard in a half pint of water; given freely and repeatedly if necessary.

Some poisons may be neutralized and rendered harmless before vomiting — as soda, saleratus, potash, or any other alkali — by giving vinegar, lemon juice, or some acid.

For lime or baryta, give Glauber salts, or Sulphuric acid diluted with water.

Acid poisons may be neutralized by the use of an alkali — as for example:

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

<i>Muriatic Acid</i>	{	By repeated and large draughts of water, to dilute the acid, followed by pounded chalk or calcined magnesia in milk or water. May also give soap suds if nothing better is at hand.
<i>Nitric</i> “		
<i>Sulphuric</i> “		

<i>Oxalic Acid.</i>	{	Requires the immediate use of the chalk and milk or magnesia, to be followed promptly by a mustard emetic, till vomiting is produced.
(Frequently mistaken for Epsom Salts.)		

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Prussic Acid.

Whether taken directly or (as is sometimes done by children) by eating the pits of stone fruits, bitter almonds, &c.

Give emetic first, to be followed by aqua ammonia (hartshorn) in water. Give, also, chloroform, half a teaspoonful in water, or mucilage, frequently; cold water externally, to be followed by warm friction.

Corrosive Sublimite.

Taken by mistake in the form of "bug poison."

Give milk, or the whites of eggs in large quantities mixed with water. Flour and water may be drank in large quantities till vomiting ensues.

Zinc, Copper or Tin Poison's

Require the same treatment as corrosive sublimite.

Arsenic.

Oil or melted fat, with magnesia or lime water in large quantities; mustard emetic. While these means are being vigorously used, there should be prepared (if it cannot be obtained ready for use) the "hydrated peroxide of iron," as follows: To any amount of the common tincture of iron add a larger quantity of aqua ammonia (hartshorn); a dense sediment will settle to the bottom of the vessel. Turn off all the liquid and throw it away, and add water to the sediment. Give this freely until the symptoms are relieved.

Lead and its Compounds.

A solution of epsom or glauber salts, or strong lemon water.

Nitrate of Silver.

Lunar Caustic.

Large draughts of salt water till vomiting ensues.

Phosphorus.

Most commonly taken by children eating friction matches.

Give magnesia, and large draughts of mucilage, of gum arabic, flax-seed or slippery elm, followed by the emetic.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Strychnine. } Prompt and stimulating emetics.

Opium.
Laudanum.
Morphine. { Stimulating emetic (mustard), or powdered alum
in half teaspoonful doses. Strong coffee. After
vomiting, lemonade. Dash cold water on the head.
Use friction. Keep the patient awake.

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David Wood.

BEACONS, SIGNALS, &c.

The Society has 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, which is 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 light-houses, 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 Merrimack 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 are at the police station in the Market House.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

A

Capt. Isaac Adams, Newburyport. Rev. J. Andrews, D.D., " Mr. Joseph Adams, " Mr. E. W. Allen, " Capt. Benj. Appleton, " Dea. Moses Atkinson, " Asa Andrews, esq., Ipswich. Rev. Jona. Allen, Bradford. Mr. D. Appleton, Haverhill. Mr. Moses Atwood, " Mr. Moses Ayer, "	Mr. Moses Brown, Newburyport. Capt. Jacob Brown, " Capt. Joseph Brown, " Mr. Daniel Burnham, " Capt. Moses Brown, jr., " Mr. Benj. G. Boardman, " Mr. John Burrill, " Dr. John Brickett, " Capt. Josiah Bartlett, " Rev. Wm. Balch, Salisbury. Mr. John Balch, Newbury. Mr. Josiah Bartlett, " Mr. Asa Baker, Ipswich. Thomas Burnham, esq., " Hon. B. Bartlett, Haverhill. Israel Bartlett, esq., " Dr. Daniel Brickett, " Gen. James Brickett, " Mr. A. Burnham, Bradford. F. Blanchard, esq., Boston.
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B

Mr. Benj. Balch, Newburyport. Mr. Daniel Balch, " Mr. Thomas H. Balch, " Mr. Joseph Balch, " Mr. Philip Bagley, " Mr. Joseph Bagley, " Mr. William Bartlett, " Maj. Stephen Bartlett, " Capt. E. Bartlett, jr., " Capt. Samuel Bartlett, " Mr. Wm. Bartlett, jr., " Mr. Wm. Bartlett, 3d, " Hon. Wm. B. Banister, " Mr. John Barnard, " Capt. C. Bassett, " Mr. Edward Bass, " Mr. Samuel Bayley, " Mr. E. M. Blunt, " Mr. John Boardman, " Dr. N. Bradstreet, "	Rev. T. Cary, Newburyport. Capt. Thomas Cary, " Rev. Samuel Cary, " Joshua Carter, esq., " Thomas Carter, esq., " Mr. N. Carter, " Mr. Jona. Coolidge, " Mr. Moses Chase, " Thomas M. Clark, esq., " Capt. Tristram Coffin, " Maj. David Coffin, " Mr. David Coffin, jr., " Capt. Samuel Coffin, "
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C

Mr. E. Coffin,	Newburyport.	J. Duncan, jr., esq.,	Haverhill.
Capt. Dennis Condry,	"	Mr. John Dow,	"
Wm. Coombs, esq.,	"		
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Mr. William Cook,	"		
Capt. Thomas Cook,	"	Mr. W. Eaton,	Newburyport.
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Samuel Cutler, esq.,	"	Joseph Emerson, esq.,	"
Mr. Joseph Cutler,	"	Capt. Isaac Eder,	"
Mr. Wm. Cummings,	"	Mr. N. Emerson,	"
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Mr. Samuel Chadwick,	"	Mr. Samuel Farrar,	Andover.
Maj. D. Carlton,	"		
Dr. Benj. Clapp,	Haverhill.	G	

D

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T

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V

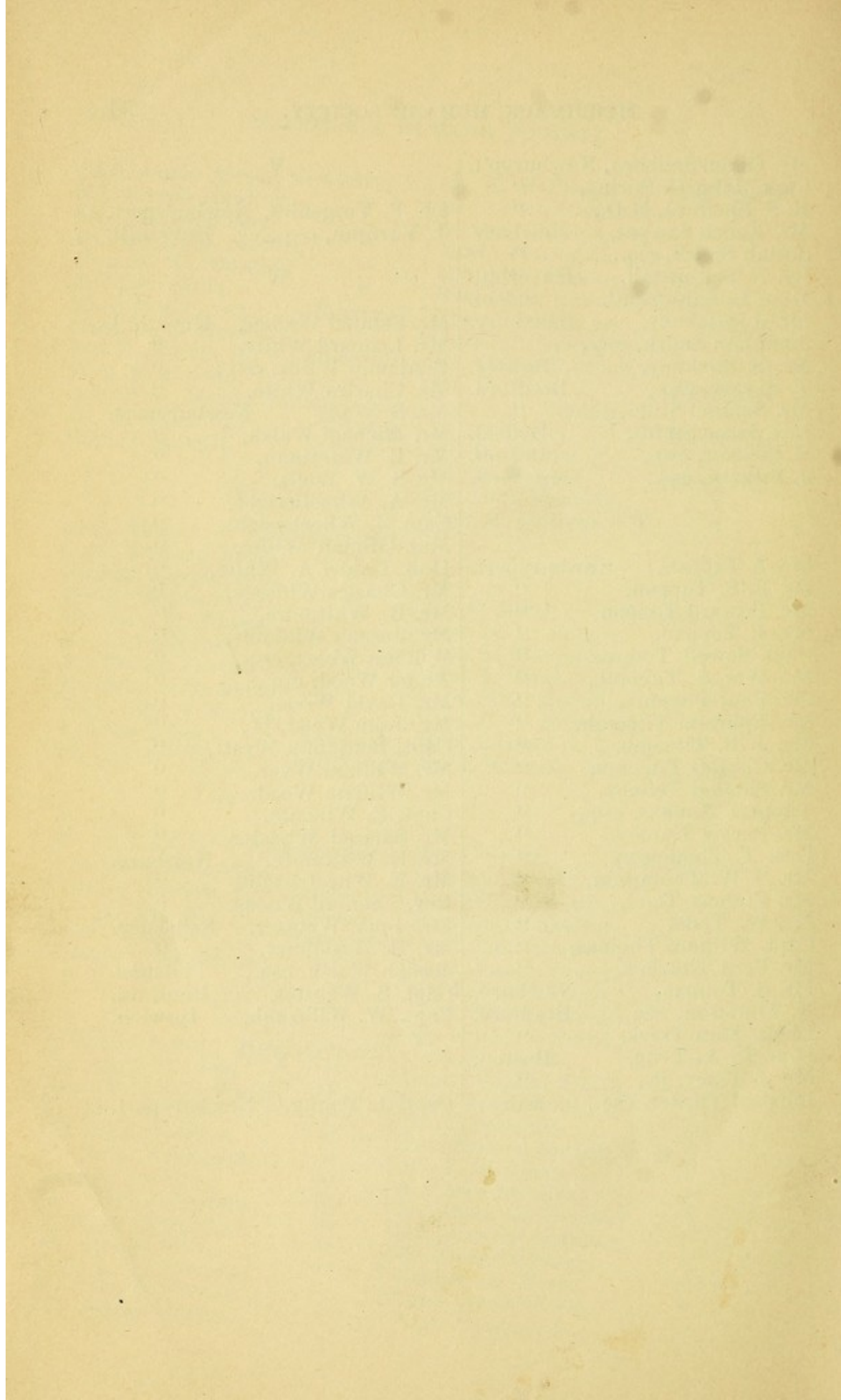
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 J. Varnum, esq., Haverhill.

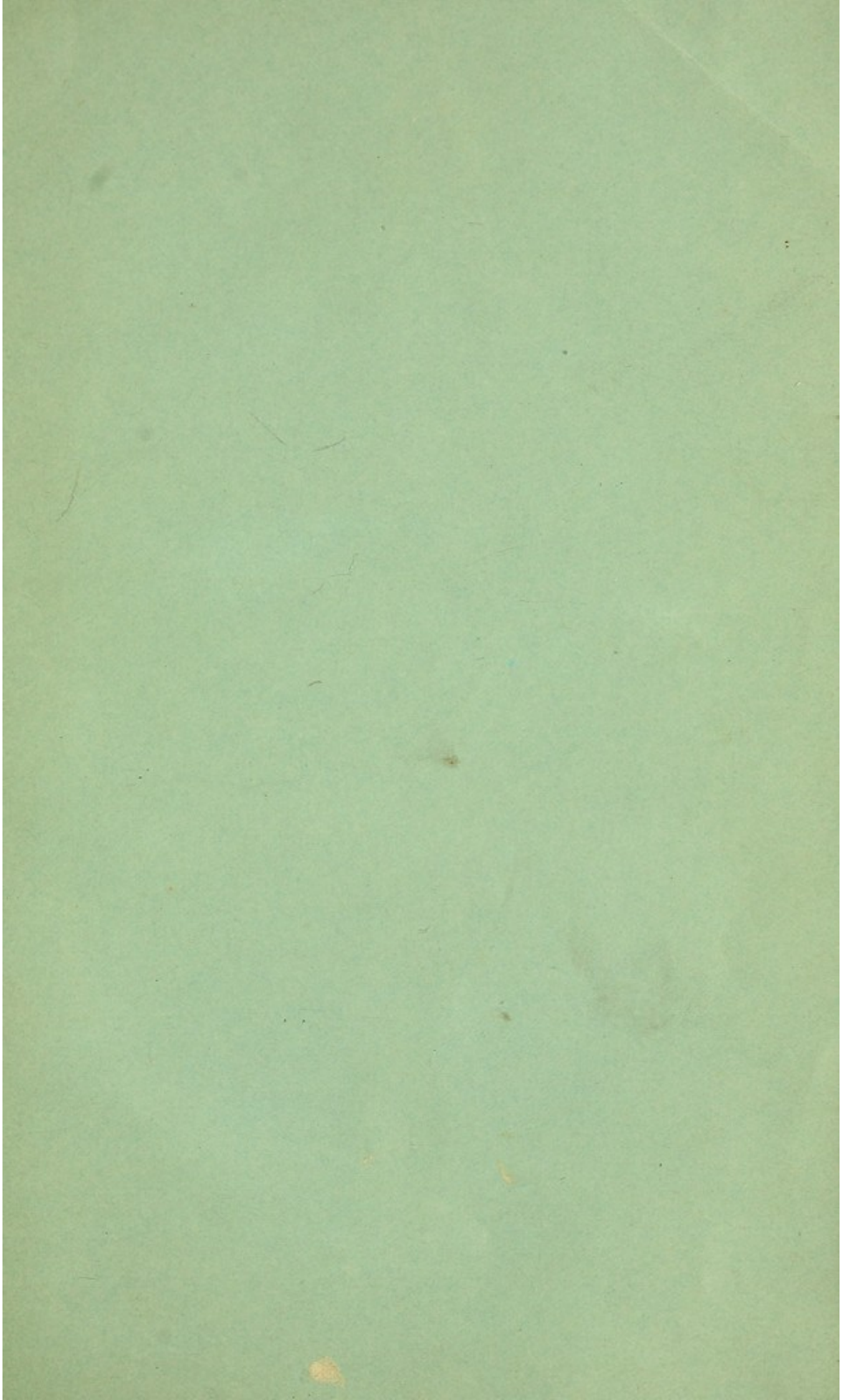
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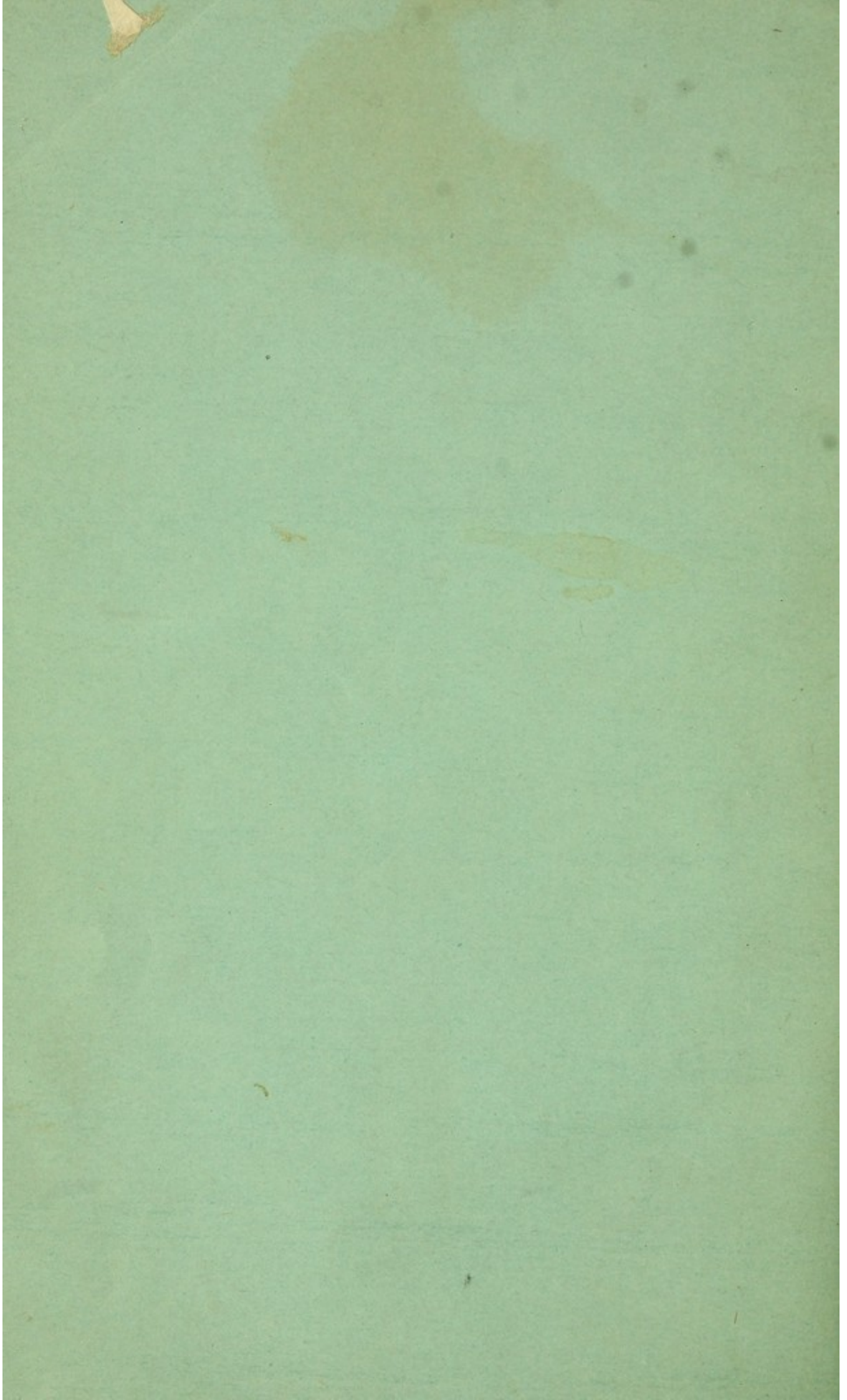
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 Capt. S. Webster, Bradford.
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Y

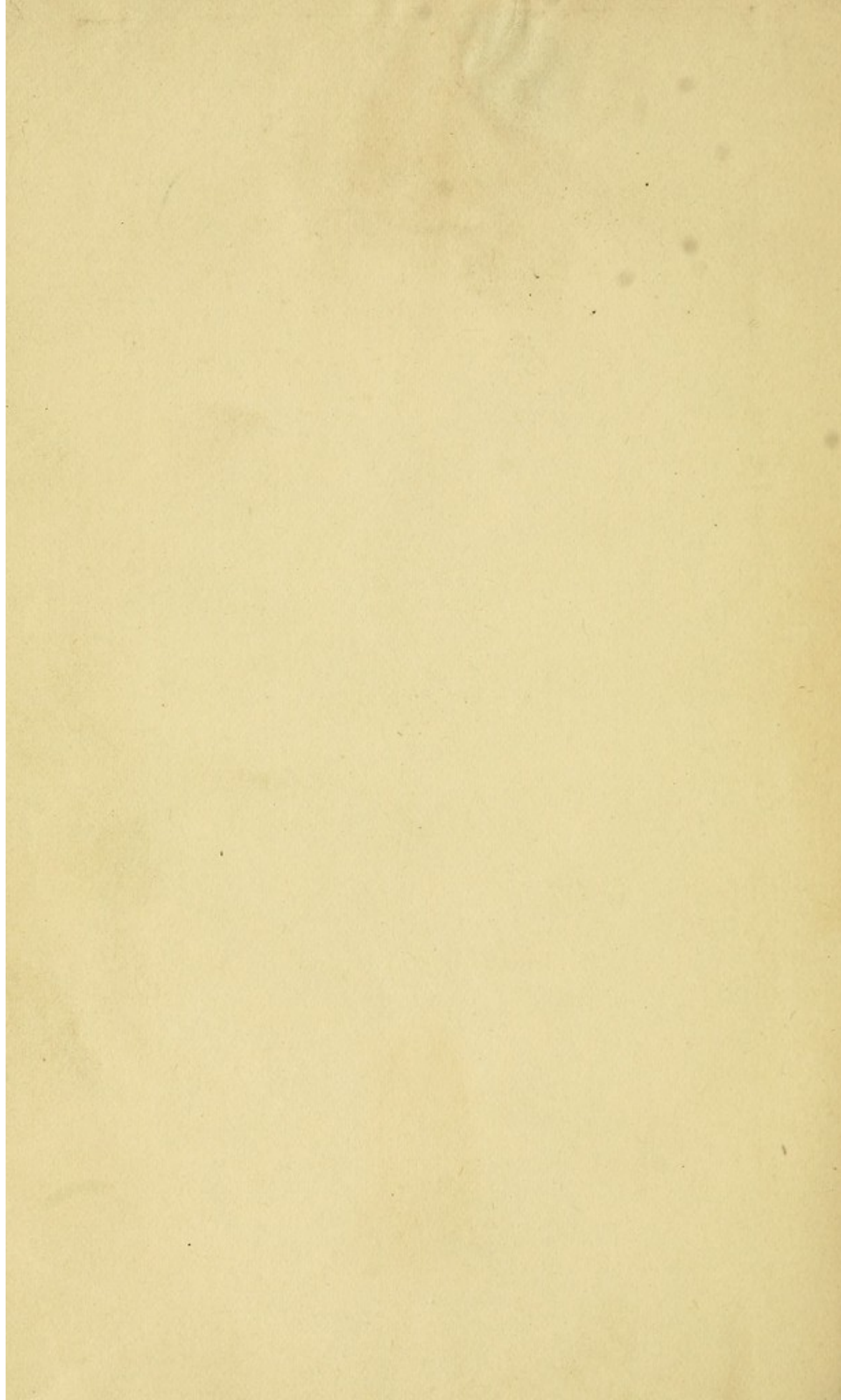
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