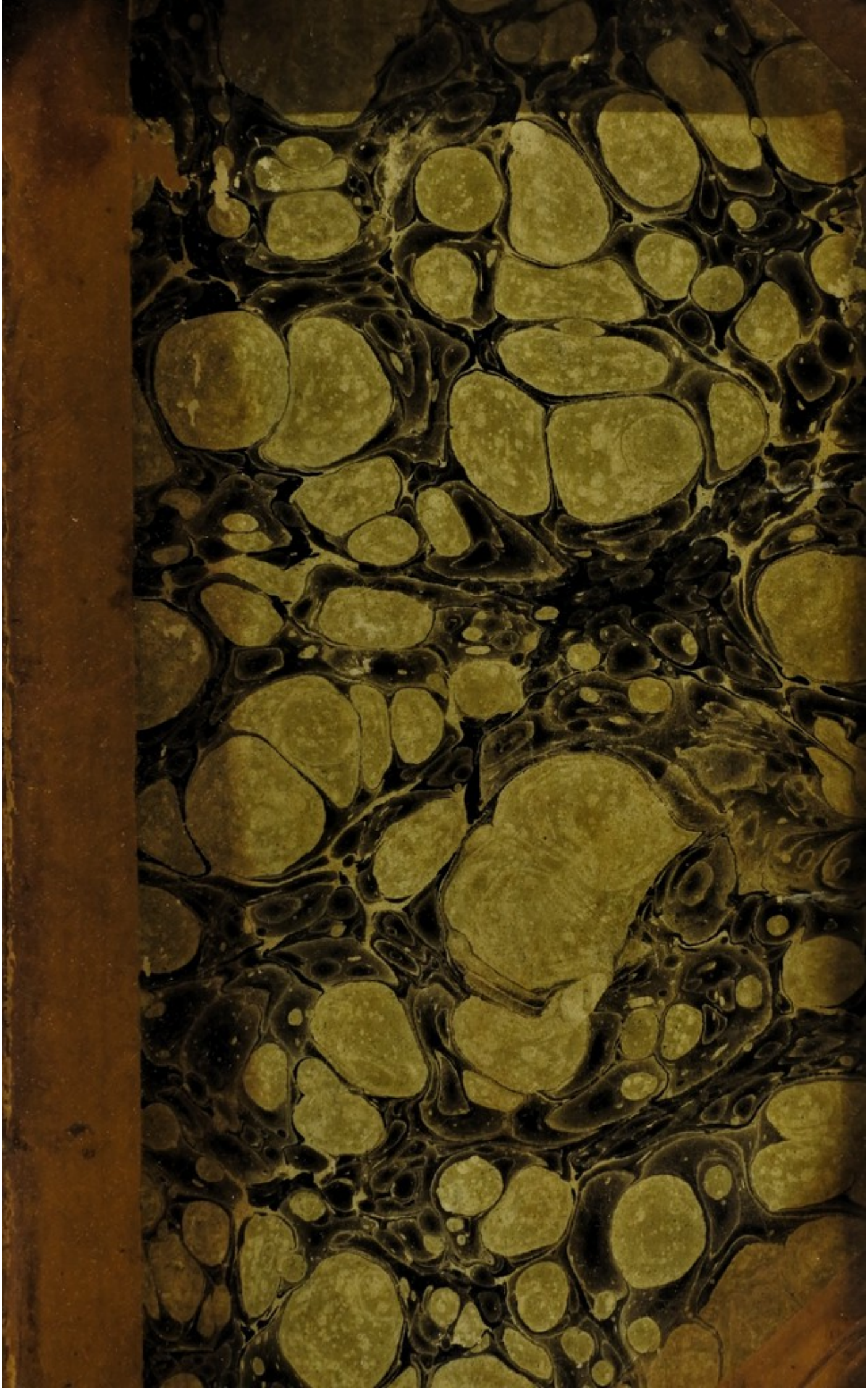

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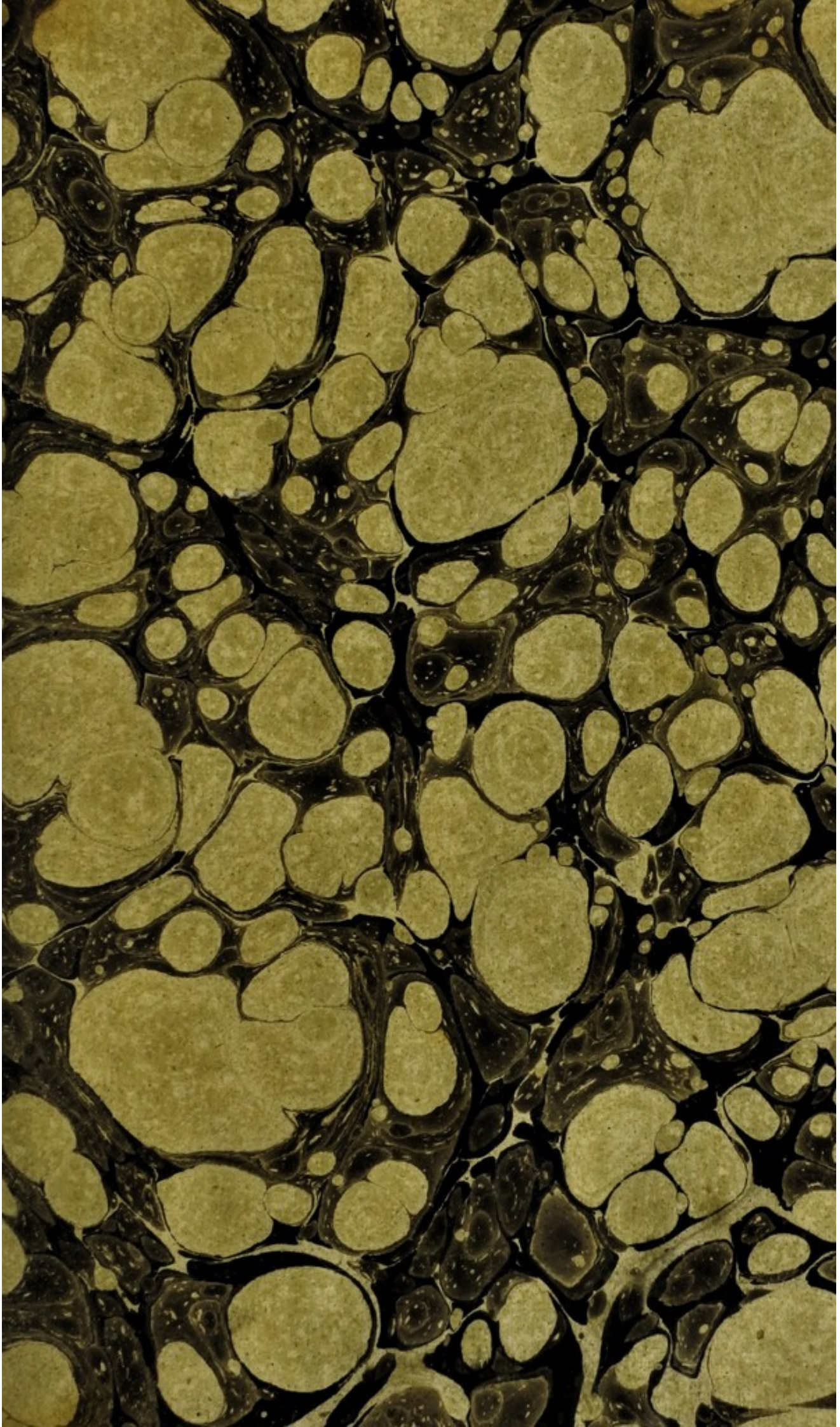

THE

FIFTY FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED 1774,

TO PROMOTE RESUSCITATION, AND THE MOST EFFECTUAL AND ATTRACTIVE METHODS FOR RESCUING

Persons apparently Drowned or Dead;

TO ADMONISH AND REWARD STRIKING INSTANCES OF THE, AND OTHER SERVICES OF

HUMANITY AND MERCY;

THE PROMOTION OF THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE,

AND

THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

THERE MAY DWELL ON MEN'S BLOOD MORE,
THAN ON THE JOYS OF THEIR ALIVING HOME
THE UNNEEDED ATTACK. I HATE THOSE
OF YE WRETCHES AND THEIR WORKS LIKE DEAD,
OF LIFE APPEARS TO INCREASE.

SHAKESPEARE, PERICLES, ACT IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

[illegible]

THE

FIFTY FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED 1774,

TO COLLECT AND CIRCULATE THE MOST APPROVED AND EFFECTUAL METHODS FOR

RECOVERING

Persons apparently drowned or dead;

TO SUGGEST AND PROVIDE SUITABLE REMUNERATIONS FOR, AND BESTOW REWARDS ON

THOSE WHO ASSIST IN,

THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF LIFE.

1829.

DEATH MAY USURP ON NATURE MANY HOURS,
AND YET THE FINE OF LIFE RINDLE AGAIN
THE OVERPRESSED SPIRITS. I HAVE HEARD
OF AN EGYPTIAN HAD NINE HOURS LAIN DEAD,
BY GOOD APPLIANCE WAS RECOVERED.

SHAKESPEARE, PERICLES, ACT. III.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 29, BROOD-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

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FIFTY FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

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THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF LIFE.

1828.

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AND YET THE FIRE OF LIFE KINDLE AGAIN
THE OVERPRESSED SPIRITS. I HAVE HEARD
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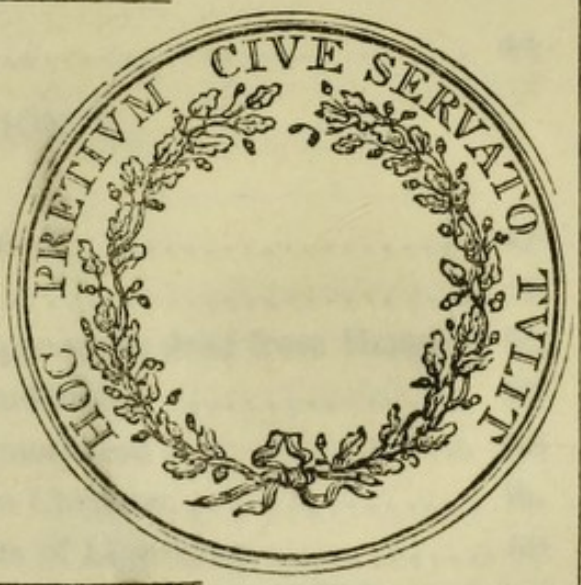
BY GOOD APPLIANCE WAS RECOVERED.

SHAKSPEARE, PERICLES, ACT III.



LONDON:
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LONDON:

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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*** The two popular Engravings of the Royal Humane Society, by Pollard, after Paintings by Smirke, representing a young man being taken out of the water apparently dead, in sight of his disconsolate parents, and his subsequent resuscitation, are now re-published by the Society, and may be had, price Two Guineas the Pair, at their House, 29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; or of the following Printsellers: *Colnaghi* and *Co.*, 23, Cockspur-street; *Anthony Molteno*, Pall Mall; and *Thomas Clay*, 18, Ludgate-hill. To Governors applying at the Society's house, the price for the Pair will be One Guinea.

P. Fruce del. From a Painting by Smirk.

The Body of a young Man taken out of the Water apparently dead in the sight of his distressed Parents.

Printed by Engelmann & C.

SECTION I.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ART OF RESUSCITATING THE APPARENTLY DEAD does not appear to have been known to the ancients.

Some instances of recovery from Drowning and Hanging, mentioned in the notes to Derham's "Physico-Theology," are the first on record. These cases happened at Tronningholm and at Oxford, about the year 1650, and the means used for the recovery of the persons in question were similar to those recommended by the Royal Hu-

mane Society. It does not seem, however, that these instances excited any public interest, or that any serious investigation of the subject of SUSPENDED ANIMATION took place till about the middle of the last century. At this period the penetrating genius of Dr. J. FOTHERGILL, which had already in other branches of his profession developed new and important modes of treating diseases, led him to perceive "the fallacy and dubiousness of the received criteria of dissolution;" and in a paper which he addressed to the *Royal Society*, he maintained, as the result of his inquiries, "*the possibility of saving many lives without risking any thing.*" To us it must appear extraordinary that this publication excited little interest and attention among the medical philosophers of his time. He had, however, propounded a most important theory, although the glory of putting it to the test of experiment was reserved for a later period. This was first attempted by Mr. Reaumur, an ingenious foreigner: that gentleman having succeeded in several attempts at Resuscitation in Switzerland in the year 1767, transmitted reports of his cases to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Soon after this period, in the same year, a Society for the Recovery of the Apparently Drowned was instituted at Amsterdam, and, as if by a simultaneous movement, several similar associations were formed in different parts of Europe. The Memoirs of the Dutch Society were translated into English in 1773 by Dr. Cogan, for the purpose of convincing the people of this country of the practicability of resuscitating the apparently Drowned. His work fell into the hands of the late Dr. HAWES, to whose ardent and indefatigable mind it opened a career of public usefulness which he pursued until his death. Finding that a strong and general pre-

judice existed against the *practicability* of Resuscitation, and that the idea was even ridiculed as hopeless and chimerical, he determined to *demonstrate* it. With this view he publicly offered rewards to persons who, between London and Westminster Bridges, should, within a certain period from the occurrence of an accident, rescue the bodies of drowned persons, and bring them to places appointed on shore for their reception, in order that the means of resuscitation might be tried. At these places he and his friends restored several lives.—During a whole year Dr. Hawes continued to pay these rewards himself. At the end of this period Dr. Cogan represented to him the injury his private fortune must sustain by such continued expences, and kindly offered to unite with him for the formation of the HUMANE SOCIETY, which at first consisted of thirty-two individuals, their respective private friends *. Until the end of Dr. Hawes's life the Institu-

* The names of these Thirty-two Gentlemen, who, with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, laid the foundation of the Society, deserve to be recorded. The following is a list of them :

Mr. Armiger.
Rev. Mr. Bouillier.
Fred. Bull, Esq. and Ald.
Dr. William Cooper.
Mr. Delver.
Mr. Denham.
Mr. William Fox.
Dr. Oliver Goldsmith.
Rev. Richard Harrison.
Mr. Benjamin Hawes.
Dr. Heberden.
Thomas Tower, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Towers.
W. Towgood, Esq.
Mr. William Townsend.
Dr. Kooystra.
Robert Palmer, Esq.
Mr. Patten.
Mr. Michael Pearson.
Mr. Phipps.
Samuel Prime, Esq.
Mr. John Bewley Rich.
Rev. M. Snowden.
James Horsfall, Esq. F.R.S.
Mr. John Jacob.
Mr. Joseph Jacob.
Rev. Dr. Jeffries.
J. C. Lettsom, M.D. F.R.S.
Rev. Mr. Van Essen.
Mr. Warrand.
Dr. Watkinson.
Mr. Wright.

tion continued to exercise his unremitting attention and vigilant cares. To the persevering exertions of this gentleman, and especially to his disinterested early efforts, the English Nation is indebted for the formation of a Society, which, whether we reflect on its purposes or success, does honour to our country, and exhibits most impressively the power of a single mind to accomplish objects of the most benign character and extensive utility.

P. Garci del. From a Painting by Smirk

The young Man restored to Life.

Printed by Engelmann & Co

SECTION II.

EXPLANATION OF THE GENERAL OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE Objects of the Royal Humane Society are two-fold. The first—relates to persons who, by receiving immediate assistance when in imminent danger of Drowning, are rescued by such assistance from accidental death.

The second—relates to individuals who, from whatever cause, are in a state of Suspended Animation.

Within a period of FIFTY years the Royal Humane Society has paid rewards to nearly TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND claimants for cases of the first description, and has thus contributed annually to the preservation of the lives of very many most valuable members of the community. Heroic and affecting instances are on record, in which individuals, from a spirit of humanity, have exposed their own persons to the most imminent hazard, in order to save a fellow-creature from perishing. Animated, too, by the rewards of the Society, men have fearlessly plunged into the water, and trusted to their strength and dexterity for success in bringing persons who were sinking to shore; or a rope has been carried round the body of a bold swimmer, frequently through the midst of a raging surge, and the deliverer and the delivered have returned together in triumph from the frightful waters.

With reference to the second kind of cases to which the

Royal Humane Society directs its attention, namely, those in which the vital functions are suspended, let it be remembered that previously to its formation the parties were frequently left to perish, *under the false impression that they were actually dead.* Since its establishment upwards of 5000 individuals have been rescued by its direct agency, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis alone, from premature death. Among the instances of restoration have been all kinds of cases of Suspended Animation, such as have been occasioned by submersion, lightning, noxious airs in coal and other mines, wells, &c. apoplexy, hanging, and attempts at suicide.

A mere allusion to cases of the preceding description cannot fail to present the Royal Humane Society with the strongest claims to the generous sympathies of mankind; while, at the same time, it addresses itself to their dearest interests. With regard to other benevolent institutions, we are ourselves absolved from the miseries we soothe, and the wants we alleviate; but who shall claim for himself or his friend an exemption from the dangers against which the Humane Society provides?

Let us bring the objects of the Institution fairly home to our own families: its claims will then appear too imperative to be resisted. A child, perhaps an only child, in whose playful sports we had been participating half an hour before, heedlessly ventures upon a piece of ice, which breaks from beneath him, or, while bathing, is carried beyond his depth, or, while playing on the brink of a river, falls into the rapid stream. The alarm is sounded—an heroic individual, animated by an impulse of humanity, and encouraged by the rewards of the Humane Society, exposes his own life to succour and to save; but, alas! the short struggle of nature

has passed. Our child, who left us in all the flush of youthful promise, is now brought to the house which so lately resounded with his voice, a pale and breathless corpse. Is this a hopeless case? A few minutes only elapsed before he was drawn out of the water by the efforts of his deliverer. Aid is eagerly sought. The resuscitative processes of the Humane Society are instantly and assiduously applied by one of the Medical Assistants. By perseverance in those means the child is restored. WHO shall estimate the worth of an Institution which provided for the two-fold objects of his timely rescue and eventual recovery? WHO but *the parent whose child was dead, and is alive again?* What parent shall venture to say that such a case may not be his own? The records of the Humane Society abound in similar instances, and thus present the Institution, not as an object of general benevolence merely, but as one in which we have a strong, constant, and personal interest.

Not only are these important objects carried into effect, but there is yet another which is not inferior in point of value and interest—the resuscitation of apparently still-born children. The Annual Reports of the City of London Lying-in Hospital furnish the strongest testimony in favour of the use of the methods recommended by the Royal Humane Society. It will be found, if reference be made to the Society's Reports, that from 12 to 15 apparently still-born children have been annually restored to life at that Institution alone since the means recommended by this Society have been adopted.

To promote the objects of the Society, suitable apparatus has been provided for the application of the resuscitative processes at regular Receiving-Houses, which are established in the most convenient and appropriate situations along the

shores of the Thames, near the banks of canals, in the immediate neighbourhood of dangerous pieces of water, and in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. And to ensure the due and prompt application of the processes and means of the Society, respectable Professional Gentlemen residing near the Receiving-Houses are appointed Medical Assistants.

The Society's principal Receiving-House is situated on the north side of the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park*.—The ground upon which it stands was graciously presented by his late Majesty to the Directors and Governors, expressly for the benevolent purpose to which it has been devoted.

In this House (which may be considered as the Society's model) every thing necessary for the application of the resuscitating process is provided, and kept in constant readiness. A bed is fitted up—a warm bath and electrifying machine, in case it should be found necessary, are in a state of preparation for instant use—apparatus and medicine, of every kind necessary in a case of Suspended Animation, are deposited there; and during the bathing season of summer, and the frosts in winter, a medical gentleman attends for the purpose of rendering immediate and effectual assistance on the occurrence of accidents.

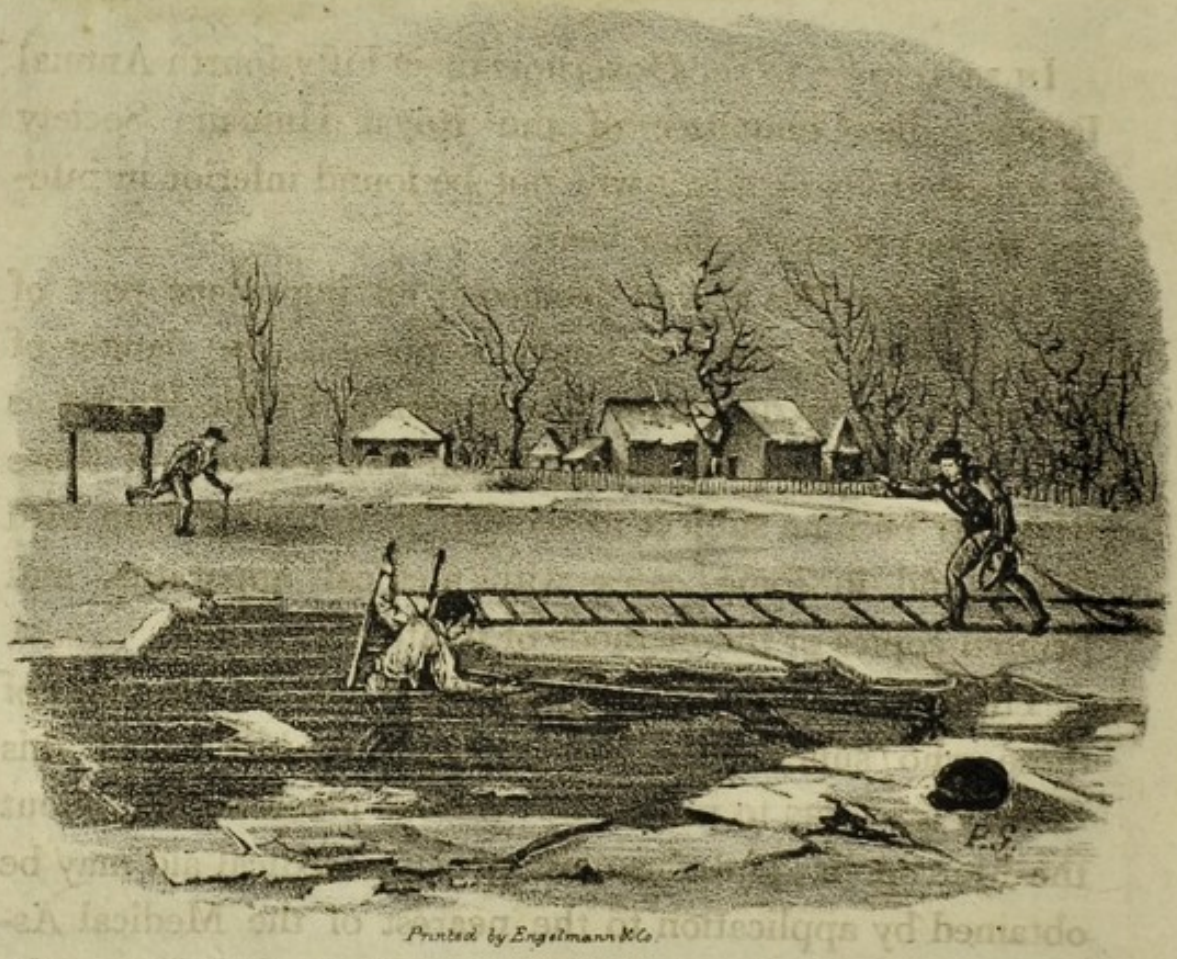
On the outside of the other Receiving-Houses of the Society are placed large and conspicuous boards, announcing their object. These Houses are furnished with drags, poles, and other necessary apparatus, all of which are under the constant superintendance of the Society's Surveyor†, and are thus kept in a state of repair and readiness for immediate use in case of accident.

* See p. 14. † Mr. Vigers, of Whitefriars.

The Receiving-Houses are not exclusively applicable to the assistance of the Drowned; it is evident they may be of frequent use in other cases of sudden or accidental death.

In presenting to public notice this outline of the Objects of the Royal Humane Society, and of the means employed to obtain them, a limited survey only is taken of its benefits. Within the sphere of its immediate influence, its rewards have contributed universally to diffuse a knowledge of its existence, and at the same time to excite the emulous exertions of the most active and courageous classes of the community in the preservation of persons in danger of Drowning. The distribution of its Methods of Treatment, added to the advantage of Sermons preached before numerous congregations, have put the public generally in possession of the most effectual means of restoring Suspended Animation;—the appointment of its Receiving-Houses and of Medical Assistants have ensured the most prompt adoption of these means in many thousand instances where the parties would otherwise have perished. But this is not all. In various other respects it has been beneficial to mankind; it has kept alive the subject of suspended Vital Action, and has thus been the means of giving an earlier birth to the able and scientific works which have of late years appeared upon that subject, and which will be bequeathed as invaluable treasures to posterity. By the publication of its numerous cases it has created at the same time a well-grounded confidence, founded on experiment, in the powers of the Resuscitative Art, and has been the means of extending its application, by combining the energies of science and humanity in one great and undivided object. By its impulse and example it has led to the formation of numerous similar Associations for the Pre-

servation and Restoration of Life in various places of Great Britain, in her Colonies, in several European nations, and on the American Continent. Many of these Institutions will become the future parents of others, and will thus contribute to multiply to an indefinite extent the practical benefits of the Royal Humane Society.



View of the Receiving-House in Hyde Park, and a Representation of the Method of recovering Persons from under the Ice.

SECTION III.

REPORT.

In presenting to the Governors their Fifty-fourth Annual Report, the Committee of the Royal Humane Society trust that in its details it will not be found inferior in interest to that of any former year.

The Committee always deemed it an important part of their duty to prevent, as much as possible, the danger of sudden death by drowning, by appointing Public-Houses as Receiving-Houses, for the reception and recovery of those who may become subject to accident; supplying them with drags, and in some cases with medical apparatus, and printed copies of the methods of treatment.

They have established these asylums for the reception of those who suffer from the accidents against which this Society attempts to provide, at various places in and about the Metropolis; and the most prompt medical aid may be obtained by application to the nearest of the Medical Assistants of the Society,—gentlemen who, to their honour be it said, gratuitously take this duty on themselves.

The Committee, to ensure civility and attention in all cases of accident, give a fixed remuneration to the landlord, upon application, properly attested.

The frequency of accident at the Serpentine River in

Hyde Park, both during the bathing and skaiting seasons, first suggested the necessity of the establishment of a complete Receiving-House on its banks, which, through the gracious permission of his late Majesty, was effected: and the number of lives saved annually by this establishment, induced some of the inhabitants of the Regent's Park to present the subjoined requisition to the Committee*, who have, in compliance therewith, provided medicines, apparatus, ice ladders, drags, &c. which have been deposited at Clarence Lodge; and Mr. Hodding, one of the Society's Medical Assistants, residing near the Regent's Park (Upper Gloucester-street), has kindly offered his assistance at all times. A new drag station has also been established at the Croydon Canal, near Sydenham.

The Committee cannot omit this opportunity of suggesting the necessity of those parishes which are situated on the banks of the Thames, subscribing towards carrying into effect the laudable and important objects of the Society, which extends its rewards to those who risk their lives to preserve those of their fellow-creatures, to every parish within thirty miles of London wherein the accident may have occurred. The utility of this Institution has in-

* To the Committee of the Royal Humane Society.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Regent's Park, desirous that the benefits conferred by the Royal Humane Society, in the preservation of many individuals from drowning whilst skaiting upon the Serpentine River, and the Canal in St. James's Park, should be extended to the Canal in the Regent's Park, request that the Society will, during the next skaiting season, station proper men and apparatus in the Regent's Park, for the preservation of the gentlemen and youth who may skait upon the Canal.

James Lawson.	Alexander Crombie.
Thomas Moore.	R. Thomson.
T. Janvin.	H. Reid.
P. Laurie.	James Burton.

November 1827.

duced his Excellency the Viscount d'Itabayana, the Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils, to apply to the Committee for a considerable number of copies of the plate of the surgical apparatus, and also of the Manual of the Society, which is intended to be translated into Portuguese, and distributed through that empire.

The Committee cannot offer a better proof of the great utility of the Manual, than by referring to a case which came under their notice in the course of the last summer.—A child was taken from the Thames, apparently dead; a medical man was immediately sent for, but, not arriving, the landlady of the public-house, *without loss of time*, adopted the means recommended in the Manual, and succeeded in restoring the child to life; delay in such cases is fatal, and it is of the first importance not to lose any time; immediate recourse to the plans laid down succeeds, where the same mode adopted afterwards would not.

The Committee need scarcely repeat that they annually distribute gratuitously many thousand copies, which they have lately had inserted in the pocket-books for this year.* A very considerable number are given to the captains of merchant and other vessels,† and they are thus conveyed to every part of the world. From reports frequently laid before the Committee, they are well convinced of the advantage that has resulted from this distribution. Whilst on this subject, the Committee beg to notice the kindness of Mr. Armiger, in presenting to the Society a translation of the Society's Manual into the Cingalese language, and were it not for the great expense (which the funds of

* Mr. Peacock's.

† Through the kindness of Mr. By, one of the members of the Committee.

the Institution would not allow of) attending the casting of a type for the printing of it in that character, the Committee would have had much pleasure in printing it. But there is no doubt that it will be printed at Colombo, and circulated throughout the island of Ceylon. The Committee beg again to repeat their obligations to Mr. Armiger for this act of zealous co-operation in their objects.

The Governors will rejoice to learn, from the annexed letter from the Baron de Vellnagel, Secretary of State to H. M. the King of Wurtemberg, that his Majesty has directed the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society to be adopted throughout his States.

MONSIEUR, *Stouttgart, le* 1 *Oct.* 1827.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Wurtemberg, mon auguste Souverain, me charge de vous prevenir qu' Elle a reçu la lettre que vous Lui avez adressée, en date du 28 Août dernier, pour Lui faire passer un exemplaire ducinquante-troisième Rapport of The Royal Humane Society, ainsi que du Manuel des méthodes de traitement pour rétablir des personnes mortes en apparence. Sa Majesté m'ordonne en même temps de vous prier de vouloir remercier, en Son Nom, le Conseil de la Societé de cette marque d'attention; et je dois ajouter, que le Roi va donner des ordres afin que les dites méthodes soient employées par tout dans Ses Etats, où on ne s'en sert déjà de pareilles ou d'ainsi efficaces pour obtenir le but des vues bienfaisantes de la Société Royale.

Agréez, Monsieur, les assurances de ma plus parfaite considération. Le Secrétaire d'Etat,

VELLNAGEL.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Frost, Secretaire of the Royal Humane Society,
à Londres.

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR, *Stuttgard*, 1*st Oct.* 1827.

His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, my august Sovereign, has directed me to inform you, that He has received the letter which you addressed to Him on the 28th of August last, accompanied by a copy of the fifty-third Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, and some Manuals of the methods of restoring persons apparently dead. His Majesty commands me at the same time to beg you to thank, in His name, the Committee of the Society for this mark of their attention; and to add, that the King will give orders that the above methods may be employed in all His States, where similar ones are not already in use, or less efficacious means are resorted to for the accomplishment of the benevolent views of the Royal Society.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my perfect consideration.

The Secretary of State,

VELLNAGEL.

To Mr. Frost,
Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, London.

It will be highly gratifying to the Governors and friends of the Society to know that, during the past year, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE CASES have been laid before the Committee, out of which number One Hundred and Seventy-five were successful; and no less than One Hundred and Thirty-one Claimants have been rewarded.

The Committee have much pleasure in inserting Mr. Highmore's annual letter, which holds out ample encouragement to similar institutions throughout the country.

City of London Lying-in Hospital,
SIR, 23 *Jan.* 1828.

The Committee desire me to inform you, that by the Matron's continued and assiduous practice at this Hospital, ten infants, apparently still born, have been restored during the past year, 1827.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. HIGHMORE, Sec.

To the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society.

The fifty-third Anniversary Festival was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, the 5th of April 1827, when the noble President, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, took the chair. After dinner, Honorary Medallions were presented by his Grace, agreeably to the award of the General Court, holden in January 1827, to

Miss SUMNER;
Mr. THOMAS FITZGERALD;
Lieut. COTESWORTH, R.N.;
Lieut. MORGAN, R.M.;
Mr. WILLIAM DUPRE';
Mr. GAY SHUTE;

The particulars of whose exertions are fully recorded in the last year's Report.

The following Donations and Subscriptions were then announced by the Treasurer:

	£.	s.	d.
H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, K.G. K.T. Vice-Patron - - - - - -	21	0	0
H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. -	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. President - - - - - -	100	0	0
Right Hon. Earl Brownlow, V.P. - a.	5	5	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Park, V.P. L.G. - -	21	0	0
Sir A. Hume, Bart. V.P. - - - a.	5	5	0
G. W. Taylor, Esq. M.P. V.P. L.D. - -	10	0	0
T. A. Curtis, Esq. V.P. - - - a.	5	0	0
Collection after Fifty-third Anniversary Sermon at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. W. S. Gilly, A.M. Prebendary of Durham	101	8	5
Bishop of Durham's Legacy, £500.—Duty, £50. - - - - - - -	450	0	0
Subscriptions from Gravesend, per H. Warren, Esq. - - - - - -	16	18	0
Sir Richard Birnie - - - - -	10	10	0
Captain F. Buller, R.N. - - - -	10	10	0
John Curtis, Esq. - - - - -	10	10	0
Samuel George, Esq. L.D. - - -	10	10	0
Miss L. Hawes - - - - - a.	10	10	0
Miss Caroline Hawes - - - -	10	10	0
William Hedges, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
John Jones, jun. Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Thomas Lett, jun. Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
J. W. Liddiard, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Samuel Mitchell, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
C. N. Pallmer, Esq. M.P. L.D. - - -	10	10	0
M. Pearson, Esq. - - - - -	10	10	0
R. G. Thomas, Esq. - - - - -	10	10	0
Messrs. White, Francis, and White - -	10	10	0
Mr. Sheriff Winchester - - - -	10	10	0
Subscriptions from Ware, per Mr. Dickenson	5	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
Colonel Clitheroe - - - - -	5	0	0
Charles Francis, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Rev. W. S. Gilly, A.M. Prebendary of Durham	5	5	0
Hon. John Henniker - - - -	5	0	0
Benjamin Lancaster, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Peacock and Co. - - - - a.	5	5	0
William Phillips, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
J. D. Powles, Esq. - - - - -	5	5	0
J. Benson, Esq. L.G. - - - -	2	0	0
Captain F. Buller - - - - a.	2	2	0
William Carr, Esq. - - - - -	2	0	0
William Inglis, Esq. - - - - -	2	2	0
John Phipps, Esq. - - - - -	2	2	0
Samuel Turner, Esq. - - - - -	2	2	0
Dr. Gilchrist - - - - - -	1	15	0
Edward Baldwin, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
P. Bell, Esq. - - - - - -	1	1	0
Joseph Bishop, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
——— Bodmer, Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
H. Brandreth, jun. Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
J. Burra, Esq. - - - - - a.	1	1	0
Rev. J. A. Carr - - - - -	1	1	0
Robert Currey, Esq. L.G. - - - -	1	1	0
William English, Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
Charles Fellows, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
George Field, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
M. Fisher, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
William Gravatt, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
W. W. Gretton, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
Miss S. Hawes - - - - - a.	1	1	0
Samuel Higham, Esq. - - - -	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
Hambly Knapp, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
——— Lake, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
J. P. Lloyd, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
Charles Mawley, Esq. L.G. - - -	1	1	0
Henry Mawley, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
R. Maynard, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
James Miller, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
George Milward, Esq. L.G. - - -	1	1	0
George Milward, jun. Esq. - - -	1	1	0
W. Montague, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
Lieut. J. Morgan, R.M. - - - a.	1	1	0
W. H. Newton, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
J. B. Nichols, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
Dr. B. C. Pierce - - - - a.	1	1	0
T. Powles, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
Alfred Price, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
Miss Rogers - - - - - a.	1	1	0
Dr. G. L. Roupell - - - - a.	1	1	0
——— Salter, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
C. C. Saunders, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
George Shute, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
William Slaughter, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
John Spencer, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
D. Stevens, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
J. Stevens, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
D. Sutton, Esq. - - - - a.	1	1	0
William Strachan, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
William Taffrell, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0
William Westall, Esq. - - - a.	1	1	0

The 53d Anniversary Sermon of the Society was preached at St. Martin's Church by the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, A.M. Prebendary of Durham, to whom the Committee take this opportunity of publicly expressing their thanks for his eloquent and forcible appeal, wherein he not only distinctly described the objects and humane purposes of the Society, but also demonstrated the utility of the preventive system.

The Society avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their thanks to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for their kind annual present of fifty Bibles.

They have also to present their warmest thanks to that constant friend and able supporter of the Royal Humane Society, the Rev. Dr. Valpy, the Master of Reading School, who has advocated the cause of the Institution, during the past year, from the pulpit, at Chiswick and Hampton Churches, and Woburn Chapel, Tavistock Place. Not only do occasional Sermons benefit the funds of the Institution, but they circulate more extensively a knowledge of its objects.

The following letter of the Rev. Mr. Woolley will be very acceptable to the friends of the Institution, and will show the kind interest which he takes in promoting its welfare:

Middleton, near Fazeley,
May 31, 1827.

SIR,

When I had the honour to receive a Medal from your Society, some time ago, in consequence of the preservation of Joseph Salt from drowning, I declared that I would take some opportunity of hinting at the circumstance in a Sermon, and making a collection in my small village, where

the circumstance was known. I have done so, and waited so long for an opportunity of sending our little donation to your funds, that I now think it right to remit it by letter. Inclosed you receive £7, which, as a collection from an obscure village, will, I trust, be accepted by your Society. Do me the favour to acknowledge the receipt.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. R. WOOLLEY.

To the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, London.

The Committee propose from time to time to direct the attention of the Governors to noxious plants, in order to put them in possession of their true nature, and the best antidotes against their effects. This year some account will be found, together with a coloured plate, at page 65, of a common garden flower, called Monkshood, to which the Committee request the attention of the Governors.

The Committee also beg to refer the Governors to a drawing and account of an ingenious invention by Lieut. Ackerley, R.N. of H.M.S. Ocean, to enable persons upset in a boat to secure themselves until further assistance can be obtained. The Committee have much pleasure in publicly expressing their thanks to Lieut. Ackerley for his communication, for which see Appendix.

At the half-yearly Court, holden on Wednesday, the 9th January, Honorary Medallions were awarded to

Lieut. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
ALEXANDER SIM, private, 92d regiment.
Capt. DAVID JAMES BALLINGALL, R.M.
Mr. THOMAS HENWOOD.
Mr. EDWARD PICTHORNE.
Sir JOHN SCOTT LILLIE.

The first case is the subject of the following very interesting letter to the Committee:

Morrice Town, Devonport, near Plymouth,

SIR, *25th December* 1826.

I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of your Society, that Lieut. William Campbell, of the Royal Navy, who resides in this neighbourhood, has, during the past year, by his humane and intrepid exertions, saved the lives of six persons; and as the Royal Humane Society are pleased to confer honorary distinctions on persons who have rendered themselves so conspicuously useful to society, I conceive it to be highly desirable that his services should be brought under their notice, and therefore take the liberty to represent the particulars.

On the 6th day of June last, two children, John and Elizabeth Mitchell, the son and daughter of Joseph Mitchell, an officer of the Royal Navy, fell overboard in the harbour of Hamoaze, and after they had sunk and were on the point of drowning, Mr. Campbell, on being informed thereof, plunged immediately into the sea, and, after considerable exertion, brought them to the shore, and by medical assistance they were both restored, and are now living.

In Hamoaze, on the 21st day of June 1826, William Francis Thomlinson, son of William Thomlinson, shipwright, of Plymouth Dock-yard; Harrison Davidson, son of John Davidson, an officer in the navy; Thomas King, son of Thomas King, a sailmaker of Plymouth-yard; having swam so far from the shore, when bathing, that they became exhausted, violently called for assistance, and having sunk, Mr. Pawlby, a master builder of this place, leaped into the water and swam to them; but Mr. Pawlby, from fatigue, was unable to render them assistance, and was

sinking:—the youths clung to him, and they were all on the point of drowning, when Mr. Campbell plunged into the sea, and by his humane exertions saved the lives of these *four* persons, who have all been restored, and are now living. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH WOOD AND SON,

Porter Brewers, Morrice Town, Devonport.

Signed also by several others.

To the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society.

The following letter from Major-gen. Stewart, C.B. communicates to the Society the noble intrepidity of Private Alexander Sim. From the document annexed it will appear that the Borough of Elgin conferred the freedom of the Corporation upon him.

SIR, *West Park, by Elgin, March* 9, 1827.

I have the honour to enclose the certificate of Captain Duff, a Life Governor of the Royal Humane Society, in favour of Private John Sim, 92nd reg. who, on the 21st ult. saved the lives of my three daughters (aged eight, ten, and twelve years) along with their governess, from a watery grave. The ice on which they were crossing the river Lossie having suddenly broke where the water was very deep, Sim, who happened to be near, in a most humane and gallant manner, and at the risk of his own life, immediately plunged in, and after great exertion succeeded in extricating the whole of them from their perilous situation. In proof of this I beg to add that the Provost and Magistrates of the royal borough of Elgin were so much satisfied with this humane and intrepid conduct, that they have conferred the honour of creating him a burgess of the town. I trust

the Royal Humane Society will be pleased to bestow on him some reward or mark of his praiseworthy conduct.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

W. STEWART, C.B.

Major-Gen. from 40th reg.

The Secretary of the Royal Humane Society.

Braemoriston, 7th March, 1827.

Called upon by General Stewart, and residing near the spot, I hereby certify that the millpond from which John Sim, private in the 92nd reg., rescued the three daughters of General Stewart, together with their governess, is of such a depth that they all must have been inevitably drowned had not the above mentioned John Sim intrepidly and generously, at the risk of his own life, plunged in amongst the broken ice, and bore them successively to the bank: and I consider him amply deserving any reward the Royal Humane Society may be pleased to bestow on him for his praiseworthy conduct.

ARCH. DUFF, P. Capt. R.N.

a Life Governor of the Royal Humane Society.

The particulars of the successful exertions of Captain David James Ballingall, of the Royal Marines, in resuscitating George Hobbs, are narrated in the subjoined letters from the Rev. Mr. Roe, the rector of Newbury, and Mr. Carter, Surgeon:

SIR, *Newbury, Aug.* 7, 1827.

Encouraged by the very flattering and kind attentions of your Committee to my recommendation of former cases to their notice, I beg with the inclosed to offer a few short

remarks to strengthen, if possible, the present appeal to their benevolent consideration. The prompt exertions and unremitting perseverance of Captain Ballingall and his man servant exceed all praise. No time was lost in dispatching the servant to Newbury for medical assistance; but Mr. Carter not being at home, Captain B. who had formerly read with attention the directions of your Society, had the child instantly conveyed to the nearest cottage, where the owner most humanely took him in, though one of his own children was then in a dying state. Not knowing of an apparatus (which your Committee so considerately and generously supplied us with) being so near (at my house, and at Ham Mills, just below where the accident happened), Capt. B. commenced the process as stated in the case, unremittingly inflating the nostril with his own mouth, with a judicious pressure of the chest, and the assistance of standers by in constant friction of the body and limbs, whilst the servant procured warm flannels, which, with his own under-dress, were applied at the discretion of Capt. B.

I need only refer to the statement of Mr. Carter in explanation of the happy result, through the blessing of a merciful Providence; and, in conclusion, express the hope, that the parties so materially instrumental to the restoration of the child, may be considered deserving the remuneration which your Society has been accustomed to bestow upon such occasions. The child's name, George Hobbs, not four years old; his mother a poor widow, with two other children. I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JAMES ROE.

To the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society.

On the evening of July 18th, Mr. Quarnington, in passing the river near Greenham Mills, perceived something of an unusual appearance entangled in the weeds, which proving to be the body of an apparently lifeless infant, he drew it from the water. Supposing life to be quite extinct, no signs of animation being evident, he laid it on the bank. At this crisis Captain Ballingall, of the Royal Marines (stationed here on the recruiting service), fortunately passed, attended by his servant, whom he immediately directed to make application at the cottage of Richard Hall, procure fire, warm water, &c.; to which place Captain B. instantly removed the body, and commenced the resuscitative process, as directed by the Royal Humane Society. Though continued for some time without any prospect of success, Capt. B. by perseverance and unrelaxing attention, succeeded in inflating the lungs till natural respiration recommenced, and he had the pleasure of presenting a fine and interesting boy to his widowed mother. The process was continued for two hours, and every attention paid to Captain Ballingall's directions on the part of the cottager, whose son was then supposed to be dying.

The child was in the water fifteen minutes, and had floated four hundred yards from the point where he fell in.

SAMUEL CARTER, Surgeon.

Dated Newbury, August 4th 1827.

The case of Thomas Henwood was communicated to the Committee by the Right Hon. Lord William Russell:

To the Governors of the Royal Humane Society, London.

The following instance of uncommon presence of mind, intrepidity, and promptitude in a very young man, is, with all due respect, submitted to the consideration of the

Governors of the Royal Humane Society, London, for the high and distinguished honour—the expression of their approbation.

On Tuesday, October 31st, 1826, about noon, Samuel Long, aged three years, son of Mr. George Long, of the Town Mills, Tavistock, whilst at play near the mill leat, accidentally fell into the stream, floated down the narrow channel to the fulling mill, which fortunately happened at the time not to be at work, passed out at the sluice, and by the great force of the current was carried a short distance across the river Tavy towards the second arch of Abbey Bridge, to which the body was rapidly approaching, when the child's very perilous situation was observed by Thomas Henwood, a youth, also of Tavistock, aged about fifteen years, then proceeding home from the town, who had just at that moment cleared the bridge; instantly he leaped the parapet, and from the embankment plunged into the river, the water reaching to above his shoulders; in a very few minutes Henwood, who swam to the object of his humane solicitude, had the unspeakable gratification of being enabled, amidst cheers and greetings, and cautions as to the proper position for preserving the powers of respiration, at an accessible part of the river to deliver the poor little fellow to one of the persons whom the uncommonness of the occurrence had attracted to the spot, unhurt. When first seen no part of the body was visible save one arm raised out of the water.

We, the undersigned householders, happened to be present on the memorable occasion above referred to, and certify to the correctness of the statement as relating to Thomas Henwood, whose undaunted conduct was highly extolled.

JANE CROKER.

RICHARD SHORTRIDGE.

We, the Vicar, Portreeve, and principal inhabitants of the borough and parish of Tavistock, from the respectability of the persons who by their signatures have certified themselves to have been eye witnesses of it, (as otherwise,) have every reason to believe the correctness of the aforegoing statement. We deem it also right to state that encouragement to similar exertions would be particularly beneficial in a neighbourhood where the abundant supply of water for mines, manufactories, &c. expose the resident population to a more than ordinary proportion of serious casualties.

E. A. Bray, Vicar.
A. Wilson.
H. Terrell, Portreeve.
And many others.

The following case is one in which the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Edward Pickthorne's delicate state of health, rendered the risk much greater, and consequently reflect a higher merit on his exertions:

H. M. Brig Plumper, Plymouth,
Sir, (Extract.) *Oct.* 18, 1827.

On the 9th inst. during a strong breeze from the southward, and ebb (lee) tide, a boy about thirteen years of age fell overboard; Mr. Edward Pickthorne, the clerk, a very slight young man, about nineteen years of age, jumped overboard on the alarm being given; unable singly to rescue the boy, two men, named Connor Donnelly and John Connor, jumped over to his aid, and ultimately succeeded in rescuing the lad from a watery grave.—I shall only add, we are under orders for Africa, and no time must be lost in being favoured with your Committee's determination, which, if you think worthy of notice, I beg to say the

Countess of Northesk, who has honoured the parties by her notice of the deed, will do us the further honour of receiving your communications on the subject, should we have sailed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD MEDLEY, Lieut. and Commander.

To the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society.

The case of Master Alexander, who was rescued from the Thames at London-bridge, by Sir J. Scott Lillie, is communicated in the following letter:

SIR, *Adelphi*, 19*th Feb.* 1827.

Referring you to the personal communication I made to you some time since on the subject of the very humane and difficult (but happily successful) efforts of Sir John Scott Lillie, to save the life of a fellow-creature in the person of Master Caledon Alexander, the son of Josias Dupree Alexander (who I perceive is a member of your truly philanthropic and humane Institution); and having had the pleasure of affording shelter for the moment, and a change of clothes to Sir John at my house near the river, immediately after the lamentable catastrophe which happened in the Thames on the 5th September 1826, I was induced to make inquiries into the actual circumstances of the case, and cannot refrain, in justice to my own feelings, and the duty which I owe to the individual who, at so great a risk to his own life, saved that of another, and therefore I take the liberty of requesting you will do me the honour of submitting, through your medium, the meritorious conduct of Sir John Scott Lillie to the consideration of your Com-

mittee, with the view of securing to him the usual honorary token from your Society.

The circumstances of the case have been already communicated to you by the surviving waterman who assisted on the occasion; and therefore I shall merely trouble you with a few facts, of which I have received evidence in the course of my inquiries, and which go to prove, that on the day above mentioned a boat was upset when passing by the works of the new London-bridge during a rapid flood-tide. Sir John Scott Lillie, at the very time his own life was in imminent danger, succeeded in saving that of Master Caledon Alexander (a youth about eight or nine years old, who was perfectly helpless, and could not swim), by snatching him with one hand, and supporting him on his shoulder, until he was carried by the rapidity of the current in contact with a chain-cable, by which some of the floating booms of the new London-bridge were secured, of which he laid hold with the other hand, and which by extreme efforts he contrived to keep hold, until he was fortunately taken up with Master Alexander still in his grasp, by the waterman who gave me this account of the transaction: and thus Master Alexander was rescued from a similar melancholy fate to that of the unfortunate Mr. Dunn, who was upset in the same boat, and at the same time and place, and who sunk close to Master Alexander to rise no more—at the critical moment, and in the same eddy current that the latter was laid of hold by Sir John Scott Lillie.

I have requested Sir John would do me the kindness to allow me to forward to you a letter of thanks, which I know he has received from Mr. Alexander, the father of the youth in question; and the newspapers of the day published the circumstances of the case, and mentioned the

very humane and meritorious conduct of Sir John Scott Lillie in saving the life of Master Alexander, *under the imminent peril of his own*, and which certainly makes the act, if possible, more praiseworthy than if he had done as much without any risk to himself.

I trust the Committee will excuse the length of this representation, and that the matter will be considered a subject worthy of their favorable notice and *honorary reward.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

JOHN LLEWELYN.

J. Frost, Esq. Sec. Royal Humane Society.

At an Extraordinary General Court, holden on Wednesday, 5th March 1828, Medals were voted to Mr. J. K. Brunel and Mr. William Gravatt, for having disinterestedly hazarded their own lives for the preservation of those of their fellow-creatures; the particulars of which are given in the following letter from Mr. R. D. Beamish, one of the assistant engineers of the Thames Tunnel Company, to a member of the Committee, who had applied to him for the information it contains:

(EXTRACT.)

MY DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in being able to answer your inquiries relative to the exertions made by Mr. Brunel, jun. and Mr. Gravatt, in saving the life of the superintendent of our engine (Tillett), on the 18th May 1827. I also add such an account as I have been enabled to collect of the melancholy event of the 27th June, not having been myself present.

First, with regard to the exertions on the 18th May

When, by the influx of the water into the tunnel, we had been all forced to the top of the shaft, and when I was about to leave the place, to convey the melancholy information to Mr. Brunel, there arose a cry of "help! a rope!" &c. The men were so crowded together (about 200), and my movements being rendered somewhat slower, by having so recently extricated myself from the water, that it was with difficulty I could obtain a view of the place towards which their anxiety appeared to be directed. In the meanwhile Mr. Brunel, jun. and Mr. Gravatt, had ran round the edge of the shaft, and seeing a man swimming with difficulty among the loose timber, then floating and in agitation, Mr. Brunel seized a rope, and fortunately finding another suspended, he slid down, swam to the man, and whilst making the rope fast around the poor struggler, he was joined by Mr. Gravatt, who had slid down one of the iron rods of the shaft. The height (about 20 feet), and the quantity of loose timber floating upon the surface of the water, precluded any attempt at jumping in. By the prompt and effective assistance thus rendered by my colleagues, was the poor man placed out of danger, at a time when it was evident that his strength was fast failing him.

On another occasion, when, by the upsetting of a boat, in which two of the Directors of the Thames Tunnel Company (R. H. Marten, Esq. and R. P. Harris, Esq.) were surveying the works, after the first irruption of the Thames, they were enabled, by their promptitude and presence of mind, to render such speedy assistance as to save the lives of all but one of the party which were thus placed in jeopardy.

The man lost had entered the boat just as it was pushed

off, unknown to and contrary to the directions of Mr. Gravatt, who was one of the party. He, therefore, was not missed immediately; nor until Mr. Marten and Mr. Harris had been placed in safety by Mr. J. K. Brunel, jun. and Mr. Gravatt, was the loss of the poor man known. These two gentlemen, on hearing of it, stripped and returned to the spot, and the former dived several times after him. The body, however, was not found for twenty minutes, when he was taken to the house of Mr. Beamish, and placed upon his bed. Mr. Randal, surgeon, Rotherhithe, was sent for, and, Mr. Beamish further observes, "every means was resorted to which have been pointed out as calculated to restore life. A warm bath, hot bricks to the extremities, inflation of the lungs, friction, &c.; these applications were persevered in for *four or five hours*—but all in vain—the silver cord was broken, and the spirit had returned to God who gave it."

Engineer's Office, Thames Tunnel, Feb. 27, 1828.

A Medallion was also awarded to Dr. Nunn, for his skilful and successful professional exertions in resuscitating Master Blyth. The particulars are communicated in the annexed statement, which was transmitted to the Society by W. W. Gretton, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

"On the 19th of June 1827, I was called at four o'clock in the morning to go down to the river, a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the town, to see a youth of the name of Blyth (ætat. 15 years), who went for the purpose of bathing, and was reported to be drowned. Upon my arrival at the river the body had just been taken out, and appeared quite lifeless. I immediately ordered a shutter and blankets to be procured, waiting the arrival of which,

I, without loss of time (those around assisting me) proceeded to rub the body, using coats and such things as were at hand to lay it on; as soon as possible we removed it, well wrapped up, with the head raised, to the nearest public-house. An airy and commodious room, with a good fire, was instantly provided, the body was placed on a bed upon a table in front of the fire, and several assistants were set to rub the chest and limbs with hot flannels; there was *no pulse perceptible* at the heart at this time. In about ten minutes after the patient's being brought to the house the action of the lungs had become re-established in a *slight degree;* in an hour and a half the pulsation of the heart could be felt, and soon after that of the wrist, although indistinctly. Stimuli were exhibited frequently to the fauces, and proper remedies thrown into the stomach, an injection composed of asafœtida and turpentine was also administered. I was able soon after this to arouse the patient in a trifling manner, and in about four hours he replied to questions put to him, although very incoherently; *but not until eight hours after the accident was he able to speak rationally, or be made sensible of the presence of his mother. I should remark that, during the whole of this time, the friction was unceasingly persevered in.* About two o'clock in the afternoon the pulse had become very full and quick, when I directed ten ounces of blood to be taken from the arm. In the evening he was able to be conveyed home in a sedan, and in a few days the weakness consequent to so violent a shock was succeeded by his usual good health. It is calculated that the body was immersed in the water for the space of at least fifteen minutes.

ROGER NUNN, M. D.

Senior Surgeon to the Colchester and Essex Hospital.

The deaths of her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, the Rev. Dr. Willis, and Mr. Vaillant, were severally notified to the Court.

The Duchess of Buccleugh, whose universal philanthropy will long endear her memory to every charitable institution, was for many years a subscriber; the Rev. Dr. Willis, the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, had been a constant friend to the Society; and Mr. Vaillant, who was also for a long period an annual Governor, testified his attachment to the objects of the Royal Humane Society by a legacy of £10.

The Committee have had several Essays laid before them by candidates for the gold medal bequeathed by the late Dr. Fothergill "for the best essay or discovery on the prevention of Shipwreck, or the preservation of shipwrecked Mariners;" upon which subject hitherto the General Court has not come to any resolution.

While on this subject the Committee have to regret the loss of Captain Joseph Foulerton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House, by whose valuable advice and assistance the Committee has been frequently benefited in considering the Essays and Models laid before them for the Fothergillian medal.

The Committee have thus endeavoured to sum up the proceedings of the past year as briefly as circumstances would admit of. They trust the Governors and the Public will feel how desirable it is to extend their pecuniary resources, in order to afford them greater means of distributing rewards and MAINTAINING THEIR RECEIVING HOUSES. The usefulness of the Royal Humane Society has now been long experienced and acknowledged, and in concluding

this Report, the Committee trust that every member of this life-saving Institution will exert his influence amongst his numerous friends to carry on a work which has the best interests of mankind in view, and which has been the means of rescuing thousands from a premature grave.

A Projection of a Life Preserver.

To avert an Evil that has existed for Centuries!

Fig. 8.

Drawn on Stone by E. Morales. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

Self acting Safety Rod

Fig. 7

Fig. 1.

Fig. 6

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

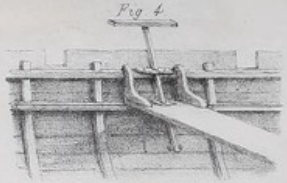


Fig. 6.

Dedicated to

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

by Lieut. C. H. Ackerley H. M. S. Ocean.

as affording to Seamen and others an additional chance of prolonging their Lives, in the event of Boats upsetting.

tried by desire, and in the presence of his Royal Highness, on the

17th July, 1827.

at Plymouth

Fig 1. A Square Metalic Rod ½ lb in Weight 2 feet in length having a transverse piece of 7 inches for the feet to rest upon and Perlock to admit of cleansing the Rod

Fig 2. A Plate to be Screwed on the Gunwhale In Whale boats at their extremities only

b. A Square hole bored to admit of the proportionate rake of the Boats build

Fig 3. a plate to cover the hole Through the Thwart to act as a fair leader in order that the safety rod should traverse freely

Fig 4 & 5 Its position no way interfering with the oars Masts Sails Sheets or Stowage is at all times ready in the event of capsizing being completely sheltered by the Washbreak

Fig 6 7 8 Its effects from the principles of gravitation and happy results to the crew of a whale boat upset at a distance of 3 to 4 miles from the ship by the Whale after Striking In launches the Safety rod should take the care of their build and be cased in

Models of the above are deposited at the Admiralty Royal Society of Arts and Royal Humane Institution together with certificates of opinion formed from actual observation from the R.t Hon. Adm.l the Earl of Northesk Commander in chief at Plymouth and experienced Officers in command of Line of Battle Ships

The Application of the "Selfacting Safety rod to "Ferry Boats" in general would not exceed 7 Shillings (Each)

APPENDIX.

Observations on the self-acting Safety Rod, intended for the preservation of Seamen and others upset in Boats, by Lieut. Ackerly, R.N. of H. M. S. Ocean.

The basis on which Lieut. Ackerly establishes the foundation of his fortunate discovery and application of metallic rods in boats is, on the principles of gravitation; and its immediate tendency, from the effects produced, towards the preservation of human life.

The idea is simply the application of an iron or copper rod, two feet in length, and three quarters of a pound in weight, having a transverse piece of seven inches for the feet to rest upon, to be fitted at the extremities of whale-boats, gallies, and the standing thwarts of others, traversing with perfect freedom, at an angle of 25 or 30 degrees, through two small plates, screwed, one on the gunwale, the other to the head-sheets or stern-frame, having a place for a forelock, to admit of its being taken out and cleansed.

The metallic rod, being square, passes through these plates, and forelocked underneath.

From the position the safety rod occupies, lying on the gunwale, sheltered by the washstreak, it can in no way interfere with the manœuvring or working of a boat, its oars, sails, sheets, masts, or stowage, but it will rather tend to give stability than otherwise.

In launches it takes the course of their build, and is cased in.

On a boat's turning bottom up, the life preserver slides out, and affords to persons so perilously situated an instantaneous remedy, within reach, to prolong their existence one or two hours, or, in fact, to an indefinite period, till the utmost exhaustion of physical force, in perfect security till aid comes, by giving a firm support to the feet, thereby the means of husbanding the strength.

The advantage of the self-acting safety rods to life-boats, when fitted to their standing thwarts, is of the greatest utility in righting them on capsizing.

The experiments tried alongside the Royal Yacht, on the 17th July 1827, in the presence and by desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral; the Right Hon. Admiral the Earl of Northesk; Captains Sir W. Hoste, Bart., Sir Edward Owen, K.C.B., Edward Hawker, Esq. Flag Captain; and John Barrow, Esq. F.R.S.; proved the applicability of this invention to boats throughout the world.

A waterman's boat, such as ply to his Majesty's ships in the Sound, was chosen to exemplify the practicability of three safety rods, fitted to this boat of fourteen feet by five feet eight inches beam, one on each side the bow, the other traversing through two square staples driven into the sternpost; on her being upset, these rods supported four men breast high out of the water, preserving a perfect equilibrium, and doubtless would, even in a rolling sea.

The experiment proved that had more men required support, this small boat could not have sunk deeper, from the natural tendency our bodies have to float, too well known to merit a demonstration.

The bilge or rubben batten, in life-boats and gallies, by being continued fore and aft, morticed sufficiently to admit the fingers, enables men to hold on with greater facility, and in no way impedes their velocity.

The happy results of this discovery was conclusive and evident to the distinguished officers present; the utility of these life-preserving irons, afford to men lying by a boat when swamped, by inverting her, and in the event of boat communications, at times necessary in general actions, the degree of certainty that rests on the mind of the Commander in Chief, that, should the service not be performed, from the boat being swamped by a shot,* the lives of his men are not sacrificed by such disaster, but saved to the country.

The Model which illustrates these observations to the Royal Humane Society, is a wherry, such that are in use as pilot-boats off the Isle of Wight, and similar to those on the Thames, where accidents daily occur, which this invention entirely obviates.

From her extreme breadth, she has safety rods fitted to her standing thwarts and extremities, and, when inverted, sufficient support would be given to more men than would be deemed prudent to be received in her natural position.

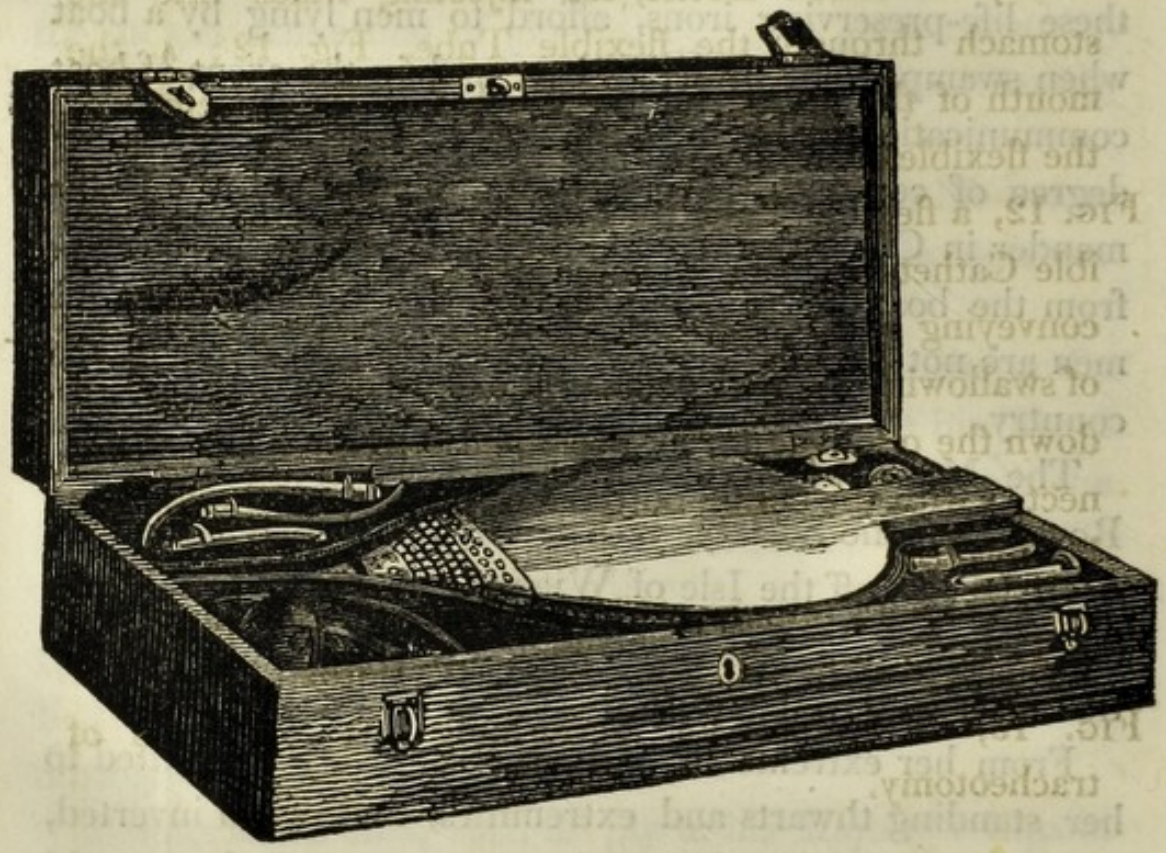
The white perpendicular lines, on each side the keel, indicates the direction of the rods to those in the water, and instinct alone points out the utility of the bilge batten being morticed sufficiently to admit the fingers.

CHARLES HENRY ACKERLY,
Lieut. R.N.

* "Vice-admiral Sir Edward Spragg, Knt. third in command in the general action with the Dutch in 1673, was drowned, with the boatswain, in the attempt to shift his flag the third time," owing to this circumstance.—Richer.

SECTION IV.

APPARATUS FOR RESUSCITATION.



Description of the different Instruments contained in the Society's Case of Apparatus for Resuscitation.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, are different views of a pair of Bellows, for inflating the lungs.

Fig. 4, a short flexible Tube, for conveying air into the lungs; A the inferior extremity, to be attached to the nozle of the Bellows; B, the other extremity, plugs into the silver Tubes, Figs. 5, 6; and the Nostril Pipes, Figs. 7, 8, 9, for inflating.

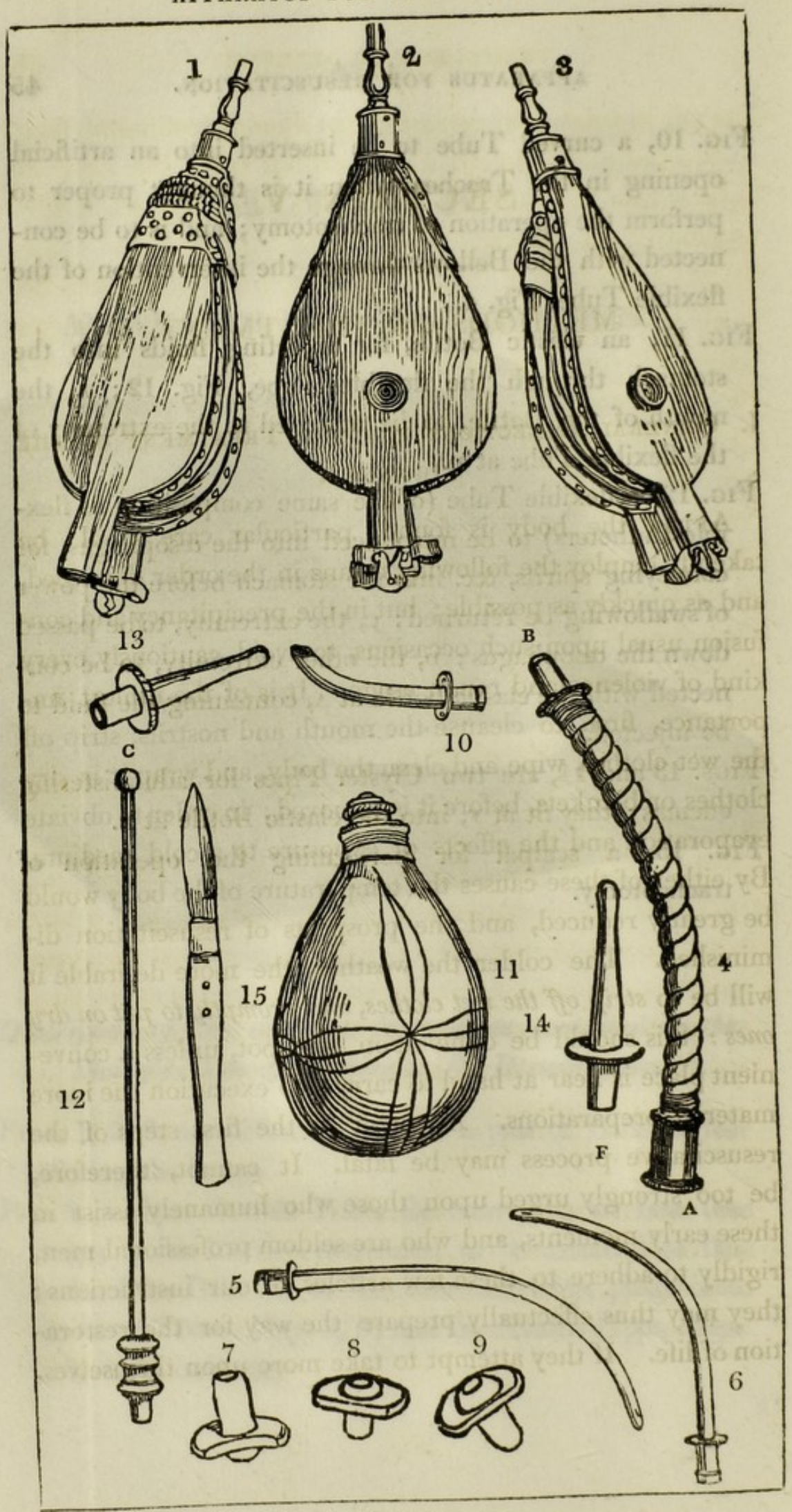
Fig. 10, a curved Tube to be inserted into an artificial opening in the Trachea, when it is thought proper to perform the operation of tracheotomy; and is to be connected with the Bellows through the intervention of the flexible Tube, Fig. 4.

Fig. 11, an elastic Bottle, for injecting fluids into the stomach through the flexible Tube, Fig. 12; A, the mouth of the Bottle, to be attached to the extremity of the flexible Tube at D.

Fig. 12, a flexible Tube (of the same composition as flexible Catheters) to be introduced into the œsophagus, for conveying spirits, &c. into the stomach before the power of swallowing be returned; C, the extremity, to be passed down the œsophagus; D, the other extremity, to be connected with the elastic bottle at A, containing the fluid to be injected.

Figs. 13 and 14, are two Clyster Pipes for administering enemas: they fit at F, into the elastic Bottle at B.

Fig. 15, a scalpal for performing the operation of tracheotomy.


1
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SECTION V.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

I. General Directions for the Treatment of the Drowned.

After the body is found, particular care should be taken to employ the following means in the order described, and as quickly as possible; but in the precipitancy and confusion usual upon such occasions, to avoid cautiously every kind of violence and rough usage. It is of the utmost importance, first, to cleanse the mouth and nostrils, strip off the wet clothes, wipe and clean the body, and wrap it in dry clothes or blankets, before it is removed; in order to obviate evaporation and the effects of exposure to a cold medium. By either of these causes the temperature of the body would be greatly reduced, and the prospects of resuscitation diminished. The colder the weather, the more desirable it will be to *strip off the wet clothes, and promptly to put on dry ones:* this should be done upon the spot, unless a convenient place is near at hand to carry into execution the more material preparations. An error in the first steps of the resuscitative process may be fatal. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly urged upon those who humanely assist in these early moments, and who are seldom professional men, rigidly to adhere to these few articles of our instructions; they may thus effectually prepare the way for the restoration of life. If they attempt to take more upon themselves,

their intentions, though good, may be subversive of the end in view, and defeat the designs of the medical attendant.—More individuals are lost from the irregularity and want of order in the employment of the first means, than from any other cause. The time that is spent by the humane assistant in the faithful and exact adoption of our instructions, in the first steps of the resuscitative process, is as profitably employed as the time and judgment of the medical man can be; for he cannot exert his skill till the preparations have all been made. Neither coldness of the body, nor the length of time it may have been under the water, should dishearten the assistant from a rigorous and unremitting perseverance in his efforts. His services are, in short, incalculable. We cannot, therefore, in too strong terms solicit his exact compliance with our instructions. In conveying the body it will be necessary for the assistant to forbid persons lifting the body up by the shoulders, or taking hold of the legs with a view to carry it forward. In this posture it will be impossible to prevent the head from hanging back or bending forward upon the breast, either of which positions for the head is injurious. The best way to carry the body is to place it in a recumbent posture, on the back, with the head and breast raised, on a door or board, or in a cart. When arrived in the room prepared to receive it, the body should be stripped and covered with warm blankets, and placed on a table of a convenient height, to admit of the processes being employed with facility, taking care to keep the head and chest raised, and to have the nostrils and mouth thoroughly cleansed. If these are in any degree obstructed, the resuscitative process is not likely to succeed. *Both the nostrils and mouth should be free and open.*

We shall now proceed to point out the resuscitative process, which consists in restoring Respiration and Circulation. Sense and motion are suspended in the drowned person: both are capable of being recalled by the use of artificial respiration and the application of continual warmth.

In all cases of suspended animation, artificial respiration is certainly of the highest importance: if however there be no means present of putting it in immediate execution, the next important step, viz. the application of warmth, should be used without loss of time: and even when the process of inflation be already commenced, as it will not interfere with it, it should be adopted simultaneously.

Preparatives.

Cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

Strip, dry, and re-clothe the body with all possible despatch, or put it into blankets; do this on the spot, unless a convenient place be near at hand; in which case, convey it, before you strip the body, to such suitable spot.

Place it on the back on a table, if there be one of a convenient height, covered with blankets. Raise the head, shoulders, and chest, and support them in that position—Wrap the body as soon as possible in warm blankets.

II. Resuscitative Process.

1. Artificial respiration to be performed by two assistants.
2. Heat to be applied by two or three assistants, as directed below.
3. Friction.
4. Stimulants.
5. Bleeding in some particular cases.

1. *Artificial Respiration.*

This is a most important part of the process of Resuscitation. Artificial warmth, however, and artificial respiration should be simultaneously employed. For accomplishing the latter process, two assistants will be required, to whom a knowledge of those parts of the body to which the instruments intended to convey the atmospheric air into the lungs are to be applied, is essential, to give the process a fair and full trial. Should no medical man, however, be at hand, two intelligent assistants might attempt the operation, by only inserting the pipe of a pair of common bellows into one nostril, while the mouth and opposite nostril are closed by the other assistant, and the wind-pipe, in the superior prominent part commonly called Adam's Apple, gently pressed back. Then, by forcing air into the lungs, and alternately expelling it by pressing the chest, respiration may be imitated. When a case of instruments can be procured, the preference should be given to them; but in the event of their not being at hand, the substitutes are, a pair of common bellows, a box-wood tube, or wine-strainer, or horn, or conical tube of stiff paper or leather.

Particulars on the Modes of Inflation.

The subject being placed in as advantageous a situation as circumstances will permit, the bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward and a little downward. The bellows are to be worked in this situation; and when the

chest is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, the pressure should be removed from the nostril, and an assistant should press upon the chest, so as to expel the air. The bellows should then be applied as before, the nostril again closed, and the chest again pressed: this process should be repeated from fifteen to twenty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. As the *trachea* (windpipe) is always open through the *glottis* (the opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue), air conveyed through the mouth, the nostrils being closed, would necessarily pass into the lungs: if the cartilage of the *larynx* (the cartilaginous tube, situate behind the tongue) be *pressed against the vertebræ* (bones of the neck), *which it ought always to be*, so as to close the *œsophagus* (gullet), and prevent the passage of the air into the stomach, and at the same time the mouth and left nostril be closed, and the pipe of the bellows inserted into the right nostril, the air will pass into the lungs through the wind-pipe, because that is the only opening through which it can pass: its passage into the œsophagus, or its egress through the mouth or left nostril, being prevented in the manner above described.

The mode of inflation, as expressed by Dr. Curry, is as follows*:

"While an assistant sustains the box-wood tube (into which a common pair of bellows can be made, by the assistance of a strip of linen, ribbon, or tape, to fit accurately) in one nostril, and stops the other nostril with his left hand, and with his right accurately closes the mouth, another assistant (who ought to be placed on the opposite, or left hand of the body) is, with his right hand, to press backwards

* Dr. Curry's Observations on Apparent Death, p. 49.

and draw gently downwards towards the chest the upper part of the wind-pipe, that part which lies a little below the chin, and which, from its prominence in men, is vulgarly called Adam's apple; by doing this, the gullet, or passage into the stomach, will be completely stopped up, whilst the wind-pipe will be rendered more open, to let the air pass freely into the lungs. The left hand of this second assistant is to be spread lightly over the pit of the stomach, ready to compress the chest, and expel the air again, as soon as the lungs have been moderately filled; the first assistant unstopping the mouth or nostril at the same time to let the air escape. The same operation is to be repeated, in a regular and steady manner, either until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures recommended have been persisted in for at least SIX HOURS, without any appearance of returning life."

2.—*Heat.*

"While some assistants are engaged with artificial respiration, others, we have already hinted, should be employed in communicating continued heat to the body. Dry warm blankets, bags of warm grains, or sand-bladders, or bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, or blankets wrung out of hot water, are amongst the means most easily obtained. The body may be placed before a fire, or in the sun-shine, if strong at the time. Whatever may be the means employed the restoration of warmth should always be assiduously pursued." Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a steam-engine, brewhouse, bakehouse, or any fabric where warm water may be easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in a warm bath, mo-

derated to a degree of heat not exceeding one hundred degrees. The warmth most promising of success is that of a heated bed or blankets. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottom of the feet, to the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be passed over the body, and particularly in the direction of the spine. A large bladder should be applied filled with hot water, and inclosed in flannel, to the region of the stomach and heart. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of the body, has been found, in some cases of adults, and particularly of children, very efficacious; but the warm bath, where it can be procured, is preferable to all other means of communicating heat.

3.—*Friction.*

Friction should at first be used as a means of increasing warmth; and subsequently, when the lungs have been successfully inflated for some time, as a means of assisting the circulation of the blood. Gentle friction with a warm hand is the most likely to accomplish both these ends.

4.—*Stimulants.*

These means are employed on the supposition that the vital powers exist, and are in a state to be called into action. Irritation given to the *nose* has considerable influence in exciting the action of the muscles concerned in respiration; for this purpose the nostrils may be occasionally touched with a feather dipped in spirits of hartshorn, aromatic spirit

of vinegar, &c. During life, the *skin* loses sensibility in proportion as it is deprived of heat, and does not recover it again until the natural degree of warmth be restored.—Previous to the restoration of heat, therefore, to a drowned body, all *stimulating applications* are *useless ;* and so far as they interfere with the other measures, are also *prejudicial.* —The skin having in some degree recovered its sensibility, spirit of hartshorn, or *eau de luce*, held closely applied, or a liniment of equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and salad oil, may be rubbed on the wrists, ancles, temples, and parts opposite the stomach and heart. Introduce some moderately warm and stimulating liquor into the *stomach* by means of a syringe and flexible tube, such as *half a pint* of warm negus, or water with spirits of hartshorn, mustard, or essence of peppermint. Till the power of swallowing is pretty well restored, it will be dangerous to attempt getting fluids down the throat in any other way. The best time to administer a stimulating cordial of the above kind is a few minutes after the other parts of the process is begun. A clyster, of a pint or more of water, moderately warmed, with the addition of the materials before mentioned, or of rum, brandy, or gin, may be administered.

5.—*Bleeding.*

Bleeding in Suspended Animation requires the utmost caution. In such cases the right side of the heart and the veinous system will often be gorged with blood, and the abstraction of a small quantity from the external jugular vein may relieve the brain, and contribute to the restoration of life. The quantity, however, necessary for accomplishing this purpose should not exceed from an ounce and a half to

four ounces; as it is evident that great danger of extinguishing vitality would be incurred by abstracting much in a case of suspended vital action.

Instances of suspension by the cord will especially require the moderate use of bleeding. When re-animation has taken place, it will be evident that the use of the lancet may be of essential service where a high degree of excitement takes place, or symptoms of inflammation appear. In such cases the quantity of blood to be taken away must of course be regulated by the prevalent symptoms, and the constitutional powers of the patient.

Respecting the abstraction of blood, considerable diversity of opinion still prevails among those who have paid much attention to the subject; some believing it to be wholly objectionable, while others consider it, in some cases, to be decidedly beneficial. In all instances the intelligent practitioner should be guided by the particular circumstances of each individual case; and whilst he should relieve any obvious turgescence, or preternatural distension of any important organ, he should be sparing in exhausting the already diminished powers of the system by a greater loss of blood than the necessity of the particular case may require.

Management after Recovery.

The greatest possible care is required to maintain the restored actions; so as on the one hand to avoid excitement, or on the other to prevent their cessation. If suicide has been attempted, and thus happily prevented, we cannot but impress the necessity of the most guarded conduct. This part will most likely devolve entirely on the Medical Practitioner.

Rejected Means.

Holding up by the Heels—Rolling on Casks—Emetics—Friction with Salt or Spirits—Injection of Tobacco Infusion or Smoke—Snuff.

III.—Treatment of Persons apparently Dead from Hanging.

Remove the ligature from the neck. Lay the body in the posture recommended for drowned persons, but let the head and shoulders be raised higher.

The same measures recommended for drowned persons are also necessary in these cases.

Bleeding may be requisite.*

The cord compresses the veins of the neck, and prevents the blood from the head returning to the heart; but while respiration continues, blood is sent to the head. Great fulness of vessels, amounting in some cases to apoplexy, is the consequence. The jugular vein is recommended to be opened, rather than a vein in the arm. The quantity of blood to be abstracted must be enough to unload and relieve the vessels of the head, *without weakening the powers of life*, or cupping may be advantageously employed. After recovery, blood may be, and often is, required to be taken away in much larger quantity than previously to the renewal of respiration; for, although the circulation is first impeded, the cause of death is the suspension of respiration.

* See Article Bleeding, p. 49.

IV.—Treatment of Persons suffocated.

All gases, wanting admixture of oxygen, are totally unfit for respiration; and no gas is properly qualified for the due and natural performance of this important function but atmospheric air.

Carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, of combustion, of burning charcoal, of fermentation, and found in abundance in caverns, mines, wells, brewers' vats, &c. is noxious. It destroys the faculty of life, called irritability; the muscles of an animal so killed do not contract when stimulated.

Exposure to cold air, and sprinkling or affusion with cold water, are the remedies, in addition to those recommended for the drowned, which experience sanctions.

Inflating the lungs with alkaline vapour has been proposed; but oxygen gas, as employed by Dr. Babington, is preferable.

The body should be naked, laid in the open air, with the head and shoulders considerably raised. Cold water should be dashed smartly and repeatedly on the head, neck, breast, &c. until the temperature of the body be reduced to its natural standard, or until signs of life appear. If the body, however, be under the natural temperature, then it will be necessary to apply heat. In the mean time, the measures recommended for the drowned must be adopted. Bleeding may be sometimes requisite. A brisk purgative or emetic will remove the violent pain in the stomach which sometimes occurs after recovery.

V.—Treatment of Persons smothered.

If the body be warmer than natural, reduce the temperature. Inflate the lungs, and adopt the means recommended for the recovery of the drowned.

VI.—Treatment of Still-born Children.

Inflation of the lungs by bellows and by breathing. Application of warm flannels; putting the body into warm water. Moderate frictions upon the chest with the naked hand. Gentle agitations. Stimulants to the nose, temples, and pit of the stomach.

If after birth respiration has not begun, and the pulsation in the navel string continues, do not be in haste to tie it, unless the state of the mother requires it; for bleeding will rarely occur till the after-birth is separated from the uterus.

"Before children are born, and until they have begun to cry, the tongue," says Dr. Curry, "is drawn back into the throat, so that a kind of valve, which is attached to its roof, is shut down over the opening into the wind-pipe, and the entrance of any foreign matter into the lungs thereby prevented. A finger should therefore be introduced into the throat, and the root of the tongue be drawn forward, and this valve raised, before we proceed to inflation. The upper part of the wind-pipe should also be pressed gently backwards and downwards, as already noticed in the treatment of drowned persons."

VII.—Treatment of the Effects of Lightning.

When persons happen to be overtaken by a thunder storm, although they may not be terrified by the lightning, yet they naturally wish for shelter from the rain which usually attends it: and therefore, if no house be at hand, generally take refuge under the nearest tree they can find. But in doing this, they unknowingly expose themselves to a double danger; first, because their clothes being thus kept dry, their bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing harmlessly over a body whose surface is wet; and secondly, because a tree, or any elevated object, instead of warding off, serves to attract and conduct the lightning, which in its passage to the ground frequently rends the trunks or branches, and kills any person or animal who happens to be close to it at the time. Instead of seeking protection, then, by retiring under the shelter of a tree, hay-rick, pillar, wall, or hedge, the person should either pursue his way to the nearest house, or get to a part of the road or field which has no high object that can draw the lightning towards it, and remain there until the storm has subsided.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates, or palisadoes, at such times: metals of all kinds have so strong a conducting power for lightning, as frequently to lead it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in the house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest danger to be apprehended from lightning is

explosion of powder magazines; which might in a great degree be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk-heads and flooring with materials of a nonconducting nature, the expence of which would not be great.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body, and throw buckets-full of cold water over it for ten or fifteen minutes; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised; let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to administer them: and apply blisters to the breast.

Dr. Curry very earnestly advises the use of electricity in these cases of apparent death. "This recommendation," says he, "does not depend upon mere theory, but is drawn from instances of its success in real cases, as well as in experiments made upon fowls and other small animals, which, after being completely deprived of sense and motion by a *strong* electrical shock passed through the head or chest, were perfectly recovered by transmitting *slighter* shocks through the same parts: and in this way animation has been suspended and restored alternately, for a considerable number of times. Besides, persons seemingly killed by lightning have frequently been restored by the ordinary means used in other cases of apparent death;* and from the superior stimulant power of electricity, there is every reason to think that it would have been successful in many cases where these alone have failed.†

* See Reports of the Society for 1787, 1788, and 1789, pages 153 and 155.

† Curry's Observations, &c. p. 95.

VIII.—Treatment of the Effects of Drinking Cold Water, or Cold Liquors of any kind, in Warm Weather, or when heated by Exercise or otherwise.

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it; or wash the hands and face, and rince the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has been produced, the first, and in most instances the only, remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given twenty minutes afterwards.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water, should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

IX.—Treatment of the Effects of Excessive Cold.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it when they become very drowsy, and are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible, by protecting them, when exposed to cold, with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or, when riding, with hay or straw wrapped round them; by keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood

vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding tight boots or shoes, and *moving the feet constantly;* or, when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together, by placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

Where the cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is directed to be applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning. This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear; for some persons have recovered who appeared lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by the cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water, with ice in it, until the feeling and power of motion return; after which the bathing, or the rubbing with snow, is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

X.—Treatment of the effects of noxious Vapours from Wells, Cellars, Fermenting Liquors, &c.

Procure a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

Before any person descends in a well or vault, whether it has been closed any time or not, it is right to try whether the air be such that a person can breathe in it. This is to be done by letting *a lighted candle* slowly down, as, where

a candle will burn, there a man can probably breathe: and if the candle goes out, no one must venture down till the well be cleared, and the place at which the candle goes out will shew the height to which the foul air reaches. This air is what is called by chemists *carbonic acid gas*, being the same as that which proceeds from *burning charcoal*, and from *brewing vats*. Some soils make this more than others, especially a blue gault. This air, being heavier than the common air, sinks to the bottom, and must be drawn out; which may be effected by letting down a long tube or pipe, the upper end of which is to be closely attached to the valve underneath a pair of blacksmith's bellows, and then by working the bellows the air may be drawn out of the well; or the air may be baled out with a bucket, or dislodged by a wind sail as used on board ships.

XI.—Treatment of the effects of Oxalic Acid.

Oxalic acid and Epsom salt bear great resemblance to each other, which has led to great loss of life, but they may with facility be distinguished. The former (oxalic acid) has an extremely sour or acid taste, and the latter (Epsom salt) has a bitter saline nauseating one; the mere precaution of tasting the suspected solution before swallowing it is the most simple and easy way of ascertaining one from the other. Whenever a quantity of oxalic acid has been swallowed, either intentionally or accidentally, the best thing to be done till medical aid arrives, is to administer a mixture formed of either chalk, whitening, or magnesia, and water; this mixture should be of the consistence of cream, and a wine glass full of it should be given directly, and re-

peated in a quarter of an hour. Should vomiting not come on, it should be excited by a large dose of warm water. But no time should be lost in obtaining medical assistance.

XII.—Treatment of the effects of Laudanum.

The plan to be adopted will be precisely the same as that recommended in the last chapter, but no time should be lost in gaining medical assistance.

XIII.—Treatment of the effects of Arsenic.

As cases are continually occurring in which arsenic is taken with the intention of destroying life, the Committee are desirous of putting the public in possession of the best means to be adopted till medical assistance can be procured, to obtain which no time should be lost. Violent vomiting, great pain at the pit of the stomach, thirst, and a sense of burning heat about the throat, are the most prominent symptoms which characterise the effects of arsenic, and which are followed by delirium, convulsions, and death; in order to avert which, vomiting should be increased and kept up by large draughts of warm water in which a quantity of common pearlashes (say one table-spoonful of the latter to a quart of the former) has been dissolved; should that not be at hand, whitening or chalk may be used. This mixture should be given frequently, and in copious doses.

Monkshood

or Aconitum Napellus of Linnæus.

Engd. by W. Clark for the Trans. of the Royal Humane Society of London.

XIV.—Treatment of the effects of Poisonous Vegetables.—Monkshood.

Several cases of poisoning by noxious vegetables having come to the knowledge of the Committee, they have considered it expedient to insert some remarks on the best mode of obviating their fatal effects. Every body who has observed wild plants, or weeds, cannot but be struck with the resemblance which many of them bear to a well-known culinary vegetable, parsley. There are a great number, comparatively, of plants (not excepting several kinds of hemlock) that are like parsley in their general appearance, therefore the parents and nurses of children should be careful not to allow them to pick any *parsley-like wild plants*, as they are for the most part poisonous.

Should it appear that a child has swallowed a portion of a plant of this nature, it is important that the public should know what to administer during the lapse of time that takes place before the arrival of a medical man.

Large doses of olive or salad oil, with warm water, should be given every ten minutes, till free sickness is produced. Small quantities, say a tea-spoonful or two, of vinegar, given after vomiting has been fully excited, prove beneficial.

Aconite or Monkshood.

The Committee request the attention of the Governors and the Public to the annexed drawing of the Aconitum Napellus of Linnæus (or Common Monkshood), an ornamental blue-flowering plant that is generally found in our flower-gardens at that time of the year when gardens are

most frequented by children particularly. From the colour of its blossom, contrasted with its handsome palmated foliage, it may form no small ornament, yet it ought to be recollected, that the very noxious and poisonous qualities which it possesses are such, and so concentrated, that *one leaf* eaten by a child produces death.

The accompanying drawing is a correct representation of the plant, which flowers abundantly during the months of June, July, and August; and although a common plant, is perhaps not known to possess such very powerful and noxious properties.

SECTION VI.

CAUTION.

Serpentine River in Hyde Park—Canal in St. James's Park, and the Canal in the Regent's Park.

THE Public are informed that the Society has four men regularly appointed, during the skaiting season, in Hyde Park, and two men on the Canal in St. James's Park, and two men at the piece of water in the Regent's Park,* whose business it is to warn all persons from those parts of the ice where there is danger; and, in case of accident, to use the means provided by the Society to prevent a loss of life.

The men are distinguished by the badge of the Society. They are provided with ropes extending across the river, poles, ice-ladders, and boats, and the Public are particularly requested to attend to their directions.

In case of accident, the men should be forthwith called; and it is requested that persons should rather leave than crowd to the spot where the accident has occurred.

The men provided are amply sufficient, with their ropes, poles, and ladders, to do all that is necessary.

The boat presented to the Society by Admiral Donelly is one of the first things to be pushed to the spot.

* Clarence Lodge, in the Regent's Park, has been appointed, with apparatus, &c. as a Receiving-house in case of accident.

In cases of immersion, the body, it is requested, may be at once carried to the Receiving-House, where warm baths, and other restoratives, are always ready. The nearest Medical Gentleman should be instantly sent for by the Society's men, or the attendant at the Receiving-House.

The Society hope all persons will see the importance of following these directions, and act under the men appointed, in order to perform the most benevolent, as well as the most useful part.

SECTION VII.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

Instituted in 1774, *to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual Methods for Recovering the Apparently Drowned or Dead; to suggest and provide proper Apparatus for, and to bestow Rewards on all who assist in, the Preservation or Restoration of Life.*

I. THAT this Society do consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Directors, Governors, Chaplains, Medical Assistants, Registrar and Secretary.

II. That a Subscription of *One Guinea* annually constitute a GOVERNOR;

Two Guineas annually, a DIRECTOR;
Ten Guineas, a LIFE GOVERNOR;
Twenty Guineas, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

The Executor of any Person paying a Legacy of *Fifty Pounds*, to be a LIFE GOVERNOR; and of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be a LIFE DIRECTOR.

Governors have the Privilege of attending all General Courts; and Directors have the additional Privilege of attending all Committees.

III. That Two General Courts be held annually; on the Second Wednesday in January, and the Second Wednesday in July; *Seven* Governors to be a Quorum. That an Extraordinary General Court may be called either by the Treasurer, or by a Requisition in writing of *Thirteen* Directors or Governors, addressed to the Secretary.

IV. That the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Registrar and Secretary, Collector and Messenger, shall be elected at the Annual Court in January.

V. That a COMMITTEE shall be chosen at the same Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Directors, and *Forty-five* Members, *Three* of whom may act as a Quorum. That the Committee meet on the *Third Wednesday* in each month: or oftener, if occasion should require.

VI. That the Committee have power to make Bye-Laws, subject to confirmation at the next General Court; and to define the Duties of the respective Officers.

VII. That the Committee have power to suspend any Officer or Servant till the next General Court, and to appoint others in the mean time.

VIII. That *three* Auditors be elected at the General Court in January, who shall meet and audit the Accounts previously to each General Court; and that the Accounts be signed by *two*, at least, of the Auditors, and submitted to each General Court.

IX. Gentlemen desirous of becoming *Medical Assistants* are to be proposed to, and elected by, the Committee.

X. That the Committee recommend those Persons whom they deem worthy of becoming Honorary Members, and of having *Honorary Medallions*, to the General Court, and that the Medallions be conferred at the subsequent Anniversary Festival.

XI. That the usual *Rewards* (having reference to the number of Persons actually engaged in the preservation of Life) be paid only in cases which occur within *thirty* miles of the Metropolis; with liberty to the Committee to give rewards to any particular cases that may occur beyond those limits.

XII. That Remuneration * be given to any *Publican* or other Person who shall admit the Body of any Object into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary Accommodations; and that they may be secured from the Charge of Burial in unsuccessful cases.

XIII. That three Members of the Committee be elected at the General Court in January, to be joined with the *Treasurer*, as Trustees for Stock and Funded Property.

XIV. That the *Anniversary Sermon* be preached, and the *Festival* held, as soon as conveniently may be after the General Court in January.

XV. That the Steward's Fine be limited to £5. 5*s*.

XVI. That proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different Meetings, together with Cases,

* One Guinea is always paid to a Publican who readily takes a body into his house, with the hope of recovery.

Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information of the Public or the advantage of the Society, be from time to time published, at the discretion of the Committee.

XVII. That if a *Debate* arise at a General Court, such Question shall be determined by the holding-up of hands, unless a Ballot be demanded by nine Members: in case of an equality of Votes, the Chairman shall have a casting Vote.

XVIII. That all Persons within five miles of London, who claim the Premiums offered by this Society, shall produce their Testimonials to the Secretary within *fourteen* days, signed by three respectable Housekeepers acquainted with the Accident, and the Medical Assistant, if any attended, or by the Minister of the Parish; but, if the distance be considerable from the Metropolis, one month shall be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION VIII.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

THE Committee have great satisfaction in recording the Establishment of similar Humane Societies in various parts of the World; and that the success attending these has exceeded the sanguine expectations of their Founders and Supporters.

1.—*BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BATH.
BEDFORD.
BIRMINGHAM.
BRISTOL.
CHATHAM.
CHESTER.
EASTERN-COAST.
EXETER.
FALMOUTH.
GLOUCESTER.
GUERNSEY.
ISLE OF WIGHT.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
LANCASTER.
LEICESTER.
LIVERPOOL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
NORTHAMPTON.
NORWICH.
OAKHAM.
OXFORD.
PLYMOUTH.
PORTSMOUTH & PORTSEA
PRESTON.
SCARBOROUGH.
SHEFFIELD.
SHREWSBURY.
SHROPSHIRE.
SOUTHAMPTON.
SUFFOLK.
ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
WHITEHAVEN.
WISBEACH.
WORCESTER.
YORK

RIVERS WREAK AND EYE.
ABERDEEN.
GLASGOW.
GREENOCK.
LEITH.
MONTROSE.
NEWRY.
FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.
SOUTH WALES.
SWANSEA.
CARDIFF.
DUBLIN.
CORK.

2.—*BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS.
CALCUTTA.
QUEBEC.
JAMAICA.

3.—*FOREIGN.*

BERLIN.
GÖRLITZ.
HAMBURGH.
PRAGUE.
COPENHAGEN.
ST. PETERSBURG.
MASSACHUSETTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.
BOSTON.
NEW YORK.
BALTIMORE.
DUCHY OF NASSAU.

SECTION IX.

HOUSES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR RECEIVING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED OR DEAD;

And where the Society's Drags are deposited, and in constant Readiness in Case of Accident.

THE SOCIETY'S PRINCIPAL RECEIVING-HOUSE is on the North side of the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, built by the Society on ground granted by HIS LATE MAJESTY.—Proper attendants, warm bath apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skaiting seasons, to *prevent* the *fatal* or *injurious* effects of any accident.

Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, Governors, and the Publick, are requested to visit this house; and should there be cause of complaint, or any improvement to be suggested, the Committee will be obliged by the information.

BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK—Rose and Bell.
BARNES—Bull's Head.
BATTERSEA—Swan.
BATTERSEA FIELDS—Red House.
BATTLE BRIDGE—Maidenhead

BILLINGSGATE—Queen's Head, with the Old Swan, and Waterman's Arms for the passage through LONDON BRIDGE, &c.

BLACKWALL—King's Arms, for the EAST and WEST INDIA DOCKS, &c.

BRENTFORD—Fox and Hounds.

BRENTFORD BRIDGE—Grand Junction Canal Office.

CAMBERWELL—Princess Charlotte, Albany Road, the Albany Arms, for the SURREY CANAL.

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, HACKNEY—Rose and Crown.

CHELSEA—White Hart.

——————— Cricketers.

——————— Old Swan. Apparatus.

——————— Yorkshire Grey.

——————— Royal's Boat House.

CHISWICK—Red Lion.

CITY ROAD—The Macclesfield Arms.

CLAPTON—Mr. Taylor.

COMMERCIAL ROAD, LAMBETH—Feathers.

DATCHET BRIDGE—Angel and Crown.

DEPTFORD—Grampus Hospital Ship.

——————— Sir John Falstaff, Lower Water Gate.

EDMONTON—Cook's Ferry.

ENFIELD—Nag's Head.

——————— CHACE SIDE—Crown.

ERITH—Crown.

FULHAM—Swan.

GREEN PARK—Mr. Ward, Under Park Keeper, at the Reservoir.

GREENWICH—Waterman's Arms.

HACKNEY—Antelope.

———CAMBRIDGE HEATH—Rose and Crown, for the REGENT'S CANAL.

HACKNEY ROAD—Rhodes's Tile Kilns.

HAMPTON—Bell.

HERTFORD—East India College.

HORNSEY—Three Compasses.

HUNGERFORD MARKET—Swan.

ISLEWORTH—London Apprentice.

ISLINGTON—Blue Coat Boy, for the NEW RIVER.

———— Ship.

KENT ROAD—Lord Wellington.

———— Lord Nelson, for the SURREY CANAL.

KINGSLAND ROAD—King's Head.

LAMBETH—White Lion, near the Palace.

————Two Sawyers.

LEA RIVER—King's Ware Lock House.

LEA BRIDGE—Jolly Anglers.

LEWISHAM—Plough.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE—Horns and Chequers, for the WEST INDIA DOCKS, &c.

LIMEHOUSE—Two Brewers.

LONDON BRIDGE—Old Swan.

————Waterman's Arms.

For the Passage through LONDON BRIDGE, &c. see BILLINGSGATE.

MILBANK—White Hart.

————Spread Eagle.

MILFORD LANE—Ship.

MILL LANE, TOOLEY STREET—Plymouth Arms.

MORTLAKE—Ship.

NEWBURY—White Horse.

NEW CROSS—George.

PADDINGTON—Storehouse of Grand Junction Canal Company.

PENTONVILLE—Prince of Brunswick.

PICKLE HERRING STAIRS—Five Pipes.

QUEENHITHE—Angel.

REGENT'S CANAL—Book Office.

REGENT'S PARK—Jew's Harp, for the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN.

RICHMOND—White Cross.

——————— Three Pigeons.

ROTHERHITHE—Angel, for the COMMERCIAL DOCKS and SURREY CANAL BASIN.

——————— Plough.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE—Toll Houses.

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN—Bull's Head.

STRATFORD—Swan.

SUNBURY—White Horse.

SYDENHAM COMMON—Dartmouth Arms.

TEDDINGTON—Lock House.

TOOLEY STREET—see MILL LANE.

TOTTENHAM—Hillyer's Ferry.

TOWER—Tiger.

UPPER GROUND STREET—Earl of Warwick.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE—Roebuck.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD—Windsor Castle.

WALTHAMSTOW—Higham Hill Ferry.

WANDSWORTH—White Horse.

WAPPING—Union Stairs Watch Boat.
————Ship, Execution Dock.
WAPPING WALL—Ship, for the LONDON DOCKS, &c.
WARE—Crane Inn.
WATERLOO BRIDGE—Toll Houses.
————————Feathers.
WEST HAM—White Swan.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE—Swan Tavern Tap.
WINDSOR—Crown and Anchor.

SECTION X.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Elected

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence 1827
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland 1811
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex 1815
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge 1826
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.....1792
Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London 1827
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Durham 1822
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Hereford 1803
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury 1804
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells 1813
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ely.....1814
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lincoln.....1823
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1826
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gloucester 1826
Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D. F.S.A. Reading.....1803
Matthew Clarkson, Esq. President of the Humane Society, New York 1811
Ronald M'Donald, Esq. of Staffa, North Britain 1811
Captain George William Manby 1811
Robert Humphrey Marten, Esq. 1811
Edward Richards Adams, Esq. F.S.A.....1814
Benjamin Hawes, Esq. F.S.A. 1826

ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.

1775,
Rev. Rich. Harrison.
1776,
Rev. Dr. Dodd.
1777,
Rev. Dr. Markham.
1778,
Rev. Dr. Milne.
1779,
Rev. Dr. Franklin.
1780,
Rev. Mr. Newman.
1781,
Rev. Mr. Duche.
1782,
Rev. Mr. Bromley.
1783,
Rev. Mr. Swain.
1784,
Rev. Dr. Jackson.
1785,
Rev. Seth Thompson.
1786,
Rev. Mr. Savery.
1787,
Bishop Smallwell.
1788,
Rev. Dr. Finch.
1789,
Bishop Horsley.
1790,
Ven. Archd. Pott.
1791,
Bishop Watson.
1792,
Bishop of Carlisle*.
1793,
Rev. Dr. Glasse.
1794,
Rev. Dr. Rennell.
1795,
Rev. Dr. Andrewes.
1796,
Rev. Mr. Hawtayne.
1797,
Rev. Dr. Gregory.
1798,
Rev. Arch. Thompson.
1799,
Rev. Rich. Harrison.
1800,
Bishop Buckner.
1801,
Rev. Dr Langford.
1802,
Rev. Dr. Valpy, F.S.A.
1803,
Bishop of Gloucester†.
1804,
Bishop of St. David's‡.
1805,
Bishop Pelham.
1806,
Rev. J. Pridden, M. A.

* Hon. Dr. Vernon, now Archbishop of York.
† Rev. Dr. Huntingford, now Bishop of Hereford.
‡ Dr. Thomas Burgess, now Bishop of Salisbury.

1807,
REV. DR. YATES, F.S.A.
1808,
REV. DR. DAKINS, F.S.A.
1809,
REV. JOHN OWEN.
1810,
REV. HENRY WHITE.
1811,
BISHOP BENNETT.
1812,
REV. DAVID GARROW.
1813,
BISHOP OF CHESTER*.
1814,
BISHOP OF ELY.
1815,
REV. DR. BOND.
1816,
BISHOP BENNETT.
1817,
REV. DR. RANDOLPH.
1818,
REV. W. GURNEY.
1819,
BISHOP MOUNTAIN.
1820,
REV. DR. BARRY.
1821,
BISHOP OF LLANDAFF†.
1822,
BISHOP OF BRISTOL‡.
1823,
BISHOP LEGGE.
1824,
BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.
1825,
BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
1826,
BISHOP OF LONDON.
1827,
REV. W. S. GILLY, A.M.
1828,
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

* Dr. Law, now Bishop of Bath and Wells.
† Dr. Van Mildert, now Bishop of Durham.
‡ Dr. Kaye, now Bishop of Lincoln.

STEWARDS, 1828.

SIR JOHN EDWARD SWINBURNE, BART. F.R.S. F.S.A.

VICE ADMIRAL ROSS DONELLY.
SAMUEL ANGELL, ESQ.
WILLIAM BOLLAND, ESQ.
TIMOTHY BRAMAH, ESQ.
J. K. BRUNEL, ESQ.
ANDREW EDGE, ESQ.
W. B. GURNEY, ESQ.
WILL. HENRY NEWTON, ESQ.
JOHN PAINE, ESQ.
B. C. PEIRCE, M.D. F.L.S.
DAVID POLLOCK, ESQ. M.R.A.S.
J. T. POWELL, ESQ.
RICHARD PRICE, ESQ.
COMPTON SHACKELTON, ESQ.
GEORGE SIGMOND, M.D. F.L.S.
A. J. VALPY, ESQ. M.A.
HENRY UPWARD, ESQ.
JOHN WALKER, ESQ.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

LONDON.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET—Mr. Fox, Mr. Brickenden.
CITY-TERRACE, CITY-ROAD—Mr. C. Law.
DOWGATE-HILL—Mr. Anderson.
EAST SMITHFIELD—Mr. Bowie.
HOLBORN—Mr. Whitmore.
JERMYN-STREET—Mr. Marshall.
NICHOLAS-LANE—Mr. B. Atkinson.
NORTHAMPTON-TERRACE, CITY-ROAD—Mr. Gazeley.
PARK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE—Mr. Elsegood.
PICCADILLY—Dr. H. U. Thomson.
PUDDING-LANE—Mr. C. B. Vaux.
QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, 30,—Mr. Edward Sutcliffe.
RATCLIFF-CROSS—Mr. Harkness.
REGENT-STREET, HORSEFERRY-ROAD—Mr. Pearse.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 24,—Mr. Hurlock.
SAVILLE-ROW—Mr. T. J. Pettigrew.
SHADWELL—Mr. Richard Rutherfoord.
UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD—Mr. Price.
STRAND—Mr. Radnor, Mr. Stanton.
SURREY-STREET, STRAND—Mr. Cosgreave.
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD—Mr. J. W. Robins.

TRINITY-SQUARE—Mr. J. W. Hill.
WALBROOK—Mr. W. Headington.
WAPPING—Mr. G. Betson.
WELLCLOSE-SQUARE—Mr. Ward.
WELLINGTON-PLACE, GOSWELL-STREET—Mr. Jos. Rose.
WHITECHAPEL—Mr. Curtis.

MIDDLESEX.

BARNET—Mr. Rumboll.
BATTLE BRIDGE—Mr. Wakefield.
BRENTFORD—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Oliver.
BROMLEY—Mr. T. Ansell.
BROMPTON-ROW—Mr. Woolley.
CAMBRIDGE-HEATH—Mr. W. C. Tidy.
CHELSEA—Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Laisné, Mr. R. C. Smith.
CLAPTON—Mr. Bailey.
EDGEWARE and WHITCHURCH—Mr. Arbuckle.
EDMONTON—Mr. Hammond.
ENFIELD—Mr. Durham, Mr. J. V. Asbury.
FINCHLEY—Mr. J. Stacy.
FULHAM—Mr. Bennett.
HACKNEY—Mr. Hovell, Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Rogers.
HAMMERSMITH—Mr. West.
HAMPSTEAD—Mr. Jacob.
HAMPTON—Mr. Jepson, Mr. Davis.
HIGHGATE—Mr. Gillman.
HORNSEY—Mr. Benjamin Hands.

ISLEWORTH—Mr. Day.

ISLINGTON—Mr. Jeaffreson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Spencer, Mr. T. H. Crouch, Mr. J. R. Culverwell.

KINGSLAND-ROAD—Mr. H. Lewis.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Charles Griffiths.

LALEHAM—Mr. Watson.

LIMEHOUSE—Mr. Walford, Mr. Harkness.

MILE-END—Mr. Dowers, Mr. Read, Mr. Thomas New.

PADDINGTON—Mr. Girdwood.

PENTONVILLE—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fenner.

POPLAR—Mr. Tatham.

REGENT'S PARK—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Hodding.

STAINES—Mr. Tothill.

STOKE NEWINGTON—Mr. Reynolds.

SUNBURY—Mr. Broxholm.

TOTTENHAM—Mr. Holt.

TURNHAM GREEN—Mr. Graham.

TWICKENHAM—Mr. Watson, Mr. Clarke.

OXFORDSHIRE.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES—Mr. Brooks.

BUCKS and BERKS.

COLNBROOK—Mr. W. Taylor.

ETON—Mr. Hammond.

WINDSOR—Sir John Chapman.

KENT.

DEPTFORD—Mr. Sherriffe, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Coley, Mr. Baildon.

GRAVESEND—Mr. Rogers, Mr. Jones, Mr. Duncan.

GREENWICH—Mr. Harrison.

ROCHESTER—Mr. Thomson.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL SHIP—Mr. Arnot.

SURREY.

BLACKFRIARS-ROAD—Mr. Brown.

BRIDGE-ROAD, near WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE—Mr. Ridge.

CAMBERWELL—Mr. Browne, Mr. Barrett.

CHERTSEY—Mr. Smith.

DULWICH—Mr. Webster.

HORSLEYDOWN—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Shuter, Mr. Ainslie.

KINGSTON—Dr. Roots, Dr. Taylor.

LAMBETH—Mr. Young.

LOWER TOOTING—Mr. J. Parrott.

MITCHAM—Mr. John Parrott.

MORTLAKE—Mr. R. King, Mr. Palmer.

PECKHAM—Mr. Arnold.

PUTNEY—Mr. Edwards, Mr. Shilitto.

RICHMOND—Mr. Smith, Mr. Streight.

RIPLEY—Mr. Harbroe.

ROTHERHITHE—Mr. Gaitskell.

STAMFORD-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD — Mr. Brown, Mr. Irish.

ST. OLAVE'S—Mr. Leadam.
ST. THOMAS'S-STREET—Mr. G. B. Davis.
STOCKWELL—Mr. Hilliard.
THAMES DITTON—Mr. Baker.
VAUXHALL—Mr. Hood, Mr. Revans.
WALWORTH—Mr. Hardy, Mr. G. G. Lowne.
WIMBLEDON—Mr. Sanford.

ESSEX.

BOW—Mr. Ricardo.
CHELMSFORD—Dr. Baddeley, Mr. G. A. Gepp.
INGATESTONE—Mr. Butler.
MALDON—Messrs. Baker and May.
STRATFORD—Mr. Maiden, Mr. Dallaway.
WALTHAMSTOW—Dr. Blicke, Mr. Thomas Solly.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

CHESHUNT—Mr. Sanders.

SECTION XI.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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