

Annual report ... 1809.

Contributors

Royal Humane Society (London, England)

Publication/Creation

London : J. Nichols for the Soc, [1810?]

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

1809.



L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

BY J. NICHOLS AND SON, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.

Presented to the Medical Society of London

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SECTION I.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
WITH A TRIBUTE TO THE DECEASED FOUNDER.

SINCE our last Anniversary Festival we have sustained an irreparable loss, in the universally lamented death of our justly esteemed and highly valued Treasurer, Dr. HAWES. It is no less a debt due to the Society than a duty which we owe to him, to state, in this place, the very important services he rendered his Country, and the great obligations he conferred on the human race, by his benevolent and arduous exertions in establishing this Institution; by his unwearied assiduity in conducting it, through much opprobrium and opposition, to its present state of prosperity; and by his unremitting perseverance in extending its humane and beneficent views to numerous cities and towns of the United Kingdom, to various parts of Europe, to the East and West Indies, and to America.

About the middle of the last century, Dr. John Fothergill saw the dubiousness and fallacy of the received criteria of dissolution; and, in a paper addressed to the Royal Society, maintained "the possibility of saving many lives, without risking any thing." Though coming from such high authority, the subject attracted no atten-

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London : this was happily accomplished in the summer of 1774*. The object of this Society was then, like that at Amsterdam, confined to the recovery of persons who were apparently dead from drowning.

Those who remember the first establishment of this Society recollect what extreme caution was then requisite in receiving the accounts of persons said to have been drowned and subsequently recovered. Both Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan saw the absolute necessity of guarding against the attempts which might be made, and were made, to impose on them in these respects. The very existence of the Society, and the proof that resuscitation was possible, depended on the facts being duly authenticated. Dr. Hawes, therefore, was no less

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Mr. Armiger	Dr. Kooystra
Rev. Mr. Bouillier	Robert Palmer, Esq.
Frederick Bull, Esq. and	Mr. Patten
Alderman	Mr. Michael Pearson
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Mr. John Jacob	Mr. Warrant
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For the first six years Dr. Cogan prepared the Reports of the Society from year to year, nor was Dr. Hawes less attentive in aiding the designs and promoting the views of this Institution. Accordingly, we find him in the autumn of 1776, engaged in the arduous task of giving a course of Lectures on Suspended Animation : a subject wholly new and unexplored. The Doctor hoped, by delivering these lectures, to excite an investigation of the subject in all its branches, and to its fullest extent
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remarks, “ were to remove that destructive incredulity which prevailed. Our attempts were treated, not only by the *vulgar*, but by some of the *learned*, even by *men of eminence* as physicians and philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed upon a level with professing to raise the dead. The well-authenticated narratives from abroad were considered as fabulous ; or, at least, as greatly exaggerated. Such prejudices were first to be removed ; and they could only be removed by incontestible facts of our own. Happily, the animated exertions and early subscriptions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them before our little fund was exhausted.”

There was another obstacle to the rapid success of our Society. In other institutions the subscribers have the means of affording relief to some sick or distressed neighbour ; they have a something at their own disposal ; some good they can personally confer, when an application is made to them for that purpose. We have nothing of the kind ; we have only an Anniversary Sermon to present to you, and this Annual Report. But, let it not be forgotten that its patrons and promoters have the godlike satisfaction of knowing they contribute towards preserving the lives of many of their fellow-creatures from premature death. They have too, a gratification of a most rational and very superior kind, afforded them at these Anniversary Festivals : they see men, women, and children, walk in solemn procession, and expressing, as they pass, their fervent gratitude to God and to their benefactors : these have been rescued from an untimely grave ; and you, by supporting this Institution, have contributed, humanely contributed, to the preservation of their lives and their restoration to
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their relatives and friends. This is one of the most interesting and affecting scenes a man of feeling can witness : it seldom fails to cause the tear of kindness and sympathy to steal down the cheek of the spectator.

Under the difficulties which have been mentioned, therefore, it most certainly required all the energy, the patient forbearance, and the unremitting perseverance of Dr. HAWES, to place this Institution in that state of respectability and permanence in which he has left it ; and to which such a cause is justly entitled. The Doctor asserts, and who will not believe him? that “ he always felt happy in announcing to the public, from year to year, that the glorious cause, for the extension of which this Society was established, was advancing in public favour and increasing success.” He could “ not repress the sensations of almost parental pleasure, which he felt in the survey of the rising state and rapidly increasing importance of an Institution, the establishment and promotion of which had employed the best part of his life.” He declares too, that “ all his labours were amply rewarded, in beholding this Institution arrived at a maturity which promises to resist the fate of the varying fashions, that rise and sink in the stream of time.” He assures us that “ he was abundantly consoled, and even remunerated for all his cares, all his anxieties, and all his solitudes, when he considered and reflected on the stability which this Society has acquired in the conviction of the public mind.” And he was persuaded that it will be enabled “ to diffuse its blessings to the human race, when Providence shall permit him no longer to be the agent in administering these blessings to his fellow-creatures, or the feeble organ of
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recording these noblest offices of humanity, for the information and instruction of unborn ages." This period is too soon arrived: we have to lament, though we may acquiesce in, that dispensation of Divine Providence which has deprived the Society of his invaluable services. He will long live in its grateful remembrance, and in the grateful remembrance of his country and mankind. He not only proposed the establishment of this truly Humane Institution, but he fostered it from its birth: he protected it with all the attention, solicitude, and interest of a parent, through the critical periods of infancy and youth: and he reared it, by a prudent and discriminating vigilance for its welfare and utility, to its present vigorous state of manhood*.

The Royal Humane Society will be a standing monument of what may be accomplished by individual persevering exertions in the cause of humanity; and will transmit the name of HAWES to posterity as a benefactor to the human race. He has left us full of years, honour, and usefulness. He is gone to inherit the reward of a life most disinterestedly and assiduously devoted to the

* Dr. Towers, in addressing the General Court of Directors of the Society, in 1776, relative to Dr. HAWES, amongst other things, thus speaks of him: "To the well-known humanity of his disposition, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this Society, in a great degree, owed its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an Institution of this kind had been very early seen by him, and therefore he had laboured to promote it, with a diligence and an ardour that will ever do him honour. Indeed, before the establishment of this Society, he had publicly advertised rewards for notice to be brought him of any persons in such situations, within a reasonable distance from his own habitation, as those who are now the objects of this Institution; which was the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and that afterwards, by joining with his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present Institution, he had performed a real service to his Country."

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preservation of the lives of his fellow-creatures. While we admire and applaud the benevolent zeal, activity, and energy, which he uniformly displayed in his public character, while we love him for his numerous private virtues, let us imitate his example, that we may be associated with him, in the more active, useful, and beneficent pursuits of a future life.

*Inscription proposed to be placed on a
Monumental Tablet in Islington Church.*

“To perpetuate,
while this frail Marble shall endure,
the meritorious Exertions of an Individual,
and to excite the Emulation of others,
THE GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
have caused this Tablet to be inscribed
with the Name of WILLIAM HAWES, M.D.;
by whose personal and indefatigable Labours
an Institution honourable to the Nation,
and highly beneficial to the World at large,
was founded, fostered, and matured.
And long, very long, may it flourish,
the Ornament and the Pride of Britain.

This excellent, unassuming, persevering Philanthropist
was born in Islington Nov. 28, 1736;
died in Spital Square Dec. 5, 1808,
and was buried on the 13th, near these Walls.
Go, Reader; and imitate those virtuous Actions,
which the latest Posterity will applaud and venerate,
and which the recording Angel has registered in Heaven.
Well done, good and faithful Servant!
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!

[At Bottom, The Figure from the Society's Medal;
and the Motto, LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN.]

SECTION II.

SUBSEQUENT INSTITUTIONS OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

WE 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, viz.

1. *BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BIRMINGHAM---BRISTOL---EXETER---GLOUCESTER---
KINGSTON UPON HULL---LANCASTER---NORTHAMPTON---
MELTON MOWBRAY---NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE---NOR-
WICH---SHROPSHIRE---WHITEHAVEN---WISBEACH---
BATH---LEICESTER---EASTERN COAST---YORK---RIVERS
WREAK AND EYE---FALMOUTH---SUFFOLK---BEDFORD.

ABERDEEN---GLASGOW---LEITH---MONTROSE---
FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

NORTH WALES---SWANSEA.

DUBLIN---CORK.

2. *BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS---CALCUTTA---HALLIFAX---NOVA SCOTIA---
JAMAICA.

3. *FOREIGN.*

BERLIN---GORLITZ---PRAGUE---COPENHAGEN---ST.
PETERSBURGH---ALGIERS---PENNSYLVANIA---BOSTON---
NEW YORK---BALTIMORE.

SECT.

SECTION III.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS,
AND PREVENTION OF PREMATURE DEATH.

THESE objects had engaged the attention of the Society from its commencement, as essentially requisite to effect the purpose for which it was instituted. From this Society many others have emanated, and in general adopted the directions of the Parent Institution; and where they have amplified, they have not weakened the principles, which were founded upon science and confirmed by experience. At the same time, we have availed ourselves of some excellent observations from some of these Humane Societies, and particularly of those instituted in America, where the extremes of heat and cold greatly exceed those of the British Empire.

1. *Treatment of Drowned Persons.*

In removing the body to a convenient place, care must be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any man's shoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, nor over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels; for experience proves that all these methods may be injurious, and destroy the small remains of life. The unfortunate

fortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons ; or in a carriage upon straw, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

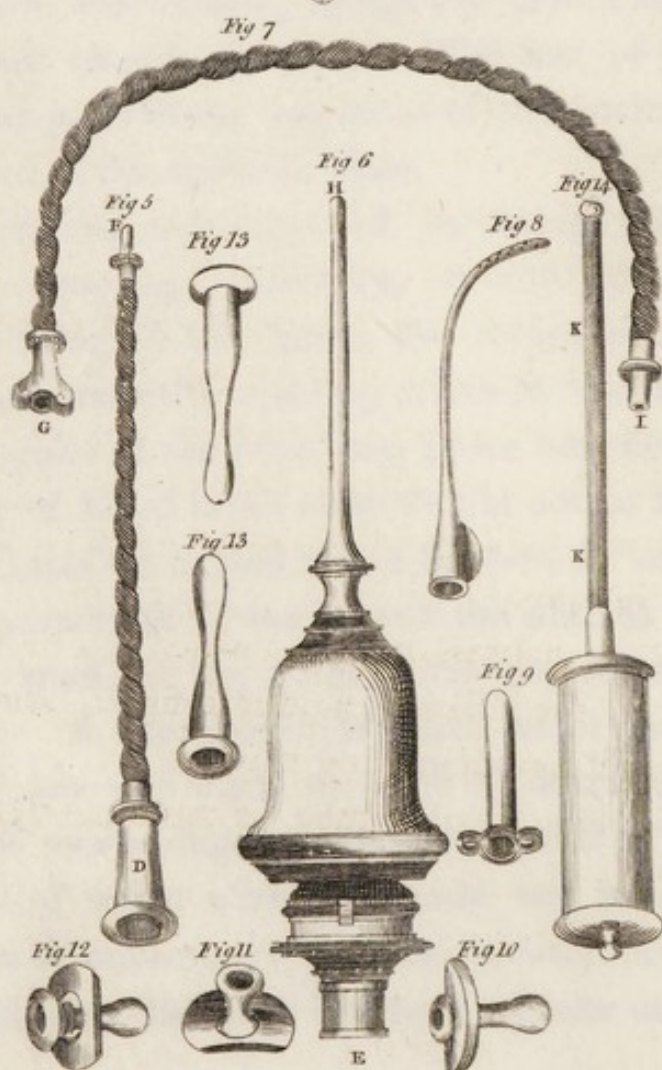
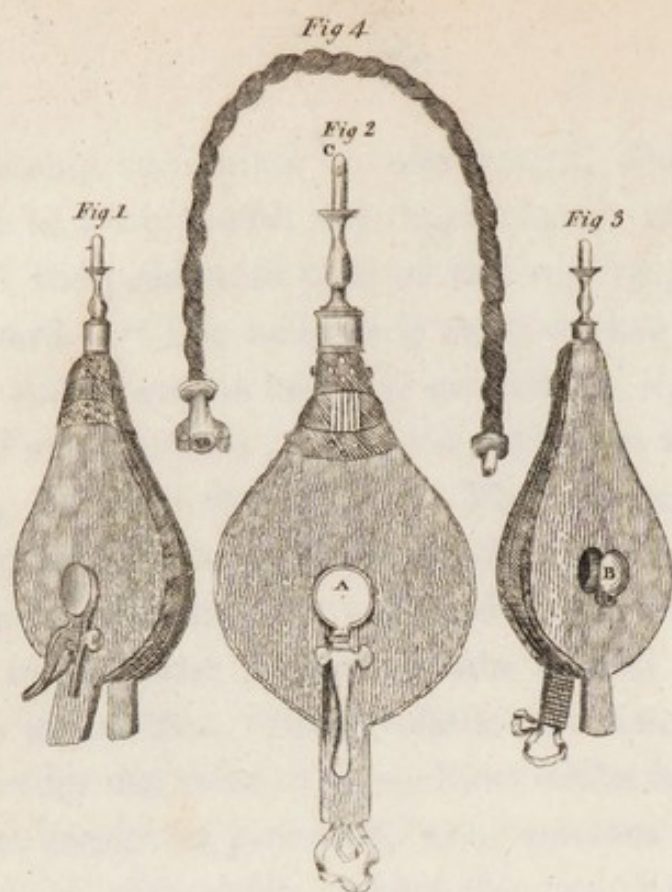
The body being well dried with a cloth or flannel, should be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The window or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons be admitted into it, than those who are absolutely necessary ; as the lives of the patient greatly depend upon their having the benefit of pure air. The warmth most promising of success is that of a bed or blanket well heated. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottoms 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. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body, has been found in some cases, particularly of children, very efficacious.

Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouse, bakehouse, glasshouse, or any fabrick where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat little exceeding that of a healthy person ; or in Summer, the exposure to sunshine has been proved obviously beneficial. Friction with the hand, or with warm flannel or coarse cloth, so as not to injure the skin, should also be tried with perseverance for a considerable period of time.

The subject being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible ; a bel-
lows

lows should be applied to one nostril, whilst the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward. "The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again to be pressed; this process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits heated may be held under the valve of the bellows whilst it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some persons should blow into one of the nostrils, whilst the mouth and the other nostril are closed as before." The use of the bellows and other parts of the apparatus of the Society, are fully explained in the annexed plate.

If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, or any convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm, or external jugular of the neck, may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away should not be large. The throat should be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit, and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezing. A tea spoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned; and if it be, a table spoonful of warm wine or brandy and water, may be given with advantage; and not before, as the liquor might fall into the lungs before the power of swallowing returns.



returns. The other methods should be continued with ardour and perseverance for two hours or upwards, although there should not be the least symptom of life.

In the application of stimulants, electricity has been recommended, and when it can be early procured, its exciting effects, might be tried in aid of the means already recommended; but the electrical strokes should be given in a low degree, and gradually as well as cautiously increased.

EXPLANATION OF THE SOCIETY'S APPARATUS.

Plate I.

Fig. 1, 2, 3, are different views of a pair of bellows, for the double purpose of inflating the lungs, and injecting warm or stimulating vapour, as of rosemary, lavender, valerian, asafoetida, &c.

The mark A, fig. 2. is a lever for filling the bellows with fresh air in inflating; B, in fig. 3, is a moveable circular picce of wood over the clack-hole, which must be turned over it in inflating, and removed aside when the bellows are used as common bellows for injecting stimulating vapours.

C, fig. 2, is a brass nozzle, which fits into fig. 1, Plate II. at A, for inflating, and into fig. 2, same Plate, at B, for injecting stimulating vapours.

Fig. 4, is a long flexible tube, of the same description as fig. 3, Plate II.

Plate II.

Fig. 1. is a short flexible tube, fitted to the nozzle of the bellows, A, for inflating ; its tube, C, fits into fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Fig. 2 is a brass box, inclosed in wood, to contain the stimulating substance, and is to be connected at B with the nozzle of the bellows, fig. 2, Plate I. and at E with the long pipe, fig. 3.

Fig. 3, a long flexible tube, which being fitted at D upon fig. 2 at E, is used for injecting tobacco smoke.

Fig. 4, a curved silver pipe, to fit on fig. 1, Plate II. for inflating the lungs, by passing it down the throat, beyond the glottis.

Fig. 5, a canula, for bronchotomy ; it fits on fig. 1, Plate II. at C.

Fig. 6, 7, 8, are nostril pipes of various sizes ; they fit on fig. 1, Plate II. C.

Fig. 9 are clyster-pipes of different sizes ; they fit on fig. 3, Plate II. at F.

Fig. 10 is a syringe with a flexible tube G G, for injecting cordials into the stomach.

Observations.

1. These instruments and four glass bottles with ground stoppers, to contain remedies, comprehend the instruments recommended by the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead. They are contained in a mahogany chest, lined with baise, which has a lift-out, for sponge and flannels, and apertures for tobacco, flint, steel, tinder-box, and matches.

2. When intended to inflate, turn the circular piece
of

of wood, B, fig. 3, Plate I. over the clack-hole ; then fix the short flexible tube, fig. 1, Plate II. to the brass nozzle of the ivory pipes, fig. 6, 7, 8, for the nostril ; the curved silver pipe, fig. 4, for the throat, and the silver canula, fig. 5, for bronchotomy ; each of which, as before described, is adapted to the plug of the short flexible tube. When you wish to inflate, press the brass lever, A, fig. 2, Plate I. ; open the bellows ; then let go the lever, and, by shutting the bellows, force the air into the lungs.

3. When you wish to extract the air out, open the bellows without touching the lever. In order to expel the foul air, press the lever (to open it), and shut the bellows, by which means the extracted foul air will be thrown away ; then, still keeping the lever open, you are to open the bellows, by which means it will be again filled with fresh air ; let the brass lever down, and proceed to imitate inspiration and expiration. It may be, perhaps, necessary, at first, to fill two or three times before you extract once ; and for this purpose you must remember to keep the lever open whenever the bellows are emptied, in order to take in more fresh air, by the dilation, &c. &c. When the brass lever is shut, and the circular wood is removed from off the clack-hole, it is a common pair of bellows.

2. *Suspension by the Cord, or Hanging.*

In hanging, the external veins of the neck are compressed by the cord, and the return of the blood from the head thereby impeded, from the moment that suspension takes place ; but, as the heart continues to act for a few seconds after the windpipe is closed, the

blood which is sent to the head during this interval is necessarily accumulated there. Hence it is, that in hanged persons (strangulation) the face is greatly swollen, and of a dark red or purple colour; the eyes are commonly suffused with blood, enlarged, and prominent.

From the great accumulation of blood in the vessels of the head, many have been of opinion that hanging kills chiefly by inducing apoplexy; but it has, however, been clearly proved, that in hanging, as well as in drowning, the exclusion of air from the lungs is the immediate cause of death. From which it appears, that the same measures recommended for drowned persons are also necessary here; with this addition, that opening the jugular vein, or applying cupping-glasses to the neck, will tend considerably to facilitate the restoration of life, by lessening the quantity of blood contained in the vessels of the head, and thereby taking off the pressure from the brain.—Except in persons who are very full of blood, the quantity taken away need seldom exceed an ordinary tea-cupful, which will, in general, be sufficient to unload the vessels of the head, without weakening the powers of life.

3. *To prevent 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

bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing harmless 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 having so strong an attraction for lightning, as frequently to draw 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 floorings, with materials of a non-conducting 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 elec-

electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it; and apply blisters to the breast.

4. *Preservation of the Lives of Seamen.*

The moment an alarm is given, that a man is overboard, the ship's helm should be put down, and she should be hove in stays; an object that can float should also be thrown overboard as near the man as possible, with a rope tied to it, and carefully kept sight of, as it will prove a *beacon*, towards which the boat should pull as soon as lowered down. A grand primary object is, having a boat ready to lower down at a moment's notice, which should be hoisted up at the stern most convenient; the lashings, tackle, &c. to be ever kept clear, and a rudder, tiller, and spare oar, ever to be kept in her; and when dark, she should not be without a lanthorn and a compass.

There should also be kept in her a rope with a running bowline, ready to fix in or throw to the person in danger; coils of small rope, with running bowlines, should also be kept in the chains, quarters, and abaft, ready to throw over, as it most generally occurs that men pass close to the ship's side, and have been often miraculously saved by clinging to ropes.

Sailors have no conception that *mephitic air* will be productive of immediate apparent death. It is granted by most seamen, that smoking or fumigating ships with charcoal is the most effectual means of killing all kinds of vermin, and is therefore always resorted to.

It is recommended, for the certain preservation of our brave defenders, that no sailor nor boy be allowed to go
under

under the decks until the hatches, and all the other openings, have been for three hours uncovered; in that time all noxious vapours will be effectually detached.

5. *To prevent the fatal 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 rinse the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath 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.

6. *To prevent the Effects of Excessive Cold.*

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it, when they become very drowsy, or 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

brisk circulation in the blood-vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding tight boots or shoes, by *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 returns; 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.

7. *To prevent Danger from Exposure to the Excessive Heat of the Sun.*

Affections from this cause, or *strokes of the Sun*, so called, may be suspected, when a person exposed to its rays is seized with a violent head-ach, attended with throbbing or giddiness; followed with faintness and great insensibility, heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing; and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper to avoid labour, or violent exercise, or exposure to the rays of the sun immediately after a hearty meal. To avoid drinking spirits of any kind. Small beer, vinegar and water sweetened with sugar, or any thin cooling beverage, are alone proper for persons exposed to the excessive heat of the sun.

Should the symptoms increase, it will be proper to remove the affected person into a cool place, to open the garments, particularly about the neck and breast, and if the pulse beat forcibly, to bleed immediately, the quantity proportioned to the strength of the pulse; but, should the pulse be weak, bleeding must not be performed.

The feet and legs, and even the lower portion of the body, may be placed in cold water. Should, however, this process prove ineffectual, linen cloths wet with cold water, or water and vinegar, may be applied to the temples, and over the whole head; and draughts of vinegar and water sweetened, may be freely drank.

8. *The dangerous Effects of Noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, Fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented,*

By procuring 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.

When a person is apparently dead from the above-mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from

buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness.—Let the treatment now be the same as that for drowned persons.

9. *Burning of Females, by their Clothes having caught fire.*

A bystander, or the first person who is present, should instantly pass the hand under all the clothes to the sufferer's shift, and raise the whole together, and closed over the head, by which the flame will indubitably be extinguished, and this may be effected in a few seconds, that is, in the time that a person can stoop to the floor, and rise again; and no other method can be so ready, expeditious, and effectual.

The sufferer will facilitate the business, and also prevent serious injury, by covering her face and bosom with her hands and arms—Should it happen that no person is nigh to assist her, she may in most cases, if she has presence of mind, relieve herself, by throwing her clothes over her head, and rolling or laying upon them.

The females and children in every family should be told, and shewn, *Flame always tends upwards*—and that, consequently, while they remain in an upright posture, with their clothes on fire, (it usually breaking out in the lower part of the dress) the flames, meeting additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful and vehement in proportion—whereby the bosom, face, and head, being more exposed than other parts to this intense heat, or vortex of the flames, must necessarily be most injured; therefore, in such situation, when the sufferer is alone, and incapable, from age, infirmity, or other cause,

cause, of extinguishing the flames, by throwing the clothes over her head, as before directed ; she may still avoid much torture, and save life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon—By this method the flames may possibly be extinguished ; their progress will infallibly be retarded ; the bosom, face, and head, preserved from injury ; and an opportunity be afforded for assistance.

SECTION IV.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING THE MODE OF NARRATING
CASES.

HOWEVER nearly the resuscitative process recommended by the Society may approach towards perfection, it cannot but be admitted that much may yet be effected by close attention to the symptoms which occur during the progress of recovery, and the changes which may result from the means employed. Many interesting restorations from apparent death have been communicated with no other narrative than "that the means recommended by the Society were employed." But, in order to ascertain the real efficacy of the methods adopted, a minute history would be acceptable, and the following data are suggested to the attention of the Faculty :

- 1.—*The circumstances and time of the submersion.*
- 2.—*The appearances of the body.*
- 3.—*The precise parts of the
Resuscitative Process employed.*
- 4.—*The time from the commencement of
the Restorative Plan to the Return of Animation.*
- 5.—*The first signs of Returning Life ;
the state of the system till health is restored.*

And in unsuccessful cases, the state of the body, particularly of the head, lungs, and stomach, by dissections, when admissible.

*The following have been some of the Appearances on
Dissection of the Drowned.*

The Brain.

In the first place :—The vessels of the brain are of a remarkably dark colour, but not turgid, nor is there usually any extravasated blood.

The Bronchia.

2.—There is found in the upper bronchial cavities a certain frothy fluid, of a palish red.

Lungs.

3.—The Lungs are more livid than in their healthy state ; and both the veins and arteries are considerably distended, by a large quantity of black blood.

Heart.

4.—The right auricle and *ventricle* of the heart are filled with blood of a dark colour : in the *left auricle* and *ventricle* there is found a considerable quantity of blood of a similar appearance.

Arteries.

5.—In the last place—in examining minutely the trunks and branches of the arteries to their utmost perceptible extent, we find them *universally suffused* with blood of a very dark colour.

SECTION V.

CASES OF RECOVERIES FROM APPARENT DEATH,
OR IMMINENT DANGER.

ALTHOUGH numerous instances of restoration to health from apparent death, or imminent danger, have been attested since the last Anniversary of the Society, amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN, and the whole, since the commencement of the Institution, to THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN, it is deemed unnecessary to swell the Annual Report, by enlarging on facts now universally established; and hence a few cases only have been selected for insertion: the others, however, have been communicated under the sanction of an oath, or affirmed by the Minister or Medical practitioner, or otherwise fully authenticated.

Although it may be observed with concern, that many unhappy objects of intended Suicide, particularly of the female sex, have come under the notice of the Society, it must afford some alleviation of pain to the feeling mind, to be informed that no instance of a second attempt has occurred; which probably has resulted from the care exercised by the Society in conveying to these objects, not only religious counsel, but also presenting them with Bibles and other appropriate books.

In perusing the histories of the numerous recoveries from extreme danger, since the last year, contrasted with the diminution of fatal cases, it may be inferred, that the Rewards proposed, and punctually paid, have contributed, with the impulses of humanity, in exciting more immediate and prompt exertions to save life. Many instances have been afforded, even of youths having braved every danger, at the hazard of their own lives, to save those of their fellow-creatures. Undoubtedly the improvement in the means of resuscitation has contributed some share in this happy revolution.

Since the commencement of the Society, 15,000 cases have come under its notice, of which number 8197 were successful, or little more than one in four; in the last year, the Claimants were 182, of which number, 118 were cases of imminent danger restored to health; or two successful cases, at least, in every three.

CASE 15165th—THE 3213th RECOVERY;

Being the 106th Restoration out of 164 Claimants for 1808.

Case of Recovery from the Effects of Suspension by the Cord.

(Communicated by Mr. ADDINGTON.)

The subject of this Case was John Horsell, a stout boy of 16 years of age, in the service of Mr. Bredaz, at a tavern in Elder-street, Spital-fields. No assignable reason for his conduct has been discovered.—He was in
his

his usual state of health, and had not shewn any material unhappiness or discontent, nor been guilty of any thing to occasion the displeasure of his master or other persons around him. There is some reason to believe that he might have been slightly intoxicated, but this was not very apparent to his companions.

The facts of the case are as follows:—On Saturday night, the 3rd of September, 1808, about 12 o'clock, on going up stairs to bed, with a younger boy, his fellow-servant, he laid hold of a horse-hair clothes-line, which was suspended loosely across the garret where they slept, and jocosely telling his companion he would shew him how people hanged themselves, he coiled it round his neck, and with both hands drew it tight, till his face became bloated and discoloured.—On seeing this, the little boy who was with him endeavoured to loosen the cord from his neck; but Horsell, to prevent it, beat him off with his hands, and at the same time, quitting his standing by sliding his feet along the floor, he became violently agitated, and completely suspended.—The other boy now ran down stairs and gave the alarm, when Robert Franklin, a youth of 17, a nephew of Mr. Bredaz, hastened to the room, and with his knife, which with great presence of mind he had taken from his pocket and opened as he ran up the stairs, cut the line, and released the miserable sufferer from his suspension. His face was now black and swollen, and he fell completely senseless on the floor. Four gentlemen, viz. Mr. Stratton, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Bowley, and Mr. Gibbs, who were in the house, immediately went up stairs to give assistance, and Mr. Bredaz, at the same instant, sent out for medical aid. By the time I reached the chamber

ber it is supposed that from fifteen to twenty minutes had elapsed from the moment of strangulation.

I found the patient under the care of the four gentlemen above-named, who were rubbing the extremities, stimulating his nostrils with the smoke of tobacco, and using such methods as occurred to them of supporting the remains of life; and it is but justice to them to mention that they stayed on the spot throughout the night, and by their humane and active assistance, contributed greatly to the efficiency of the measures which were employed. The master of the boy also, Mr. Bredaz, and his whole family, rendered every possible aid and exertion with the most diligent and anxious attention.

The boy was lying at the bottom of the bed with his head raised on pillows, and his legs supported by his attendants: totally insensible; his eyelids closed; and when they were opened the pupils were seen dilated, and did not contract on the approach of light; his countenance bloated and of a livid colour; his jaw firmly closed; his trunk and limbs extended to the utmost and perfectly rigid; his respiration slow, laborious and loudly stertorous; his pulse slow, regular, and rather feeble; the heat of his skin natural. In a very few minutes he became agitated by convulsions of the trunk and of all the limbs, so violent that it was with difficulty that four or five persons could keep him upon the bed. The muscles of the left side were rather more affected by them than those of the right. The alternation of these convulsions, with a state of rigid extension of the limbs and a forcible bending of the head and body backwards, may, with the above-mentioned symptoms, serve to describe his situation,

with very little change, for at least four successive hours; after which the rigidity abated, and the convulsions became less frequent and less severe.

One of the gentlemen present since informed me, that, when he first saw the boy, and for seven or eight minutes, as he thinks, afterwards, there was not the smallest appearance of life, neither pulse, respiration, motion, nor any degree of sensibility to what must otherwise have given him pain, as the falling of particles of burning tobacco blown upon the face with pipes, with which they were throwing the smoke of it towards his eyes and nostrils. The first sign of life was a very slow and weak pulse in the wrist, which became perceptible before any respiration took place; and he thinks that this last did not occur till within a very few minutes of my seeing him.

My first step was to take away quickly, by a large orifice, about twelve ounces of blood from the arm. I did not open either of the jugular veins, having heretofore found that, however easy it is to open them, they are not always so easily to be closed again; and in this instance I was particularly glad that I had not done it, because, in spite of every care to prevent such an occurrence by adhesive plaster, long bandages, &c. &c. the bleeding from the arm, in consequence of the patient's strong muscular exertions, was often renewed; and could only be restrained by constant and long continued pressure, in a degree which it might have been highly injurious to apply to the neck. Some favourable change in his countenance ensued upon the loss of blood, but that was all: the other symptoms were unaltered. I then endeavoured to excite the action of vomiting,

miting, and for this purpose, with much difficulty, and at the expence of one of the poor fellow's teeth, I introduced the pipe of a metal funnel into his mouth, and poured in a solution first of *zincum vitriolatum*, and afterwards of *cuprum vitriolatum*, small quantities of which only were swallowed at a time, but enough ere long to produce repeated and copious vomitings, whereby we ascertained clearly that his stomach had been overcharged. Soon afterwards we were able to act freely and forcibly upon the intestines by means of a clyster of infusion of tobacco.

These were the measures, repeating them as they appeared necessary, which were principally resorted to for the first two hours; during which time, notwithstanding some advantages evidently gained, the patient's recovery appeared very doubtful. His countenance was somewhat improved, and his pulse a little more free; but the coma and stertor remained: the trismus and convulsions had not been lessened: the iris continued insensible to light; and at times the extremities became cold, the pulse feeble, and the powers of life seemed to be giving way. After persevering in our efforts however for some time longer, a relief of the symptoms became more apparent; and by the end of about three hours more, it was evident that a considerable change for the better had taken place: the pulse was now more frequent and full; the respiration more easy; the permanent spasm had greatly subsided, and the convulsive paroxysms occurred seldomer, and were much slighter; the boy appearing in the intervening periods to be only very soundly asleep, with a fainter kind of snoring; the pupil began to contract on the approach of light; the

power of swallowing also was restored in a considerable degree, of which we availed ourselves first of all to provoke vomiting again (an effort by which he always discharged a quantity of undigested food; and appeared proportionally relieved) and afterwards to throw in a little warm brandy and water, and some diluted sal volatile. In this last interval of three hours, besides vomiting and purging, we applied cupping-glasses, with the scarificator to the back of the neck and shoulders; the clyster of tobacco smoke, (which, however, notwithstanding the apparatus worked perfectly well, appeared to do nothing); volatile alkali to the temples, nostrils, and fauces, and such other expedients of less moment as occurred to us.

At length, we had the satisfaction of perceiving the recovery of our patient advance more rapidly, though it was not till after eight or nine hours that his convulsions entirely left him; and still longer before his speech and senses returned. Leeches were afterwards applied to the temples: he remained sleepy, having only intervals of sense throughout the succeeding day and night. On the next following day, Monday, he was pretty well restored, being then capable of taking his food readily, and of holding a conversation with me, from which I attempted, in vain, either to trace in his mind any recollection of what had passed since his retiring to bed with his fellow-servant on the Saturday night (this he remembered), or to collect from him any motive by which he had been induced to perpetrate the horrid deed that had so nearly cost him his life. It has since been intimated, I understood, that his father (not now living) had formerly shewn some signs of insanity; but

but nothing of this sort had ever been observed in the boy.

Remarks by Mr. Addington.

How far the circumstances of this case may serve to throw any additional light on the immediate cause of death in these occurrences, I shall not presume to determine.

It will, I suppose, be admitted, that the leading symptoms were of the apoplectic character; and those which cannot strictly be considered as apoplectic, at least denoted the morbid affection to have its seat in the brain, or other sensorial organs. Whether this affection was produced in the first instance principally by the suspension of respiration from compression of the trachea by the cord, or by its pressure on the large vessels in the neck, or by both conjointly, it is not easy to say. The boy's breathing appears to have been totally stopped for a time, though it cannot be ascertained exactly how long: the attendants imagined eight or ten minutes, if not more. The probability, I think, is, that it was not so long, since this function returned spontaneously, or without the use of any means which could be thought to have the power of re-exciting it: besides, respiration was not the first symptom of returning life that made its appearance, a weak pulsation having been previously felt in the wrist. Another circumstance to be noticed is, that the recovery of the patient did not quickly ensue on the restoration of the motion of the heart and lungs; which would appear to be usually the case in

resuscita-

resuscitation * after drowning. Now, the several writers on the subject of suspended animation *, differing as they do from each other on the proximate cause of death (one attributing it to *the presence of black blood in the left side of the heart* ; another, to an *affection of the brain* ; another, to *collapse of the lungs, and the want of latent heat in the blood* ; another, to *the privation of vital air*), all admit that there is a very close analogy in the symptoms and appearances on dissection, whatever be the mode in which it is effected, whether by submersion, strangulation, or suffocation ; and agree in referring it principally to the stoppage of respiration in the first instance.

Mr. Kite himself, who considers apoplexy as the proximate cause of death, either apparent or real, from these accidents, regards it, even in hanging, not so much the effect of compression of the vessels by the cord, as of the accumulation of blood, first in the right side of the heart, in consequence of the cessation of motion in the lungs ; and then, of course, in the *venæ cavæ, and jugulares*. Accordingly, we are advised to direct our efforts to the restoration of the function of the lungs, in the expectation that, if this be once restored, the other symptoms will yield of course. “No sooner,” says Fothergill, “is the vital air excluded, than respiration is suspended, the passage of the blood through the lungs is intercepted, and of course through the

* I use the terms *Resuscitation, Suspended Animation, &c.* because their import in this connection is well understood, and without at all entering into the consideration of their strict propriety.

“ whole system. The action of the heart being impeded
 “ by the same cause, the circulation is suppressed. The
 “ brain, unsupported by the circulation, being unable
 “ to exert its influence, the mental and corporeal actions
 “ cease, and the mind is no longer conscious of the state
 “ of the body *.” This is his account of the manner in
 which life is gradually extinguished. In another place,
 he describes that of its restoration, thus : “ If at this pe-
 “ riod,” *i. e.* when the animal is apparently dead, “ the
 “ lungs in due time are inflated with air, in imitation of
 “ the natural respiration,” (much more then, when natu-
 ral respiration itself returns spontaneously) “ the dark-
 “ coloured blood begins to resume its florid hue, the
 “ heart to renew its motion, weakly indeed at first, but
 “ by degrees more powerfully, till, at length, the brain
 “ recovers its functions, and life is completely re-
 “ stored †.”

I have met with but few details of the particular ap-
 pearances and treatment in cases of Strangulation. But
 there are two which exhibit a considerable resemblance
 to the foregoing, particularly in the circumstance of the
 continuance or spontaneous return of the respiration.
 The first is given by Mr. Kite, and ended fatally : the
 other by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, with a happier termination.
 Mr. Kite's account is as follows :

“ A middle-aged man hung himself : after hanging,
 “ it was supposed from three to five minutes, he was cut
 “ down. He was senseless and speechless ; but his
 “ pulse, respiration, and power of deglutition still re-
 “ mained. A surgeon was sent for, who blooded him,

* Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action, 3d edit. p. 54.

† Ibid. page 30.

“ and left him some medicine. I saw him about an hour
 “ and half after the accident, at which time he was in a
 “ deep apoplectic fit, attended with all the most violent
 “ symptoms of that strongly-marked disease. As he had
 “ been drinking, several emetics were exhibited, and
 “ purgatives given both by the mouth and rectum, but
 “ they did not produce the least effect. The pulse be-
 “ ing large and soft, made me dubious as to the pro-
 “ priety of another general bleeding; cupping-glasses,
 “ therefore, were applied to the head and breast,
 “ and three or four ounces were drawn off by their
 “ means; frictions and stimulants were likewise had re-
 “ course to, but, after lying three or four hours, nature
 “ was no longer able to maintain the unequal conflict.

“ The next day the body was opened. The dura
 “ mater adhered very firmly to the inside of the skull,
 “ and it required considerable force to separate them.
 “ On removing the dura mater, the vessels of the pia
 “ mater did not appear more distended than usual; but
 “ I afterwards thought there was a larger proportion of
 “ blood in the vessels of the brain in general than I had
 “ observed in others. There was no inflammation on
 “ this membrane; but at that part of it which was im-
 “ mediately below the junction of the coronal with the
 “ sagittal suture, it adhered to the dura mater on each
 “ side the longitudinal sinus: these adhesions were
 “ easily separated; the intervening substance was white,
 “ and about the dimensions of a silver three-pence.
 “ The same appearance was found in the middle portions
 “ of the membrane which cover the cerebellum and
 “ pia mater, uniting them together. The brain in general
 “ was firmer than common, &c. &c.”

The

The account concludes with mentioning the condition of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, which were sound *.

Mr. Hey's case is thus related :

" May 18th, 1782.—In the evening, Mr. — being
 " greatly distressed, on account of some disagreeable
 " circumstances in business, rashly hanged himself. He
 " was discovered by his son soon after the commence-
 " ment of his suspension, and, on being cut down, shewed
 " some signs of life. A surgeon, who lived near him,
 " was immediately sent for; who, finding him lying
 " insensible, and frothing at the mouth, and not being
 " informed of the cause of these symptoms, took about
 " a pound of blood from the arm. Soon after the eva-
 " cuation, Mr. — was seized with convulsions. A
 " blistering plaster was then applied betwixt the shoul-
 " ders; and some spirit of hartshorn was sent, with di-
 " rections to give a little in water, whenever it could be
 " got down. When the convulsions had continued an
 " hour, without intermission, I was desired to visit the
 " patient, having attended the family in ordinary for
 " some years."

" I found him lying on a bed, which was placed on
 " the chamber floor, near an open window. He was
 " insensible, and violently convulsed. His hands and
 " feet were cold; the rest of his body was hot, and in
 " a profuse perspiration. He was held down by five or
 " six stout men, to prevent any injury to himself from
 " the violent and almost incessant agitations which he
 " suffered."

" I was of opinion, that these convulsions were the
 " effect of debility, brought on by the suspension, and

* Essay on the Recovery of the apparently Dead, page 204.

“ probably increased by the copious evacuation of blood.
 “ I determined, therefore, to give him some stimulating
 “ medicines as soon as he could swallow them, &c.” *

The account goes on to state the good effects of warmth and cordial treatment, with wine and volatile tincture of valerian, &c. which it is not necessary to recite.

In both these instances it appears that, notwithstanding the quick and spontaneous return of the respiration, if indeed it had ever been completely suspended, other symptoms of a very serious kind continued for many hours; and in one of them went on to a fatal termination: the other, which ended more happily, is adduced by Mr. Hey, to shew what he considers the mischievous effects of bleeding, and the benefit of stimulating remedies.

Waving, for the present, the consideration of these opinions, I shall only remark the resemblance of both these cases to that of Horsel; and the confirmation which I think they afford to the idea, that the brain, or sensorial organs, are more concerned in the injury primarily produced by these occurrences, than some of our latest writers on the subject have supposed; at least, that they are so in the case of hanging: and if there be as much similarity as is alledged in the effects of the various modes of destroying life before mentioned, perhaps there is more foundation for Mr. Kite's opinion of apoplexy being generally the proximate cause of death, than has recently been admitted.

The negative of this opinion seems to have been de-

* Practical Observations in Surgery, &c. by William Hey, esq. page 463.

duced rather from the results of experiments made on animals killed for this purpose, and afterwards examined ; than from the symptoms actually attending a state of suspended, or recovering animation in the human subject. It is true, indeed, the examination of human bodies after death has not tended to confirm the notion of apoplexy ; but it is at the same time to be observed, that the nature of diseases of the brain, or sensorial organs, is by no means always to be detected by such examinations. There is every reason to believe that many of these diseases, not excepting apoplexy itself, frequently exist, without producing any of those changes of mechanical structure which are obvious to our senses, and to which they have been attributed. A writer of very considerable sagacity and great experience attributes these affections more frequently to the state of the nerves of the stomach, or the nervous system generally, than to that of the substance of the brain ; and has cited many instances of complete and fatal apoplexy, where there was no extravasation, or other cause of compression within the skull *. And Dr. Cullen, though he adopts the doctrine of compression, yet thinks it probable “ *that this disorder does not always depend upon that cause, but sometimes upon a certain state of immobility of the nervous powers, produced by certain circumstances in the nervous system itself, which seems to be communicated from one part of the body to another †.*”

With respect to experiments upon animals, there is one distinction which I think has not been sufficiently

* Vide, a Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic affections, by Thomas Kirkland, M.D.

† First Lines, 1051, vol. 3, p. 16.

attended to in the conclusions drawn from them as to the seat and nature of particular morbid affections ; which is this ; that whilst such conclusions as relate merely to visible and obvious deviations from the natural healthy structure and condition of parts, may be perfectly accurate ; those, on the contrary, which involve, in any degree, the state of vital power, or nervous sensibility ; are always liable to objection. Thus, for instance, in an animal that has been hanged or drowned, it is very easy to ascertain whether the brain be free from compression by extravasated fluid ; or its vessels free from any extraordinary degree of distension : but to conclude from thence that the morbid affection occasioned by such hanging or drowning, did or did not partake of the nature of apoplexy, or other disease of the sensorial organs, is not so satisfactory. Neither should we be justified in the inference that because the carotids or jugulars of a Dog may be tied without inducing fatal mischief ; that therefore a compression or complete obstruction of those vessels may suddenly, and yet safely, take place in the human subject.

I shall just add a few observations on the remedies which were employed in the above stated case.

I am well aware that at the present day bleeding from the arm in any quantity is by no means commonly recommended on these occasions : and I have not hesitated to adduce one case which has been published by a most respectable Surgeon in proof of what he considers the mischievous effects of this practice. Nevertheless, I acknowledge I have my doubts of the theory on which this opinion is founded ; and these doubts are not removed by the evidence of the case alluded to. Mr.

Hey's

Hey's opinion is, that convulsions in those cases are purely the effect of debility ; and in the instance stated, that they were the immediate consequence of venesection. To this opinion, the following considerations may justly be opposed :

1. That convulsions are very commonly met with in the progress of recovery from these accidents, and that, where neither bleeding, nor any other debilitating remedies have been employed.

2. That these convulsions take place, when the powers of life are sensibly returning ; not, therefore, when the debility is greatest.

3. That in Mr. Kite's case, where the debility, if such it was, terminated in death, convulsions did not happen, although the patient had been bled.

4. That, in the case of Horsel, the convulsions took place before the opening of the vein ; and although they were not sensibly relieved by it, yet they gradually gave way under the use of other evacuating and debilitating remedies, and had partly ceased before any cordials or stimuli had been employed ; the pulse in the mean time acquiring strength and freedom.

On the whole, is it not probable that the convulsions in these cases are to be considered less as the effect of general debility, than of a violent derangement of the sensorial functions, in consequence of a sudden change in the condition of the brain ; or more properly of what Dr. Kirkland calls the brainular system ? Wherein precisely this change consists, I do not profess to understand : it is very remarkable that these convulsions, though not perhaps *signs of*, are certainly *attendants on recovery* from these accidents. Is it unreasonable then to conjecture that they

they may be occasioned by the impetus of the circulation now restored in the vessels of a most delicate organ in which it has for a time been suspended? If there be any truth in this theory, bleeding, instead of being injurious, may prove beneficial, by lessening the force of that renewed circulation whereby the exquisite organization and sensibility of the brain and nerves are deranged. It is true the only visible effect of it in my patient, was a change in the colour of his face and expression of his countenance; but this change was favourable, and led on to other symptoms of amendment.

In Mr. Kite's case the patient was also bled, but this appears to have been the only efficient remedy employed for some time. If after bleeding, he was left in the hands of common attendants, on whom it depended to administer, in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the medicines prescribed; or, if those medicines, though duly given, were not of a more active kind than such as are usually employed for the evacuation of the stomach and intestines, it is not surprising that they should fail of success. The dissection of this case clearly exhibits congestion within the skull, and supplies another argument against Mr. Hey's notion of debility: the man, as before observed, had been bled, yet no convulsions followed.

The other remedies employed in the case of Horsel, at least the most active of them, I mean the emetics and clysters of tobacco; will likewise fall under the censure of those who regard debility as the leading feature in similar affections.

Nothing however was more apparent to all the bystanders as well as to myself, than the relief which the sufferer

sufferer manifested after their operation ; the degree of such relief being always proportioned to the activity of the medicine. It may perhaps be alledged, that this relief may be accounted for from the peculiar circumstance of the patient's stomach having been overloaded previous to strangulation. Be it so. This circumstance ought to be allowed all its proper weight ; but even then surely, this single circumstance will not be deemed of sufficient importance to determine the general propriety of exhibiting powerful emetics and cathartics in these cases. At any rate, if these medicines are likely to prove injurious in all other instances, this particular circumstance justifying or requiring their exhibition, as an exception to the common rule, would be a subject of so much regret that we ought never to proceed upon it, but upon the most certain proof of its existence. In my patient, though suspected, it was not previously known, and was only demonstrated by the action of the emetics themselves.

But if it be true, as there is surely some reason to believe, that not debility, but an affection of the brainular system similar to that which obtains in nervous apoplexy, be the real condition, and constitutes the chief danger of these unhappy patients ; may we not appeal to the well-known efficacy of those remedies which excite powerfully the action of the *primæ viæ* ; followed and assisted by stimulants and cordials, in relieving such affections ; to support this practice ?

After all, it is by no means the design of the author of this paper to attempt to establish on the basis of a single case, any particular doctrine concerning the treatment of these melancholy accidents ; but merely to state the

the facts, with such observations upon them as presented themselves ; for the consideration of those who have had more experience in this branch of medical pathology.

CASE 15166th—THE 3214th RECOVERY ;

Being the 109th Restoration in the year 1808.

Case of Recovery from Drowning.

(By W. WHITWORTH, Esq. and Mr. T. P. SMITH, jun.)

DEAR SIR, Cornhill, May 28, 1808.

On Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock, in my ride home through the Green Lanes to Hornsey, I observed when I was about 100 yards distant from the New River Bridge (which is parallel with what is called the Eel Pie House) something floating, or rather bobbing up and down, which I imagined to be a *dog that had been skinned*, therefore did not hurry, but was guarding my horse from startling; but, when I came to the Bridge, to my amazement, it was the face of a man, and who appeared struggling in the last agonies of death. I immediately dismounted and flew to his relief, and, with the help of kind Providence, I succeeded in getting him out. *I was entirely alone*, and it must have been full ten minutes before any person came up to me, during which time I turned him upon his face, then upon his back, and moved him about as well as I could, by which he discharged a great deal of water. I begged the persons who had now come up to wait by him (as there was not a moment to be lost) while I rode

to procure a conveyance, but just as I was mounting, a distant car came in sight, into which we put him, and had him taken to the Weavers Arms, Newington Green. What followed you have herewith, in Mr. Smith the Surgeon's account.

With great respect, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. WHITWORTH.

To the Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.

DEAR SIR, *Stoke Newington, May 28, 1808.*

I have the pleasure to communicate to you a successful case of recovery from suspended animation occasioned by drowning. It occurred on Wednesday 27th of May, 1808, in Mr. Lill, of Church-street, Bethnal Green, aged 65 years; who was taken out of the New River, and carried to the Weavers Arms, Newington Green, at which place I shortly after saw him: he was totally senseless, and to all appearance dead; but after a vigorous application of the means recommended by the Humane Society for about twenty minutes, I had the satisfaction to observe symptoms of returning life; encouraged by this success, our efforts were continued, and in less than one hour the man was completely recovered.

Much merit is due to Mr. Whitworth for his humane attention in rescuing Mr. Lill, as also to Edmund Watson, of Hangers Lane, near Tottenham, and George Sturges, servant to Messrs. Davis and Marsh, Distillers, Cold Bath Fields.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your humble servant,

THOMAS SMITH, jun.

(Surgeon.)

CASE 15167th—THE 3218th RECOVERY;

Being the 110th Restoration in the year 1808.

Case of Recovery from Drowning.

(Communicated by Mr. TEASDALE.)

SIR, *Merchant Taylors Hall, Aug. 20, 1808.*

During the recent Midsummer holidays, my eldest son, who is just nine years old, together with one of his school-fellows, Master Wathen, was on a visit at his grand-mother's, Mrs. Guthrie, Cannon-court, near Leatherhead. Mrs. G. had, at the same time, another of her grand-children, Master John Burrows, at her house.

These

These three little fellows, viz. my son, Wathen (who is about twelve years old), and little Burrows (who is about seven), went to see the mowers in an adjoining meadow, but soon wandered from them up the River side, to the distance of about half a mile up the Mole, into which River (unperceived by Wathen and my son) little Burrows fell; hearing a noise, as that of a large fish jumping, the two boys turned towards the River, where they saw their comrade Burrows with only the top of his hat and his hands visible above the surface.

With admirable presence of mind (as if it were by previous concert, and without saying a word to each other), both Wathen and Teasdale ran to his assistance. Wathen first seized the bough of an impending bush, and Teasdale followed his example; but they could not reach Burrows until their own bodies were more than half over the bank of the River.

Wathen first caught hold of one of Burrow's hands, and my son afterwards got hold of the other, but they had got such an imperfect hold, that they were obliged to use great management and skill, by one relieving the other, until they at last got such a purchase as enabled them to drag the little sufferer from what (but for the presence of mind and adroitness of these little fellows) must have proved his watery grave.

Little Burrows lay on the grass senseless, and without any apparent sign of life, for upwards of five minutes, after which he gradually came to his senses, and was supported to his grand-mama's by his two preservers.

I need not point out to the intelligent and industrious Managers of your Institution, that the merit of these

little fellows is considerably enhanced by their promptness in taking immediate and efficient measures to save their little comrade, without running for aid to the house or the mowers in the adjacent meadow.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most humble servant,

RICHARD TEASDALE.

To the Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.

SECTION VI.

VARIETIES OF APPARATUS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
LIFE, COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY.

SO favourably has the Society been estimated by public opinion, that various means of facilitating its views have been communicated, in the invention or improvement of Drags, Life-boats, and Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners; some of which it may be proper to notice, in order to render these salutary means more generally known and employed.

SIR, *Yarmouth, Norfolk, March 28, 1808.*

THE many melancholy instances of shipwreck which are too often witnessed on every coast of Great Britain, has long excited the feelings of this enlightened nation through your Philanthropic Institution; and when we consider the vast number of our fellow-creatures who have perished, when we reflect on the great proportion of our countrymen who are exposed to the hazards of the sea, when we remember the importance of our sailors to our commercial interest, and to our national security; it is the duty of every friend to humanity, every friend to his country, to shew himself eager
to

to diminish danger, and use all the probable means for affording help in the hour of difficulty and distress.

Animated by these sentiments, and witnessing disasters so repeatedly happening on these shores, particularly on the 18th day of February, 1807, when numerous vessels were wrecked, and all hands perished; among them His Majesty's gun brig Snipe, that was stranded near the Haven Mouth, at this place, not fifty yards from the beach, notwithstanding, from the violence of the sea and strength of the storm, no communication could be procured; and sixty-seven persons perished, in the presence of their sympathizing countrymen; from this circumstance I was led to infer, (although repeatedly told it was totally impracticable) to prevent similar distresses in future, and directed my attention to what sailors think of most consequence, the securing a communication between the shore and the vessel in distress, by the means of throwing a rope by the force of gunpowder; knowing in the success of that expedient, there were numerous ways to rescue the unfortunate persons on board. From the melancholy day above stated, I have been making innumerable experiments that appeared best calculated to promise success. I have now the opportunity, and heart-felt gratification of submitting to the consideration of your Noble Institution, minutes of experiments, an affidavit of its success, and opinions of active and intelligent men, the good likely to result from it to this country; and to every nation on the confines of the ocean. I have the honor to be,

Sir, with all possible respect,

Your most obedient very humble servant,

GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, *Capt.*

Barrack Master at Yarmouth.

P. S. The

P. S. The Right Honourable Board of Ordnance have in consequence of my application directed the dangerous stations of Cromer, Happisbro', Winterton, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Orferness, to be provided with the means adopted by me, to give relief in future.

To the Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.

Captain Manby has since made several successful experiments with the method of preserving the lives of shipwrecked persons by means of a rope thrown over a vessel in distress, from a mortar on shore. This rope is secured from burning, by a sheath of leather, round the end introduced into the mortar with the ball. The experiment was made at Lowestoft, on the 26th of August and 10th of September, before many spectators, and several persons of the Suffolk Humane Society; and the opinion of the latter has been confirmed by the united testimony of many naval officers.

“ Suffolk Humane Society at Lowestoft.

Aug. 26, and Sept 10, 1807.

Rev. I. G. Spurgeon, Vice-President. } in the Chair.
Rev. Bence Bence, Treasurer.

On both occasions it was unanimously resolved;

“ That in the opinion of the Suffolk Humane Society, as well as of that of many other gentlemen present, Captain Manby's experiments for effecting a communication between the shore and a stranded vessel, made by throwing a shot, with a rope appended to it, over a vessel, if she be near land; or by a grapnel thrown
from

from a mortar, by which a boat can be hauled over the surf, have completely answered the purpose for which they have been attempted.

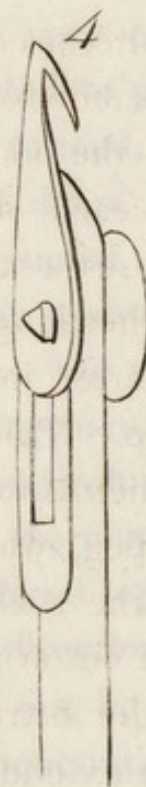
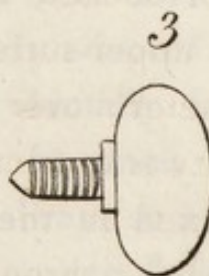
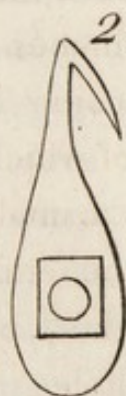
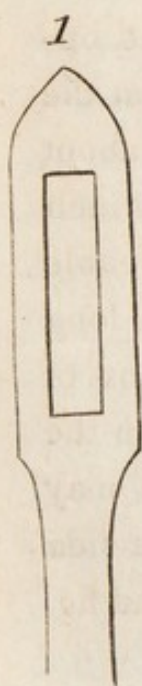
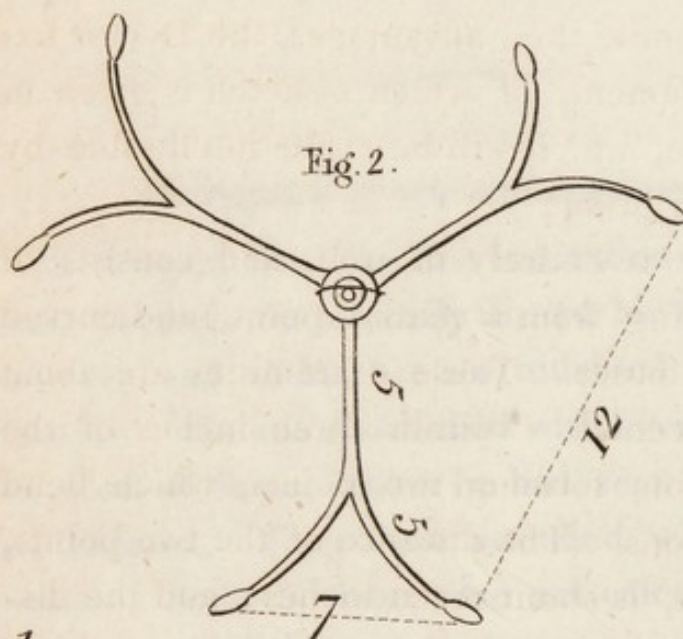
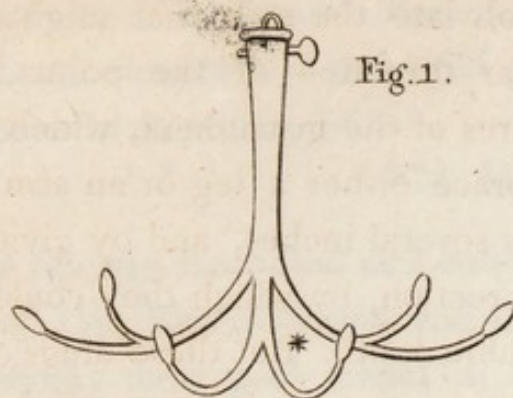
“M. MAURICE, *Secretary.*”

The Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, voted Captain Manby their gold medal in testimony of the importance of his discovery. (Vol. XXVI. p. 209, an. 1808.)

Description of new and improved Drags.

Dr. Cogan, from the first institution of the Royal Humane Society, occasionally turned his attention to these subjects, and to him we are indebted for the following remarks. He was dissatisfied with every construction in the form of drags, which he had seen both in England and Holland. They were attended with very essential defects. Some of them were not calculated to produce the success desired; and others were so formed, as absolutely to induce danger. The original drags for the aid of drowning persons were first constructed in Holland. They were merely adapted to the assistance of those, who should accidentally fall into the water in their clothes; such as boatmen or bargemen, whose dress in that country is always so ample and voluminous, that little danger could accrue from the sharpest point, three quarters of an inch in length, placed upon the curvature of the drag, in a perpendicular direction. But, as in every accident the subject might not be equally defended against the danger of a deep penetration, the

Doctor



1, 2, 3, 4, is the real shape and size of the points to the drag.

Doctor attempted to obviate the evils that might arise from the perpendicular direction of the points, and shortness of the curistures of the instrument, which were too contracted to embrace either a leg or an arm; by enlarging the curistures several inches, and by giving to the points an oblique direction, by which they could not lacerate to any considerable depth. But these drags could be of no service to bathers, who are destitute of clothes.

To escape the disadvantages of every other mode of construction, and unite their advantages, the Doctor has contrived the instrument, of which a sketch is given in the annexed plate, which will be made intelligible by the following description :

The instrument is entirely of iron, and consists of three arms projecting from a central point, and curved towards the extremities. These extremities are about one foot from the centre. Within three inches of the end, is a subdivision, forming two points, which bend in opposite directions. The distance of the two points, in each subdivision, is about seven inches; and the distance of the points projecting from each limb, and opposed to each other, is about twelve inches. From the centre rises a style, or socket, in a conic form, about eight inches long; the upper surface of which is an inch and a quarter in diameter; over it is a small moveable iron loop. This cavity is to admit the end of a long pole, which is to be fixed in the socket, by means of an iron peg, which passes through holes made in the sides of the socket and the pole; so that the pole may be taken out at pleasure. See plate I. fig. 1. for a side view of the instrument, with its socket and pin; and fig. 2, for an extended view of its arms and branches.

At each extremity of the branches, is a fissure, see No. 1, along which a hook, No. 2, is made to slide; this may be kept firm in its place by the screw No. 3.

N.B. No. 4 represents the hook fixed at the end of the branch. At the bottom of the instrument, is a projecting iron, about three inches in length, terminating in a ring; to which a rope, about twelve yards long, is to be attached. At the other extremity of the rope a large cork is fastened—see fig. 1.

The advantages proposed by this peculiar construction of the instrument, are the following:

I.—By the length of the branches, and their different curistures, the probabilities are multiplied that the instrument will lay firm hold of some part of the body. It is morally certain to catch an arm, a leg, thigh, foot, or the chin, in such a manner as to enable the assistant to bring the body to the surface of the water, without the possibility of an injury. In some directions it may embrace the whole body; for which there is space between the most distant extremities; their curistures would catch at the arm-pits, and prevent its falling through. It was upon this account that the principal branches are so few: had they been double the number, the spaces would not have been sufficiently large to secure a hold in every direction.

II.—When the subject is naked, as is the case with *Bathers*, sharp-pointed instruments are dangerous, which forms an objection to most of the instruments hitherto in use, particularly where the curisture of the branches is but a few inches in diameter. As in the present instrument the chances of laying hold are so numerous, sharp points may be dispensed with; they are therefore
made

made to recede by being screwed below the extreme edge of the branches. But when the unhappy subject has fallen into the water with his clothes on, as these spread and float in various directions, hooks must be of the utmost service; and this advantage will be gained by making the hooks to project, as at No. 4.

N. B. By the hook's being on one side only, and not bearded like an arrow, it penetrates the clothes with much greater ease.

III.—In some cases the use of a long pole is very advantageous; as when a boat is at hand, and the assistant can row to the place where the body is supposed to lie. In many other cases a rope, twenty-six to thirty yards in length, fastened to the ring at the top of the socket, obviously becomes necessary, as the longest pole can be made to extend to a small distance only. Where the pole alone is used, it should be as long as that of a common boat-hook, or about fifteen or sixteen feet, beyond which it becomes unwieldy. From experiments that have been made, the *union* of these appears to be much preferable to either alone. It has been found, that a rope fastened to the ring, and made to pass through a hole at the upper extremity of the pole, unites every advantage. The pole adds so much steadiness and *momentum* to the drag, that it can be thrown several yards farther than without it; and when the body is drawn near to the side of a vessel or the shore, the pole will be found of great use in directing the future operation. It must however be noted, that where the pole and the rope are in use together, the former should not be more than ten or twelve feet in length; for it would, if longer, become too heavy to be thrown at a

great distance, and, excepting the weight of the drag were considerably increased, the pole, by its floating, would prevent the iron from sinking.

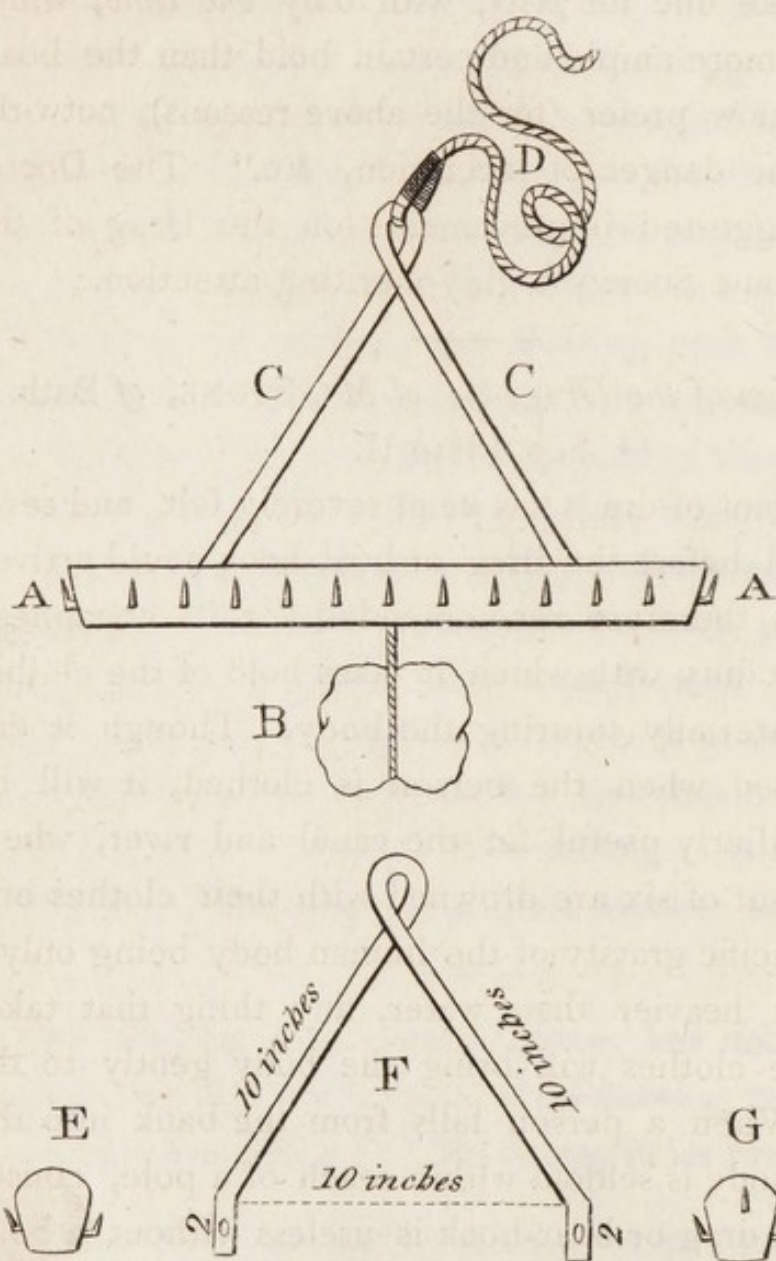
IV.—When accidents happen in rivers, it is often by the sides of them, where the roots and stumps of trees extend themselves under the surface of the water, and are liable to impede the action of the drag. Sometimes the curved arms of the drag are entangled by them; nor will they be extricated by pulling in the direction of the line, which cannot in such cases be pushed backwards like a pole. Under these difficulties the lower rope may prove of great service; the floating cork will mark its position, and when the assistant is in a boat, or on shore contiguous to the spot, by laying hold of this and pulling it towards him, the difficulty will be removed.

The above instrument, being calculated for various purposes, must have a provision for each purpose, and consequently become more complicated than others, which will proportionably enhance its price. A single instrument cannot be made for less than a guinea; the rope and pole cost about four shillings. A smith would, doubtless, undertake a stipulated number at a less price.

Dr. Cogan, with great candour, has obligingly communicated to the Treasurer the following remarks on his new invented Drag*: “My Drag, in its present form, is

* The Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. having proposed a premium to the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable Drag, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up, in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; Dr. Cogan presented the above, and was honoured with the GOLD MEDAL.

Plate 2.nd



as perfect as I can make it, to be used as a *drag*, when attached to a long *cord*; but the boatmen say, that they work it conveniently with a pole; that the various limbs draw so much water that they cannot move it without difficulty, and a loss of time. I have it in contemplation to make one for *poles*, with only *one limb*, which will take a more ample and certain hold than the boat-hook they now prefer (for the above reasons), notwithstanding the danger of laceration, &c." The Doctor has also suggested improvements on the Drag of the Royal Humane Society highly meriting attention.

Description of the Drag, &c. of Mr. STONE, of Bath.

See Plate II.

As the want of drags has been severely felt, and several drowned before the drag or boat-hook could arrive; this drag is therefore recommended for its cheapness, and the certainty with which it takes hold of the clothes without materially injuring the body. Though it can only be used when the person is clothed, it will be found peculiarly useful for the canal and river, where above five out of six are drowned with their clothes on; and the specific gravity of the human body being only a few pounds heavier than water, any thing that takes hold of the clothes will bring the body gently to the surface. When a person falls from the bank into the river, the body is seldom within reach of a pole, consequently the drag or boat-hook is useless without a boat. This drag, by having a long cord, can be used immediately, by throwing it beyond the body, and gently draw it to shore.

A. A. is a piece of ash, originally round, and eighteen
teen

teen inches long, and about two inches in diameter, having the two sides planed, so that the upper may be wider than the lower part. At each side, and at the ends, tenter hooks are driven, at an inch and half distance, near the low edge of the planed part, to within an eighth of an inch of the wood. The tenter hook ought to be about three quarters of an inch long in that part which is on the outside of the wood, and they ought also to be sharpened with a file. B. A stone fastened in a cord, which passes through the middle of the wood, and the stone is kept suspended an inch from the drag. The use of the stone is to make the drag weigh about three pounds, but if the ash is loaded in each end with lead to make it sufficiently heavy, the stone will not be wanted, and the drag will be more convenient. C.C. A piece of iron, half an inch wide, and a quarter thick; the arms are ten inches long, and when put through the middle of the wood at each end, it forms a triangle. D. Thirty feet of cord. E. presents the shape of the wood, and how the tenter hooks are placed on the sides. F. The iron before it is put into the wood. A nail is driven through the wood and the pole in the iron at each end. G. shews the manner the hooks are put at the ends.

Observations.

Upon a comparison of the two drags, the public will be able to appreciate them. The cheapness of that invented by Mr. STONE, is a very important advantage, not being more than about 3s. 6d. each.—These drags may, at a very small expense, be deposited in places nearest to those where accidents mostly happen, in such numbers, as to be expeditiously procured; which is of the

the utmost moment. But they cannot be applied to Bathers ; nor will they be able to hold the body above the surface of the water for any length of time, as its weight may tear the clothes, or the hooks from their holding. Nor can any drag fastened to a rope be of service, when the subject has fallen through the ice in an oblique direction. They may be useful in accidents at sea ; but in harbours, where accidents frequently happen, the other drag at the end of a pole is preferable, as it is often necessary to hold the body for some time above the surface of the water, or the mud, till farther help can be obtained.

Drag Net Invented by W. PHELPS.

MY DEAR SIR,

Fulham, Sept. 3, 1807.

IN compliance with your request, I have made enquiries into the Drag prepared by W. Phelps, and by him deposited at the Swan Receiving House in this parish.

Yesterday morning, at nearly low water, I went on the Thames, in order to see an experiment made with the Drag in question, taking with me Baron de Geer (a Swedish nobleman), and Mr. John Watts, as joint witnesses with me of its operation.

A body in effigy was thrown overboard twice ; the first in about seven feet water, near the South shore ; the second time in about the middle of the channel. The Drag was then employed, and each time the body was brought up at the first haul. The whole time employed, from the moment of casting the body overboard to that of receiving it into the boat, did not exceed six minutes.

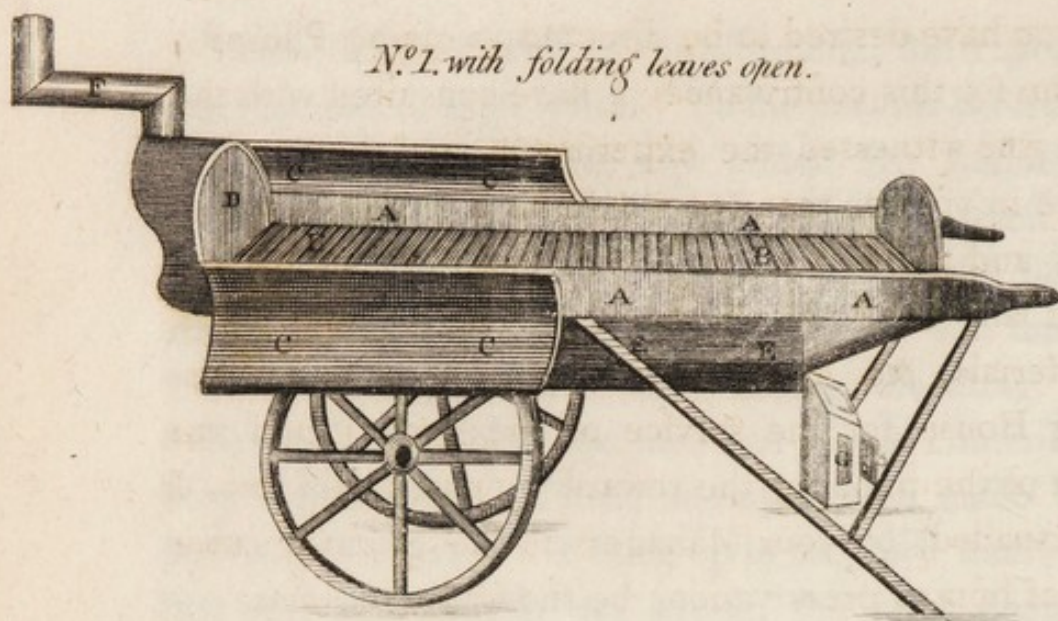
Towards

Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the experiment was repeated at high water. To the persons before mentioned as witnesses were now added Mr. Bunnett and Mr. Edwards, Medical Assistants. The watermen chose a portion of the river below bridge, where the tide ran strong. The body was thrown overboard, and the boats were immediately engaged in working the Drag. The difficulties with which the men had now to contend were very considerable. Three attempts were made before the body was found: it came up in the third haul.—The fact was, that the tide was strong, the water deep, and the body had drifted to some considerable distance from the place in which it was thrown. Each search occupied four minutes only; and the whole time, from casting the body first out to the moment of its receipt into the boat, did not exceed twenty-three minutes.

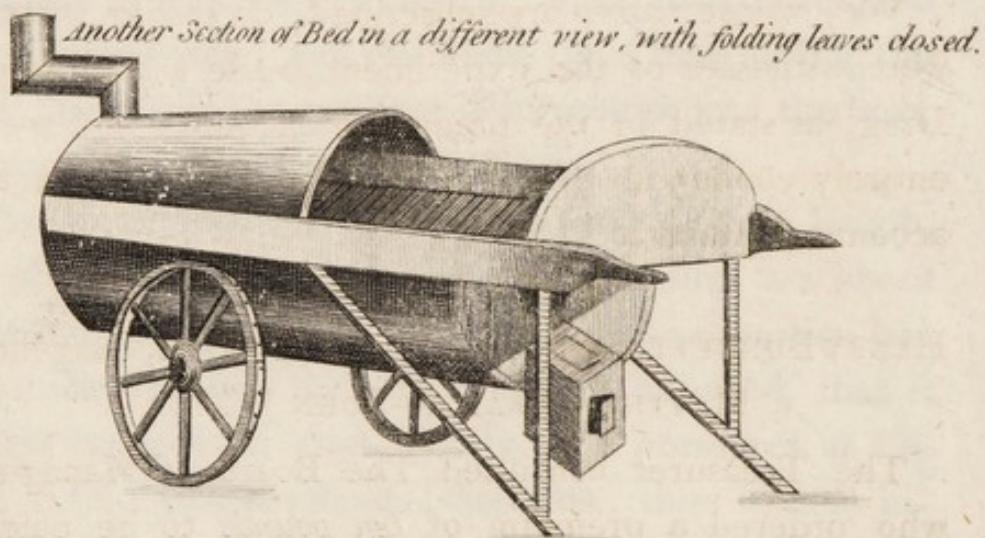
The dimensions of the Drag are forty yards in length, and about fifteen feet in width; the meshes are about seven inches from angle to angle. The proportion between the lead and the cork is so well adjusted, that it sweeps the bottom most closely, and preserves at the same time its perpendicular direction: thus it must infallibly bring up any body, whether laid or floating, within that area over which it passes; and such an area, from the dimensions of the net, is considerable.

Each time in which it failed to bring up the body, it brought up from the bottom an iron stone, the weight of the largest amounting to nearly thirty pounds, and that without the least damage to the net-work. It appeared, therefore, upon the whole, that the Drag was made with much skill, and fitted to render very essential services in the event of any calamity by drowning.

As



Nº1. with folding leaves open.



Another Section of Bed in a different view, with folding leaves closed.

Nº1.

- A. *Frame of Deal 6 Feet long.*
- B. *Strong Sacking nailed to one side, and corded to the other.*
- C. *Two folding leaves of Deal dovetailed & curved to increase the warmth by meeting at top.*
- D. *Tin warmed by contiguous pipe for the feet.*
- E. *Belby of the Bed made of Tin inclosing a pipe along the Bottom: the Tin nailed to the Frame on both sides, every way excluding the external air.*
- F. *Funnel or Pipe about 2 ½ Inches diameter of sheet Iron: joints very well fitted: bent to enter a Chimney in any ground floor room.*
- G. *Fire place.*

When used in open air, there is another piece of pipe fitted to the end, to carry the smoke further.

As you have desired to be directed in giving Phelps a premium for this contrivance, I have consulted with the parties who witnessed the experiment, and they concur with me in opinion that 10*l.* would be a proper remuneration; and when it is considered that the man made it without any view to emolument, at an expence of 5*l.* for materials, &c. and that he deposited it at the Receiving House for the service of the Society and the benefit of the publick, the reward proposed will not, I am persuaded, by your Managers in the glorious cause of human preservation, be thought excessive.

I am yours, &c.

JOHN OWEN.

We, whose names are subscribed, do testify, that we were witnesses of the experiment made with Phelps's Drag, as stated in the preceding account; and we do entirely concur in the opinion of its utility which that account contains.

CHARLES DE GEER—

HENRY BUNNETT, Surgeon—JAMES EDWARDS, Surgeon—

MATTHEW FRAILL—JOHN WATTS.

The Treasurer consulted The Board of Managers; who ordered a premium of *ten pounds* to be paid to W. Phelps.

*Explanation of the Engraving of the Portable Bed
invented by the Rev. Mr. DAVIES, of Leicester.*

1805.

1. Its principal object is to afford a general and abundant warmth to the whole body.

2. It holds the body in a convenient attitude for inflating,

flating, rubbing, and electrifying, at the same time ; and also communicating all the warmth necessary.

3. It is so light, that any person can wheel it about, even with the body placed in it.

4. It is so narrow, as to enter the ground-floor of any house where there is not a sharp turning, and furnished with an angle at the end of the flannel to enter a chimney, if the accident happens in cold weather ; otherwise, probably, the open air, with such an application of artificial warmth to the body, will be more favourable to Resuscitation.

5. As soon as an accident happens, a few shavings and dry sticks lighted in its fire-place will render the whole bed warm enough for the body in five minutes, while it is, at the same time, wheeled down to the river perfectly warm, and ready to receive the body ; carrying upon it the apparatus, blankets, cloths, and every other necessary convenience. A thermometer, in a tin case, is placed with the body, to ascertain the heat, which, as the fuel consists of dried sticks and shavings (which should always be in readiness), may be varied at will.

6. It stands on two wheels and two feet, like a wheelbarrow, at the elevation of about two feet and a half ; the most convenient, perhaps, for all the operations, whether it be used at the Receiving House, or any other situation. The whole bed is covered with a blanket or two ; and the feet, placed against the tin at the end, are kept constantly warm.

There is a convenience, in the feet of the bed, to elevate or depress the head at will ; and there are two wings to fold over the legs, thighs, and belly of the patient, if greater heat is required.

Some

hanging, twisting, and elevating at the same time.

and also communicating all the warmth necessary.

It is so light, that a person can wheel it about

with the body without any effort.

It is so narrow, as to enter the ground-floor of any

house where there is not a sharp turning, and furnished

with an angle at the end of the handle to assist a person

in the motion, happens in cold weather, other-

wise, probably the open air, with such an application

of medical water, &c. &c. will be more favorable

to the recovery.

It is a small, and delicate instrument, a few shavings

and the whole placed in it, the place will render the

instrument sufficiently for the body to be placed within

it, at the same time, wheeled down to the feet, and

placed under the body, to receive the body, carrying

it to the operation, without effort, and every other

operation necessary. A person may in a minute

be placed within the body, to receive the body, which

is the first principle of the whole, and showing (which

should always be in readiness) may be varied at will.

It is a small, and delicate instrument, a few shavings

and the whole placed in it, the place will render the

instrument sufficiently for the body to be placed within

it, at the same time, wheeled down to the feet, and

placed under the body, to receive the body, carrying

it to the operation, without effort, and every other

operation necessary. A person may in a minute

be placed within the body, to receive the body, which

is the first principle of the whole, and showing (which

should always be in readiness) may be varied at will.

It is a small, and delicate instrument, a few shavings

and the whole placed in it, the place will render the

DANIEL'S
Life Preserver,
In Case of Shipwreck, Bathing &c.



PATRONIZED

by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,
The Society for the Encouragement of Arts,
Manufactures, & Commerce,

AND THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Some Account of Mr. DANIEL'S Life-preserver.

THE body of the machine, which is double throughout, is made of pliable water-proof leather ; large enough to admit its encircling the body of the wearer, whose head is to pass between two fixed straps, which rest upon the shoulder ; the arms of the wearer pass through the spaces on the outside of the straps ; one on each side, admitting the machine under them to encircle the body like a large hollow belt ; the strap on the lower part of the machine is attached to the back of it, and by passing betwixt the thighs of the wearer, and buckling, holds the machine sufficiently firm to the body, without too much pressure under the arms. The machine being thus fixed, is inflated with air by the bearer blowing from his lungs, through a cock affixed to the machine, a sufficient quantity of air to fill the machine, which air is retained by turning the stop-cock. The machine, when filled with air, will displace a sufficient quantity of water to prevent four persons from sinking under water.

SECTION VII.

RECEIVING HOUSES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. HYDE PARK Receiving House; erected 1794.
The plot of ground was granted by HIS MAJESTY, the Patron of the Institution.
2. LONDON BRIDGE—*The Old Swan*, Upper Thames-street.
3. BILLINGSGATE—*The Queen's Head*.
4. BLACKFRIARS.
5. HUNGERFORD MARKET—*The Waterman's Arms*.
6. ISLINGTON—*The Thatched House*, and *Blue Coat Boy*, near the New River.
7. FULHAM—*The Swan*.
8. WINDSOR BRIDGE—*Emery's*.

SECTION VIII.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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

II. That *One Guinea* yearly, constitutes a GOVERNOR.

Two Guineas yearly, a DIRECTOR.

Ten Guineas or upwards, or Executor or other Person paying a Legacy of *Fifty Pounds*, a LIFE GOVERNOR.

Twenty Guineas or upwards, or Executor or other Person paying a Legacy of *One Hundred Pounds*, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

III. That two GENERAL COURTS be held annually, one on the third Wednesday in March, and the other on the first Wednesday in November. And an extraordinary Court may be called by the Treasurer, by Advertisement; or by a Requisition in writing of *thirteen* Members, which must be addressed to the Treasurer or Registrar.

IV. That

IV. That a COMMITTEE of Managers shall be chosen at the Annual Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Registrar, *forty-two* Members, *five* of whom shall act as a Quorum; and *seventeen* of whom shall be a SUB-COMMITTEE, *three* to be a Quorum, for adjudging the Pecuniary Rewards to be paid in the various kinds of suspended animation, &c. That the Committee meet on a Wednesday in every other month, and the Sub-Committee on the *second Tuesday* in each month.

V. That the *President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Registrar, Secretary, Collector, Messenger, and Committee*, shall be elected at the Annual Court in March.

VI. That the *Treasurer* shall lay before the Committee in February, and also before the General Court held in March, the State of the Society respecting Receipts and Disbursements, and also the Balance in hand.

VII. That the *Chaplains*, who act gratuitously, shall attend in rotation on persons who have attempted suicide, or any other objects that may require advice, &c.

VIII. That the *Registrar and Secretary* shall draw up the Reports of the Society, and prepare them for Publication; keep the Minutes and Proceedings of the Courts, Committees, &c. and convene the respective Meetings; and pay the Rewards.

IX. That

IX. That the *Messenger* shall carry out and carefully deliver summonses and messages, and follow the general directions of the Registrar and Secretary.

X. Gentlemen desirous of becoming *Medical Assistants*, are to be proposed by the Treasurer or Registrar at a Meeting of the Committee, and, on approval, elected.

XI. That *Honorary Medallions* be adjudicated by the Sub-Committee to those MEDICAL ASSISTANTS and others who have providentially *preserved or restored Life*; and such meritorious honours shall be conferred at the subsequent Anniversary Festival or meeting of the Committee.

XII. 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.

XIII. 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 be secured from the charge of Burial in unsuccessful cases.

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

XV. That the *Anniversary Sermon* be preached, and the *Festival* held, as soon as conveniently may be after the Annual Court in March.

XVI. That

XVI. That Proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different meetings, together with Cases, Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information of the Publick 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 the casting Vote.

XVIII. That all Persons within five miles of London, who claim the Premiums offered by this Society shall produce their testimonial to the REGISTRAR or SECRETARY within *fourteen* days, signed by the *Minister of the Parish*, or by one of the Medical Assistants, or by three respectable house-keepers acquainted with the accident, or in failure of any of these, by an affidavit taken before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; but if the distance be considerable from the Metropolis, one month will be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION IX.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, &c. OF THE SOCIETY.

PATRON,
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PRESIDENT,
The RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of STAMFORD.
and WARRINGTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
RIGHT HON. CHARLES EARL ROMNEY.
R. H. LORD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.
R. H. LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

R. H. LORD RIVERS.

R. H. LORD ERSKINE.

LORD HENNIKER, M. P.

HON. PHILIP PUSEY.

SIR ABRAHAM HUME, BART.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COLPOYS, K. B.

ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq. M. P.

WILLIAM GARROW, Esq.

HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D. F. R. S.

MR. ALDERMAN ANSLEY.

MR. ALDERMAN BOYDELL.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.

ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

JOHN GURNEY, Esq.

TREASURER.

DR. LETTSOM.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

HON. and RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

RIGHT REV. DR. MADDISON, BISHOP OF VIRGINIA.

MRS. HENRIETTA FORDYCE.

COUNT LEOPOLD BERCHTOLD, *Vienna.*

DR. A. ZARDA, M. L. I. C.

DR. STRUVE, *Görlitz.*

DR. RUSH, *Philadelphia.*

ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, ESQ. V. P.—M. P.

DR. LETTSOM, V. P.—F. R. S.

DR. A. FOTHERGILL, F. R. S.

REV. DR. VALPY, F. A. S.

REV. THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A.

DR. EDWARD JENNER.

REV. JOHN CHARES WORTH.

JOHN GRETTON, ESQ.

THOMAS THORESBY, ESQ.

COMMITTEE.

*MR. W. S. ANGELL.
 DANIEL BEAUMONT, ESQ.
 EDWARD BLISS, ESQ.
 MR. GEORGE BOOTH.
 MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
 ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.
 NATH. COLLYER, ESQ.
 *MR. CRAMONT.
 THOMAS CRANAGE, ESQ.
 JOHN DAVENPORT, ESQ.
 *WILLIAM DAWSON, ESQ.
 MR. JOHN EVANS.
 REV. H. FLY, D. D. F. R. S.
 JAMES GRANGE, ESQ.
 *REV. JOHN GROSE.
 *MR. BENJAMIN HAWES.
 *MR. THOMAS HAWES.
 MR. HEATH.
 *J. JENNINGS, ESQ.
 *MR. KANMACHER.
 THOMAS LANE, ESQ.

WEBB MARRATT, ESQ.
 R. H. MARTEN, ESQ.
 MR. NEWBY.
 JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ.
 *MR. J. B. NICHOLS.
 *MR. W. P. NORRIS.
 *MR. OGBORN.
 *MR. PHENE.
 *REV. A. P. POSTON.
 WILLIAM POWELL, ESQ.
 ROBERT PRECIOUS, ESQ.
 *REV. J. PRIDDEN, F. A. S.
 HENRY ROBINS, ESQ.
 *REV. J. B. SANDERS.
 LAUNCELOT SHARPE, ESQ.
 S. W. SWEET, ESQ.
 W. TAYLER, ESQ.
 W. WELSFORD, ESQ.
 C. WELSTEAD, ESQ.
 THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.
 *WILLIAM WYLD, ESQ.

* Members of the Sub-Committee.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN PRIDDEN.
 REV. A. P. POSTON.

REV. J. B. SANDERS.
 REV. JOHN GROSE.

STEWARDS, 1809.

R. H. LORD MACDONALD.
 HIS EXCEL. BARON DE ROBECK.
 MR. ALDERMAN WOOD.
 W. ALLEN, ESQ.
 W. BOLLAND, ESQ.
 NATHANIEL COLLYER, ESQ.
 ABRAHAM EVANS, ESQ.
 JOHN GURNEY, ESQ.
 J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ.
 S. RHODES, ESQ.

THE R. H. THE LORD MAYOR.
 R. H. GEO. CANNING, M. P.
 SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.
 W. E. GEORGE, ESQ.
 CAPTAIN GOODALL.
 MR. COLESWORTHY.
 MR. JOHN EVANS.
 MR. THOMAS NEWTON.
 MR. W. P. NORRIS.
 MR. OGBORN.

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,
REV. ARCHD. POTT.

1791,
REV. DR. ANDREWES.

ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.

1792,
BISHOP OF CARLISLE*.

1793,
REV. DR. GLASSE.

1794,
REV. DR. RENNELL.

1795,
BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

1796,
REV. MR. HAWTAINE.

1797,
REV. DR. GREGORY.

1798,
REV. ARCH. THOMPSON.

1799,
REV. RICH. HARRISON.

1800,
BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

1801,
REV. DR. LANGFORD.

1802,
REV. DR. VALPY.

1803,
BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

1804,
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

1805,
BISHOP OF BRISTOL†.

1806,
REV. J. PRIDDEN, F.A.S.

1807,
REV. R. YATES, F. A. S.

1808,
REV. DR. DAKINS.

1809, REV. JOHN OWEN.

* Hon. Dr. Vernon, the present Archbishop of York.

† Hon. Dr. Pelham, the present Bishop of Exeter.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

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