

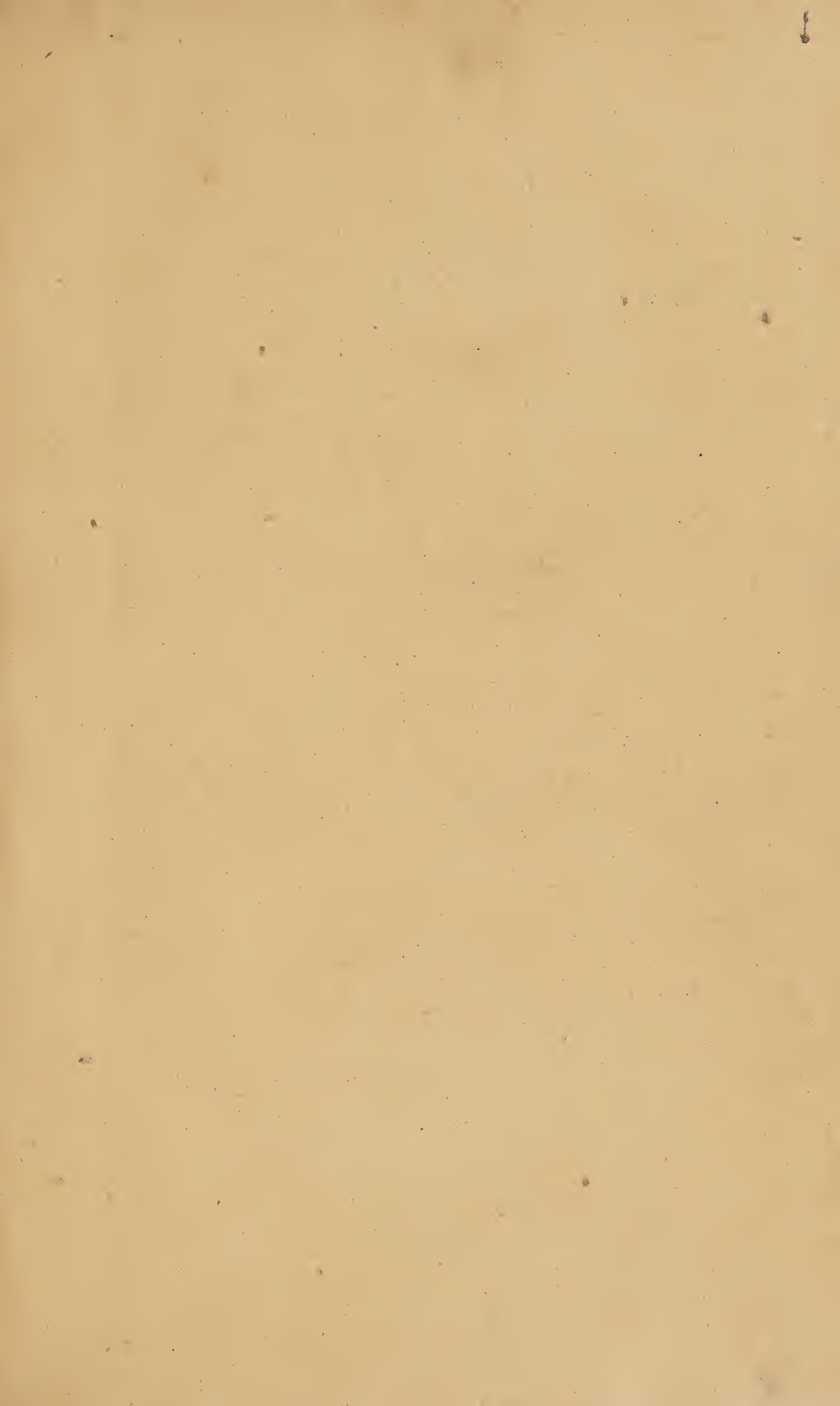
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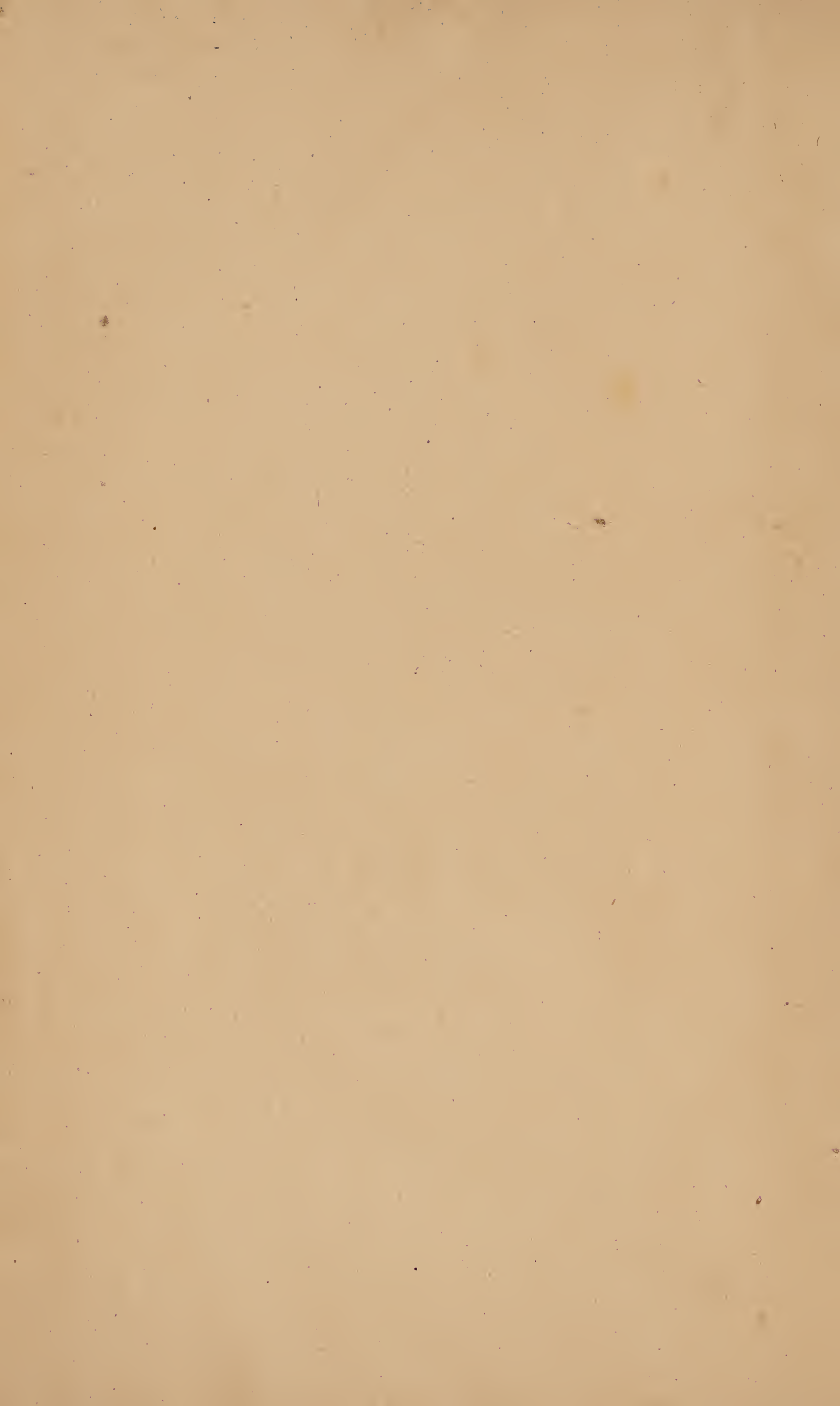
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AN
ACCOUNT
OF
SOME SOCIETIES
AT
AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURGH
FOR THE RECOVERY
OF DROWNED PERSONS,
AND OF
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS
AT
VENICE, MILAN, PADUA, VIENNA, AND PARIS;
WITH A
COLLECTION OF AUTHENTIC CASES,
PROVING THE PRACTICABILITY OF EXTENDING THE
BENEFITS OF THEIR PRACTICE
TO THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS VISIBLY DEAD
BY SUDDEN STOPPAGES OF BREATH, SUFFOCATION,
STIFLING, SWOONING, CONVULSIONS,
AND OTHER ACCIDENTS.

By ALEXANDER JOHNSON, M. D.

*When any Discovery of real Utility to the World is made, it is the
Duty of every Man to render it as universally known and
beneficial as possible.*

[Price Two Shillings.]



TO THE READER.

THE design of this Publication is to shew, by authentic accounts from different States in Europe, that of a number of persons now daily perishing by accidents of various kinds, the greater part are capable of being saved by proper means duly applied.

The accidents that produce appearances of sudden death, are two-fold: they are either such as proceed from External Causes, as drowning, hanging, stoppages of breath by noxious vapours and otherwise; or from Internal Disorders, as apoplexies, swoonings, convulsions, and stifling.

The many Cases published of drowned persons, has put the success of such recoveries beyond doubt: and the instances of recoveries in other accidents, though fewer in number, yet are sufficient to shew, that much success is to be expected in them, when the manner of administering relief is more generally known. The large field opened by these discoveries, and a few cases already attended with success, afford great hopes that assistance may often be effectually given in disorders proceeding from internal causes.

To render these benefits as extensive as possible, it is the Author's intention, provided his design meets with Public Encouragement, to publish Instructions for the proper Treatment in the several accidents where he apprehends relief may be administered.

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A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF A
SOCIETY
AT AMSTERDAM

Instituted in the Year 1767

FOR THE RECOVERY
OF DROWNED PERSONS;
WITH OBSERVATIONS

Shewing the Utility and Advantage that would accrue
to GREAT BRITAIN from a similar Institution

EXTENDED TO

CASES OF SUFFOCATION BY DAMPS IN MINES,
CHOAKING, STRANGLING, STIFLING,
AND OTHER ACCIDENTS:

By ALEXANDER JOHNSON, M. D.

L O N D O N;

Sold by *John Nourse*, in the Strand; *S. Leacroft*, at Charing-Cross; *J. Robson*, in New Bond-Street; *L. Davis*, in Holbourn; *J. Wilkie*, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and *Richardson* and *Urquhart*, under the Royal-Exchange.

MDCCLXXIII.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

LECTURE NOTES

PHYSICS 230

CLASSICAL MECHANICS

BY

JOHN H. COOPER

AND

DAVID J. MORSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1975

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

530 N. DEARBORN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

ISBN 0-226-31102-0

HARDCOVER \$18.00

PAPERBACK \$8.00

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF A
SOCIETY
FOR THE

Recovery of DROWNED PERSONS,

AND FOR

Such as are Suffocated by DAMPS in
MINES, or seemingly deprived of
Life, by STIFLING, STRANGLING,
and other Accidents.

OF the various Institutions formed
for the Welfare of Mankind, none
appear more worthy of attention, than
those that are calculated for Preserving
the Human Species. In the year 1767 a
few wealthy Gentlemen of the City of

Amsterdam, struck with the variety of instances in which persons falling into the water were lost for want of proper treatment, when brought on shore, formed themselves into a Society *for the Recovery of Drowned Persons*. These Gentlemen have pursued their design with so much zeal and success, that in the space of four years they had the satisfaction to find, that in not less than a Hundred and Fifty cases, drowned persons were recovered by the means pointed out by them and recommended in the United Provinces by advertisements and other publications. Their First Object was, to inform the common people, as well as the inferior practisers of physic, in what manner to treat a person apparently lifeless: and their Second, was to animate them by proper rewards to pursue the methods recommended.

In the Instructions published upon that occasion, they gave caution, in the
first

first place, to forbear from practices very common in most countries; such as rolling the body over a cask; tying it up by the legs, with the head downwards; and all other rough usage, intended to disgorge water, vulgarly imagined to be swallowed by the drowned person. And they directed, first, to force air into the body, either at the mouth, or up the intestines; recommending the stimulating vapour of tobacco as more efficacious than common air: and, in the next place, to strip off the wet clothes; and as soon as possible, to apply external heat to the body, by means of fire, of friction with flannel cloths, or the natural warmth of two persons in bed, taking the body between them. They directed rubbing the body all over, especially along the backbone, with woollen cloths wetted with brandy, and strewed over with dry salt; and the chaffing the temples with a volatile spirit, and holding the same to the nose.

The

The Rewards published by them for attempting the recovery of a drowned person, were the sum of Six Ducats, or a Gold Medal, over and above all expences attending the same, not exceeding Four Ducats.

The great success of this undertaking, and the advantages accruing from it to the State, has induced each of the several Provinces of the Republic of the Low Countries to take proper measures for extending the benefits of it, by enjoining an observance of the Society's directions through their respective districts.

The salutary effects of this institution are now no longer confined to the United Provinces—*The Boards of Health* at Venice, at Milan and Padua, have adopted it—The City of Hamburgh has done the same—The Empress of Russia has countenanced it in her dominions—The Empress Queen of Hungary has given very particular encouragement to it—And in
France

France it is at this time under consideration, by what means it may best be united with the general police of the kingdom.

It is a matter worthy of observation, that whatever discoveries had been made by the Faculty, of the method of recovering Drowned Persons, prior to the year 1767, yet till that Period, hardly any other attempts appear to have been made, but such as were suggested, at a time of confusion and distress, by ignorant people who for the most part are greatly misled by the unhappy prejudices prevailing in this matter.

The world has been undoubtedly much indebted to Dr. *Mead*, Dr. *Winslow* and his Commentator Dr. *Brubier*, Dr. *Fothergill*, Dr. *Haller*, Dr. *Lecat*, Dr. *Tissot*, Dr. *Van Engelen*, Dr. *Gummer*, and others, for very useful Observations and Essays upon this subject.

The

The several Cases published and described in the Memoirs of the Dutch Society, sufficiently prove the advantages arising from an observance of the Rules of that Institution. It appears from those Cases, that persons of all ages, from two years old to seventy-two, have been recovered, though apparently dead when brought on shore; that many persons have been restored, who have been immersed from fifteen minutes to an hour and a half; and in such instances as nothing less than the most indisputable testimony would render credible. It is found by experience, that relief may be given, not only in drowning, where it has been usual to despair of it; but in other cases, such as Suffocation by Sulphurous Vapours*; in cases of Strangling, Stifling, and in many apparent deaths by Cold, Hunger, and other causes.

* By an order of the Queen of Hungary, persons suffocated by Damps in her Mines, are treated in a particular manner, according to Instructions, and have been recovered.

From

From what has been already said, it is much to be wished, that some means may be found of giving the benefit of this valuable Institution to Great Britain and its Colonies.

If the number of accidents is proportioned to the number of persons employed on the water, this kingdom is more interested than any other nation, in the art of restoring drowned persons. The large coal-mines in Great Britain, where numbers of men are yearly destroyed by the *damps*, which are so commonly fatal to the miners, and the frequent instances of persons who come to an untimely end, by strangling, and other casualties, render the art of restoring suffocated and strangled persons to life, of great consequence to the community.

The author of this account flatters himself that the subject of it is worthy of attention, and shall think himself happy if his design of promoting an Institution

in Great Britain, with some Improvement upon those adopted in the neighbouring nations, in order to which he has already taken some steps, shall meet with general countenance and approbation.

The following Cases are selected from the Society's Account of the Success of its undertaking, and plainly demonstrate the truth of the foregoing Remarks, and afford the most satisfactory evidence that all the Ends proposed by the Institution have been obtained, except indeed what appears by the Cases themselves, that the Society's Instructions have been too often neglected.

In all these Cases the Premium offered by the Society has been obtained, previous to which proof must be made that the Patient had no sign of life when brought on shore; and the utmost care is always taken to secure a true and faithful account of the circumstances

circumstances of each. Many of them appear to have been drawn up by illiterate persons ; therefore such idle circumstances as are nothing to the purpose are left out of this Translation.

C A S E I.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 17th of September, 1767, an old Woman was taken out of the *Rakin*, a deep Canal, in which she had lain sunk a considerable time; and being supposed dead, was to be carried away to an Hospital for burial: but *Sybrand Yserman*, a Skipper of *Gouda*, who had read the Society's Advertisement, believing that Tobacco-smoke might recover her, made the trial with a lighted pipe he had in his mouth: he put it up her *anus*, and taking the bowl in his mouth, blew up the smoke of it, and of another pipe after it, which by degrees so far recovered her, that she was able soon after to be carried home.

C A S E II.

AT *Groningen*, on the 29th of February, 1768, the daughter of *Henry Pietersz*, a Child of about two years old, fell head foremost into a washing-tub, and remained some time in it undiscovered. Its Father having found and taken it out, endeavoured to recover it by various means for the space of half an hour, at the end of which time it gave some very faint signs of life, and then without any sensible motion in its pulse, fell into a strong Convulsion fit. But upon continuing the Injection of Tobacco-smoke into its intestines, and chafing its temples with *Balsam Vitæ*, and holding the same to its nose, it recovered surprisingly, and in so short a space as two hours.

C A S E III.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 11th of February, 1768, the Wife of *Arnold Van Deyl*, a
house-

house-painter, got up unperceived and went out of the house in the night time, and three several times threw herself into a Canal. She was twice taken out before she could sink, and appearing sensible, was left to go home. She afterwards plunged herself a third time, sunk, and remained three quarters of an hour under water. When she was found again, she was taken out, and treated by *Cornelius Maaswinkel*, a Surgeon, who in the space of an hour recovered her by various means, but principally by the injection of Tobacco-smoke, and then putting her in bed to her Husband. This rash action was committed in despair, because the man her reputed husband, by whom she had two Children, obstinately refused to marry her: after this disaster he owned himself in the wrong, and consented to marry her; and this desperate Attempt restored her to
that

that happiness which other means had failed to obtain.

C A S E IV.

ON the 25th day of May, 1768, about two Miles from *Leiden*, as the *Trekschuit* from Delft was passing on, the halling-rope broke, and four passengers, then upon deck, fell overboard. Three of them were soon got out; but the fourth, named *Jan Spyker*, a Haberdasher of Amsterdam, went to the bottom: he was, when found and brought on shore, to all appearance dead. Four Charity-Boys belonging to Amsterdam attempted to recover him, and brought him to life again by the means directed in the Society's Instructions.

C A S E V.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 10th of August, 1768, one *Lambert Tuebbes* from *Balk* in Friseland, threw himself into the Town-ditch, in a fit of despair,
and

and lay immerfed at leaft twenty minutes. He was got out with difficulty, and in a great degree recoverd by *Frederic Pieterfon*, a Surgeon ; but remaining weak, he was the next day carried to an Hofpital, where, notwithstanding *Dr. Hagen's* care, and the attempts of others to fave him, he died in the fpace of two days, the diftreffing circumftances he had long laboured under having too much weakened him.

C A S E VI.

AT *Flushing* in *Zeeland*, on the 14th of October, 1768, one *Jan Haffel*, a Marine of twenty-three years of age, and a German by birth, being in liquor, fell from a high bridge into the water, and remained half an hour immerfed. When he was taken out, his eyes were closed, his mouth open, and his face blue: he was quite cold, motionlefs, without any feeling, without breath, or
any

any symptom of life. Half an hour more elapsed before he was got into a house and assistance given him. He was then laid before a great fire, rubbed with hot cloths dipped in Brandy; and in three quarters of an hour he discharged some froth at the mouth. In half an hour after that, about nine ounces of blood were taken from him, by bleeding at the jugular vein; soon after which he puked up some clear water. Volatile Spirits were then used, as was also the Tobacco Fumigator which could not sooner be obtained, and the moment a sufficient quantity of vapour was introduced into his bowels, he gave farther signs of life, and threw up some more water. A little brandy with a few drops of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* was then given him; the Spirit was held to his Nose, and the rubbing was continued, upon which the blood began to circulate, and he was bled at the arm;

after

after which he spoke, and desired to be allowed to sleep, which being complied with, he slept all night, and was well enough next day, to continue his journey, being only a little feverish, with a complaint of soreness all over his body. The whole of this treatment was directed by *Joseph Raymondon*, a surgeon to a Dutch ship of war.

C A S E VII.

NEAR *Harlingen* in Friseland, on the 18th of October, 1768, the Child of *Hendrik Beerendsz*, a Girl of four years old, fell into a ditch headlong, and stuck in the mud; and having none but young children with her, who ran away frightened, no alarm or assistance was immediately given; but she was some time afterwards taken out by a person coming along the road, who discovered her, and thought her quite dead. As he brought her into town, he met with a Surgeon, one *Jan*
D
Schoonebeek,

Schoonebeek, who directly turned her head downwards, and kept shaking her as she was carried home: there he continued the same motion by other hands for more than half an hour—when she gave some signs of life, threw up a little slime, and began a crying, after which she was put into a warm bed, and perfectly recovered.

C A S E VIII.

AT *Wester-en Hilliger Lee* in the Province of *Groningen*, on the 6th of September, 1768, the Son of the Reverend Mr. *Conradus Woldringh*, a Child aged two years and five months, running after a dog, flipt through a hedge into a large ditch, and after being sought for more than fifteen minutes, was brought home quite lifeless. Its father, called down from his study, examined it attentively, and concluded it dead. Yet greatly anxious for its recovery if possible, he ordered a large fire to be made, and the Child to be
stripped.

stripped. He then took it upon his knees, wrapping it up in his own warm night-gown, held it in an inclined manner, with its feet higher than its head, and with his hands and knees kept its body in constant agitation. It was after that well rubbed, and warmed before the fire, then fiercely burning, and in the space of ten minutes it gave some faint signs of life, uttering that little sound frequently heard at the moment of children's birth, and it bled a little at the nose.

The rubbing and agitation being now continued upon a cushion, it began to groan, and to breath with great difficulty—but it still farther recovered with the perseverance of this treatment: its night-clothes were put on, and it was laid in a warm cradle by the fire side. More than half an hour elapsed before it regained heat in all parts of its body; but as soon as that was obtained, it broke out in a

profuse sweat, and the recovery was completed.

C A S E IX.

WITHIN two miles of *Rotterdam*, on the 9th of November, 1768, one *Hendrik Stroiberg*, a labouring man, in liquor, was drowned in the river *Rotte*; he was laid upon a lighter near the place where he was taken up, after an immersion of thirty minutes and more. Some farther time elapsed before Dr. *John Evans*, who directed this cure, could find a proper place of treatment for him: he was then stripped, his joints were become so stiff, as to render the stripping him difficult. He was put into a warm bed, rubbed, and properly treated: some pulsation was found in his arms, when a Surgeon attempted to bleed him, but with little effect. Some Tobacco-smoke was blown up his intestines, and contributed to his recovery. At the end of an hour and a
half

half, he complained of a difficulty in breathing, and an oppression at his heart, for which an emetic was given him, that operated downwards instead of upwards. The next day he had a sharp pain at his breast, which was scarce bearable when he breathed: a second bleeding and some medicines removed that pain to his right side, where it settled, yet lessened by degrees, as he recovered.

C A S E X.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 30th of November, 1768, one *Lambert Ploos*, an old man, fell from a boat he was pushing forward under a bridge, and sinking to the bottom of the canal, was not readily found, because it was dark: being got out at last, he was put into a barge, and rolled on a cask, though he was cold and stiff—some brandy was poured into his mouth, and he was carried to a public-house, where he was laid before a large fire, stripped, and

and rubbed, and had some dry clothes put on. When he shewed some signs of life, a mess of beer and bread, with mace and some brandy in it, was given him by degrees as he recovered; which was so fast, that in about six hours from the first of the accident, he could be conveyed to a boat that was to carry him home to *s'Graveland*, where he was perfectly restored to health.

C A S E XI.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 30th of November, 1768, a man called *Jan Josephus van Eel*, being in liquor, fell into the river *Maese*, in the dark, and was got out as soon as he could be found. Some of the bystanders rolled him upon a cask, and would have made an end of him soon, had not *Dr. Evans* rescued him out of their hands. His neck was then rubbed with brandy, of which some part was poured into his nose; and some of it getting into his mouth, he opened his eyes and endeavoured

voured

voured to swallow it. Being got home, he was undressed, put to bed, rubbed, and attempted to be blooded, which however he would not suffer to be done. Some time after, he voided blood up and down from the bruises of his being rolled, and in a few hours afterwards he expired.

The common error of this rough treatment is still farther exemplified by the case of a young man, drowned in the river, who must instantly have been killed by the blind zeal of the bystanders, had not an Apothecary, called *Bezoet*, forcibly taken him out of their hands.

C A S E XII.

AT *Alkmaar* in Holland, on the 19th of January, 1769, one *Lodewick Schoening*, a Maltster belonging to a Brewhouse, the *Starry Crown*, ran into a canal in pursuit of his hat, and shot forward so far, as not to be found in less than fifteen minutes; and when he was got out, he seemed

seemed so very lifeless and stiff as to be out of the reach of art. However to leave no means unattempted, he was first rolled over a cask, then carried to a brewhouse, laid before a great fire, and undressed; and seeming to give some signs of life, a glass of Jeneva was poured into his mouth, which farther recovered him and made him throw up some water. Another glass of it, which he asked for, set him up so far, that, though much swollen, he was able to be carried home, where he recovered gradually.

C A S E XIII.

AT *Leuwarden* in *Friseland*, on the 26th of January, 1769, the Child of *Hendrik Hendriks Gardeniers*, a boy of three years and six months old, fell under the ice, and remained there for half an hour before he could be found: when he was taken out, he was dead to all appearance; but a humane woman, named

Ida

Ida Schapeling, took him into her house, stripped him directly, wrapped him up in a woolen apron, warmed and rubbed him before a fire, and chaffed his head with warm brandy. After forty minutes treatment, putting her finger into his mouth, she found he bit it, and then she poured in a spoonfull of brandy. After this she put the child into a warm bed, with a stone jug of hot water at its feet; and by such means made it so much better, that in the space of an hour from its first being brought into her house, its parents could safely carry it away wrapped up in a blanket; and she had the pleasure to see it come to thank her the next day.

The Magistrates of *Lewwarden* had this Case published in their town newspaper, with all its circumstances.

C A S E XIV.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 25th of February, 1769, a maid servant, drawing

E

water

water in the morning, fell into the canal before her master's door, and after some struggling sunk to the bottom. She was got out, in about a quarter of an hour, and had not the least sign of life in her. Air and Tobacco-vapour were immediately blown up her intestines: she was stripped, laid before a fire, and was rubbed with cloths dipped in brandy, till some signs of life were discovered, when also some froth appeared upon her mouth. An assisting Surgeon's apprentice tried to bleed her, but got no more than a few drops: not being satisfied with this, he opened the jugular vein, and took away eight or nine ounces of blood. As she recovered, fourteen or fifteen drops of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* were given her in water. Some hours afterwards she was put to bed, was rubbed, and had a Tobacco-clyster. She was also bled in her right arm, and at length came entirely to herself; yet complained of an oppression in her breast.

At

At noon she was ordered to be blooded a third time. At four in the afternoon, little complaint remained, but a straitness over her breast, which she had before been subject to, and was afterwards cured.

C A S E XV.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 8th of April, 1769, the daughter of *Meindert den Broeder*, a girl of ten years of age, fell into a stagnated deep muddy ditch, near the rampart of the town, and stuck in it for some time. When she was taken out of it, she seemed, according to the account of the Surgeon *Hooykaas* who directed the following treatment, to be absolutely dead, and looked as black as if she had been hanged, having also a quantity of froth at her lips and nose. She was immediately stripped, put between warm blankets, and rubbed. After the introduction of some Tobacco-vapour into the intestines, a bleeding was attempted,

and only about four ounces of blood obtained, by drops; the jugular vein not being practicable, upon account of the great swelling of the neck and head. Three persons then continued to rub, and inject smoke, for the space of an hour, when a faint yawning, like that of a departing patient, gave the first small sign of life. Some Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, held to the nose, produced no effect; but in an hour and a half, some slight pulsation was discovered; soon after which, she discharged upwards and downwards, and then began to move her legs and arms. At the end of two hours, she began to scream, and cried out, *I am fallen into the water*; and afterwards complained of soreness all over her body. Some cordial was at this time given her, which had before been fruitlessly attempted, and now served greatly to recover her. About an hour and a half afterwards, she complained of a great pain in her bowels, and

a difficulty in breathing, for which a clyster with an infusion of Tobacco was administered, and it operated in so copious a manner, as to give her great relief. An hour and a half after this, she was delirious, and still more oppressed—it was again tried to bleed her, and still without success; but a blister was applied to her back, and thought to do her good. A laxative medicine was given her by degrees during the night, and had its intended effect. Next morning she had a violent pain in her side, and a considerable oppression, for which recourse was had to bleeding, which at last succeeded on her hand, and immediately relieved her. The next day she voided some hard, black, clayey stuff: the day after that, she complained of a pain in her breast, which was found to proceed from some skin being rubbed off during the operation. Her tongue remained furred for some days, but was at last cleared by a repetition

tion

tion of the laxative medicine; and she then gradually recovered her former strength, to the great comfort and assistance of an old helpless father, whom this girl took care of, whilst the mother was absent, indefatigably working as a chair-woman for the subsistence of her family.

C A S E XVI.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 9th of April, 1769, it happened at nine o'clock at night, that *Beetje Harmets*, a widow woman of sixty-two years of age, fell into the *Keisersgragt*, and remained immersed a quarter of an hour. As soon as she was got out, two Surgeon's apprentices, *C. de Beer*, and *J. A. Beverly*, had her stripped before a fire, bled her, rubbed her hard, especially along the spine of the back, with cloths dipped in brandy, and blew some Tobacco-smoke into her mouth, which made her throw up some water, and then she gave some signs of life;

life; but soon after she was taken with strong convulsion fits, nearly baffling all hopes of farther recovery; yet by perseverance, and reducing a rupture she was found to have, she grew so much better, as to be able, in three hours time from her immersion, to be conveyed home in a carriage.

C A S E XVII.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 17th of April, 1769, *Anna Woertman*, a woman of twenty-seven years of age, belonging to that pleasant part of the city called the *Plantage*, was taken out of the water, without its being known how long she had lain in it. She was inconsiderately rolled upon a float, for a quarter of an hour, and is said to have voided a good deal of water. She was then carried into a house, where *Bernardus Donselaar*, an apothecary, was sent for, and told she had just before given some very faint sign of life; though in fact she appeared quite lifeless,

was

was stiff, and had green and blue spots all over her body.—She was laid before a fire in blankets, and rubbed with a mixture of spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* and Effence of Rosemary, along the back bone, the loins, the neck, the head and temples, and a stone jug with hot water was laid at her feet. Some farther signs of life then appearing, she began to shake as in the cold fit of an ague, spake and complained; upon which some spoonfuls of Jeneva were given her, and she was blooded—her blood was black and thick, not inflamed. Being thirsty, some milk and water was given her; and then she fell into fits seemingly strong enough to carry her off: these however were removed by a cordial administered to her. In the space of four hours and a half she was so much better, as to be carried home, and put to bed to her sister, where she fell into a breathing sweat. About five hours afterwards she complained of a great oppression, and a violent
 pain

pain in all her limbs; for which an aperient laxative mixture was given, and which made her part with a quantity of watery matter. The pain augmenting, and fixing in her side and breast, she was twice bled, and her blood being then found much inflamed, it was wished to repeat the bleedings; but she proved to be too weak: however, a blister was applied to her side; and other treatment being opportunely given, she was entirely recovered in the space of a fortnight, the slowness of which is attributed to her having been afflicted six months before with a fever, and constant depression of spirits, upon account of bad circumstances.

C A S E XVIII.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 26th day of May, 1769, at midnight, a young woman, *Racheltje Ooms*, taken out of the *Damrak*, where she was found drowned, was first

a house, attempted to be bled by *Barend Boerregter*, a Surgeon, then rubbed and chafed with Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, had brandy spouted into her mouth, and her nose tickled with a feather—but all this being done without effect, she was laid before a fire, the rubbing was continued, some more brandy put into her mouth, and after three quarters of an hour, some pulsation being felt in her left arm, a bleeding was performed there, and more than twelve ounces of blood taken away; after which she gave such signs of life, as made all farther treatment appear superfluous; and she was able to walk home at the end of five hours from the time of her being first found.

C A S E X I X .

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 29th of July, 1769, a Boy of fourteen years of age, called *Jacob Voorn*, rowing with some others in a boat, fell overboard, and
sunk

sunk directly. More than twenty minutes elapsed before he could be got out of the water. He was then carried into a house, where by the direction of *Floris Loosjes*, an apothecary, he was stripped of his clothes, laid in a blanket, and rubbed all over; Tobacco-smoke was blown up into his intestines, and wind forced into his mouth, whilst his nose was held close, and this repeatedly. He was bled at the arm, and nine or ten ounces of blood were taken away; after which, upon the appearance of some signs of life, a little brandy was put into his mouth; and the room in which he was thus treated, being thought too close, he was carried into a more airy room, where some more brandy being forcibly spouted into his throat, he roused at once, and screamed out; when he became quieter, some milk and water was given him to drink. He was then put to bed, had hot cloths applied to him, and was well covered up. He grew warm

by degrees, excepting at the soles of his feet, and was delirious at times; but that ceasing, he complained of a pain and inflammation in his throat, which, by the prescription of a Physician, was got the better of in a few days, and the lad totally restored.

C A S E XX.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 1st of August, 1769, at the dock, in the *Herring-fleet*, one *Gerrit Schrauwen*, the skipper of a yacht belonging to Mr. *Hogendyk*, in changing the situation of the shed in which such pleasure-boats are kept, slipped his hold, fell into the water, and sunk directly in a part where the depth was not less than twenty five feet. A peasant first observed this shed floating by itself, then discovered a hat near it, and concluding some mischance had happened, gave the alarm; upon which several men came with boat-hooks, which proved too short,

short, and some time elapsed before they could get others, none longer being at hand. He was at last got out by a friend of his, one *Arnoldus Fynands*, who found him at the distance of fifty paces from the float from which he fell; and it appeared that he had endeavoured, as long as his senses lasted, to get towards the quay. When he was taken out of the water, his eyes were close shut; his face was distorted, and looked wan; and his jaw was so much fixed, that with difficulty his mouth was broke open, and brandy was poured into it twice without any success: more than twenty-five minutes were now elapsed since he first fell in; yet his friend, with three other workmen of the dock-yard, attempted to recover him; they shook him violently, they by turns rubbed his breast and belly, squeezed his throat, and forced some water and blood out of it. They then carried him to the house of one *Schaardenberg*, a Surgeon, dwelling
at

at some distance from the dock, there stripped him of his wet clothes, and put on others dry and warm of the bystanders. They then had recourse to the usual treatment, and could not in less than twenty minutes obtain any signs of life, which they did at last, when the Surgeon put into his mouth some spiritous liquor, to which the patient had always an aversion. He then began to scream, called for his companion, looked aghast, and recovered by degrees. When he was sufficiently better, they led him home staggering, and throwing up more water and blood. During two or three days, he looked gloomy, and was low-spirited; but soon after, especially by means of a trip taken with his master, he recovered entirely.

C A S E XXI.

AT *Oostzaandam* in North-Holland, on the eighth of August, 1769, a Child of three years old, the Son of *Albert Masker*,

a Taylor, was taken out of the water, after an immersion of fifteen minutes, and brought home to its parents. A Surgeon, *J. Van Mackeren*, by whose door it was carried, followed it, and took care of it. He found the child entirely motionless, its limbs supple, its head and face blue, and a quantity of bloody froth upon its mouth and nose. He stripped off its wet clothes as fast as possible, and put it to bed between blankets, with a jug of hot water at its feet. He then applied the Tobacco-vapour pipe, and rubbed its back bone with fine salt and warm brandy. He opened its mouth by force, to pour in some brandy and butter, which ran out again directly: he held the Spirit of Ammoniac Salt to its nose, blew snuff into it, and tickled it with a feather. Soon after this, he perceived some pulsation in a large artery, which encouraged him to continue his treatment, 'till he heard a rattling in its throat, and a rumbling in
the

the belly. Then it began to sweat, and to reach a little, and had a discharge; which symptoms did not appear till after the space of three hours, at the end of which it was in a fair way of recovery. After having some rest, it was feverish and drowsy; as much beer and butter, and weak tea, as could be got down, being given to it, the amendment was perceptible. An oppression remaining, some four dough was put to its feet, and it became well and chearful again the next day.

C A S E XXII.

IN *Amsterdam*, on the 23d of August, 1769, *Samuel Abrahams*, a Jew, who got his livelihood by carrying greens about for sale, fell from a fish-float into the water, sunk, and was got out again by two other Jews. Some time after, *Frans Nicolas Wickel*, a Surgeon, came to their assistance, got him carried into a public house, had him stripped, laid before a fire, and
 . rubbed

rubbed all over the body with brandy, and took twelve ounces of blood from him; after which, to continue the treatment without interruption, he got the assistance of *Jacob de Koningh*, another Surgeon's apprentice, and they together continued rubbing, held Spirit of Sal Ammoniac to his nose, gave him two Clysters of an infusion of Tobacco, with some salt and oil, which produced a copious evacuation: they poured some *Liquor Anodinus* into his mouth; he then puked, and came to himself so speedily that in one half-hour's time he asked for some drink. Some milk and water was then given him, a dry shirt was put on, and he was laid between blankets in bed, because he complained of an oppression upon his breast; and half an hour afterwards, sitting up in bed, he seemed taken with a convulsion fit, fell back and expired. This sudden death was by some attributed to the falling sickness, to which he was said to have been subject.

C A S E XXIII.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 23d of August, 1769, the Son of *Arent vanden Bergb*, a Boatman, being a child of somewhat less than two years old, fell into a rain-water cistern with a very narrow mouth, into which its mother would have slid after it without any prospect of assistance, had she not been prevented by some bystanders, who themselves did what they could to get at the child, but were obliged to have recourse to a lad, who being thin could slip down, and being held, grope for the child below him. He did so with good success, and got the child, which was then (poor helpless thing) laid upon a cask, rolled and otherwise tormented, to bring it to itself again. One of the assistants had the presence of mind to use a Tobacco-pipe, to blow its smoke up the child's intestines; upon which some signs of life being discovered, it was laid upon its mother's lap,

just

just when Dr. *Bernard*, who had been sent for, came in, and directed the following treatment, of which he himself has given the account. He ordered a good fire to be made, got the mother to strip the child, and made enquiry about what had been done prior to his coming.—He then had it diligently rubbed all over with Jeneva and Salt, 'till it uttered a plaintive sound, and some froth appearing at its mouth and nose, it began to puke.—It now hung its head over its shoulders, seemingly distressed, then threw up some more phlegm, and had a discharge.—The uneasy motion of the head continued, without the least pulsation in any of the blood-vessels, 'till at last, with a third fit of puking, some beating was felt in the left arm.—Then the motion of the head lessened, the child seemed less oppressed, and began to cry. The mother was then asked what it liked to drink; and that proving to be beer, a little of it was warmed with some sugar, and

was drank off with eagerness.—It seemed as yet not rightly recovered, for want of a more copious discharge, for which a mixture was ordered to be given by a spoonful every hour, the child being kept as warm as possible in blankets, the pungent vapour of the Tobacco was not thought farther eligible:—it was also judged that a bleeding was not advisable, neither of the jugulars being turgid, nor any blood vessels discoverable in its arms, or on its hands. In the evening it lay quiet, looked about distinctly, and, as the mother thought, grew better visibly; its hands felt naturally warm, its pulse was regular, but quick as usual with children of that age.—The mixture having had no effect, it was repeated, and the mother charged to keep the child very warm, as it was imagined it must sweat much in the night, with the great quantity of water it had swallowed; and to forward this, she was directed to lay a jug with hot water at its feet; all which she

she exactly complied with. It did sweat considerably in the night, and started often in its sleep, 'till about midnight, when it began to rest quietly :—early in the morning it had two stools, after which it asked to stay up and be dressed ; which being granted, it took its breakfast as usual, played about a while, and then lay down to sleep again. It recovered perfectly, though *Dr. Bernard* says it was of an uncommonly weak frame, and much inclined to the rickets.

C A S E XXIV.

AT *Zuiderdrachten*, in the province of Friseland, on the 3d of June, 1769, a Boy of three years old, the Child of *Cornelis Gedfers*, a Wool-dresser, fell into a ditch, out of which he was taken as dead. He was treated by a Surgeon, who in the space of fifteen minutes obtained some faint signs of life, but could not in less than nine hours get him so far recovered as to speak. He
tried

tried every method, recommended or not, except bleeding. He shook the child for a considerable time with its head downwards:—he blew air into its intestines, first with a Tobacco-pipe, and afterwards with a Syringe:—he opened its mouth by force, and blew air into its throat:—he dried its body, chafed it, and rubbed it with brandy and salt along the back bone.—He held a volatile salt to its nose; tickled it with a feather; rubbed the soles of its feet with a brush, and gave it two clysters; after all which applications, his endeavours were attended with the desired effect.

C A S E XXV.

IN the City of *Dordregt* in Holland, in the month of July, 1769, it happened that a boy of six years old, at play on a wharf, fell from a beam into the water, unnoticed by his playfellows, who, when they missed him, ran up to the road to seek for him: but a younger child, not yet fit to play
with

with the others, and who at some little distance had seen him fall in, and stood staring for a time as struck with amazement, ran home to tell of this accident; and at that very moment met its father, who was just returned from the Province of *Zealand*. This unexpected circumstance diverted the child from its purpose for a while; but as soon as a moment's quiet succeeded to the great expressions of joy in the family, the little child took the opportunity to make them understand, by broken words and signs, that somebody was fallen into the water, and led them to the place where it happened; upon which, immediate search being made, the boy was found, and taken out, dead to all appearance, after having remained for so considerable a time under water. He was carried home, was undressed, had some tobacco-smoke blown up his intestines, and was put into warm blankets, in which he gave some faint signs of life, crying
when

when the soles of his feet were tickled, but without any other certain symptom. After many more trials, his mother took him into bed to her, and by rubbing and cheering him all night, got him to a state of perfect recovery. The steady perseverance in this treatment is remarkable by its being carried on for a space of time not less than twelve hours, and gives room to the Surgeon, *Jan Van Hespel*, who relates the case, to utter this exclamation: —“ Who knows in how many thousand
 “ persons the remaining spark of life is
 “ extinguished by injudicious practices!
 “ when speedy and proper endeavours
 “ might restore a sufficient degree of
 “ genial heat.”

C A S E XXVI.

AT *Leuwarden* in *Friseland*, on the 3d of September, 1769, a Boy of four years and five months old, the Son of *Cornelis van Meningen*, a Tanner, fell into the water,
 and

and slid forward from the place at which he went in, which was pointed out by a still younger child who had seen the accident from the other side of the canal. After more than half an hour's search by several persons, he was taken out by his own father, who immediately ran about with him in constant agitation, and had wind repeatedly blown up into his intestines by the assistants: as soon as the child was brought home, it was stripped, the blowing was continued, and it was rubbed before the fire 'till it gave some faint signs of life, soon after which it threw up some clear water, and voided some thin excrement: it was then thought proper to give it a little fresh butter melted with brandy, to make it reach, which it did repeatedly, and its speech returned, at which time it was put to bed well wrapped up; and thus by degrees it recovered, so as to be able in the course of three days to go to school again.

C A S E XXVII.

At *Amsterdam*, on the 8th of September, 1769, *Hanna Polak*, a German Jewess, drawing up a pail of water, slipped from the plank upon which she stood, fell into the canal, and receiving a blow of the pail upon her head, was stunned, and sunk at once. She was got out in eight or ten minutes time, and attended by *Michiel Cramer*, an Apothecary, and *Isaac Serrano*, a Surgeon, the latter of which bled her upon the spot where she was first laid down : they then got her carried into a house, where they blew wind into her lungs and intestines ; gave her a clyster, and rubbed her back bone with Spirit of Sal Ammoniac : having no bed, they set her in blankets on a chair near to a German stove. Three hours elapsed before one single stroke of a pulse was felt in her,—and that symptom giving fresh vigour to the operators, the rubbing was continued ;

a stimulating clyster was given her, she was kept as warm as possible, and began to perspire. Two hours and a half after that, she began to speak, took some liquid, and threw up some water. She fell then into convulsive fits, which by some medicines were allayed. At the end of six hours more, she was bled again at the foot, which composed her greatly, and from thence forward she gradually recovered.

C A S E XXVIII.

AT *Horn* in North-holland, on the 15th September, 1769, two Boys driving a waggon into town, and delivering some bags of meal at the slope of the *Rusbrug*, a bridge near the north gate of the town, it happened that the horse took fright, flew across the road, and threw the waggon upside-down into the ditch, where-with a Boy who sat in the middle of it was covered, the other who was in the fore part of it having jumped off. The

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Boy

Boy who fell under, by name *Cornelis Smit*, was sixteen years old. Five men of the town ran to his assistance, but knew not on what side of the waggon to get at him: after some time they espied one of his legs sticking out a little from under it, and in vain endeavoured to pull him out: the Boy lay upon his back, deeply depressed in the mud by the weight of the waggon, beside which the horse was also in the way:—they then cut his traces; as soon as he found himself less confined, he began to rear and struggle, and was near trampling the Boy's leg to pieces; they held and stroked him, 'till he was quite loose, and then led him out; after which lifting up the waggon, they dragged out the Boy, and laid him upon the bank, covered and disfigured with mud, and as they thought dead beyond doubt. It was incumbent upon them however to try to find out whether any life still remained in him, and to recover him if possible. They
first

first washed the mud off his head, face and neck, which they found to be black and blue; they cut the collar of his shirt, and then poured some brandy into his mouth, by the effect of which upon the muscles of his face, they discovered some motion in him, which was surprising after his having been more than a quarter of an hour in the above deplorable situation. They laid him upon a cask, and rolled him slowly about, in expectation of some farther signs of life, which indeed returned but faintly: upon those indications they put into his mouth some buttered beer with brandy, and rolled and shook him again; after which he began to throw up some froth, water and blood. He then was carried to a neighbouring public-house, where he was with difficulty stripped of his clothes, washed all over with warm water, and wiped with hot cloths, which seemed to restore life to him, for he cried out with it. Some dry woolen things were then put on him; he was

was set in a great chair before a good fire; and something emetic was twice given him with so much effect, that he vomited up, as is said, even clods of mud. Thus cleared, he was put into a warm bed, where at first he was feverish, but afterwards rested well; and next day, to the surprise of all, was quite recovered, and had not one single part of his body hurt.

C A S E . XXIX.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 7th of September, 1769, a Child of one *Nicolas Vermeulen* playing upon a bridge fell thro' the rails into the water. The mother then big with child, saw the accident out of her window, flew down stairs, ran to the bridge, jumped down to save it, and was in great danger of drowning. The father, who at that moment got home, finding out what was the matter, made haste to the quay, and with some assistance got out his wife first, and afterwards, in a quarter of an hour's time,

time, the child was found, and brought on shore, to all appearance dead. Several attempts to recover it were in vain made, both on the quay and in the house; at length one *Christoffel Roodolpfs*, a Surgeon, came to their assistance: he had the child stripped directly, wrapped in warm blankets, and laid before a fire. He then took some brandy in his mouth, forced open that of the child, and spouted it in: he blew his breath strongly into its mouth, and in about twelve minutes time some signs of life appeared, such as a faint respiration, a sighing, a grinding of the teeth, and some convulsive motion, the ordinary progressive symptoms of recovery. He continued his treatment for an hour and a half longer, and bled the child, after which it seemed quiet for a while, yet was a good deal oppressed in its breathing. The next day it was relieved by a second bleeding, after which it recovered by degrees to perfect health.

C A S E

C A S E X X X .

AT *Leyden*, on the 4th of February, 1769, as *Jacobus Clavan*, a Tanner's journey-man, twenty three years of age, was stepping into a boat to help his superannuated father to row, he missed his step, fell into the water, went down, and coming up again, he cried out, *I am lost!* then sunk, and remained at the bottom. His poor father could do no more than feebly to call for help. A quarter of an hour elapsed before he was got out of the water, and on shore. No signs of life appeared: a good deal more time was lost before it was agreed upon to carry him into a house, and ere he was received into one: and in this way half an hour passed from his first falling into the water, before any treatment was attempted, when *Dr. Jac. Smazen* gave him his assistance by ordering him to be stripped before a good fire, covered with blankets, and rubbed all over: this

this was followed with opening a vein in each arm, the orifice in the first having yielded but a few drops of blood ; but the other flowing freely, some small motion was perceived in the body ; a little brandy was then poured into his mouth, and he was chafed with some more. With this assistance, and the loss of twelve ounces of blood, he became sensible, threw up some phlegm, seemed violently oppressed, and complained of a great pain in his head and breast. He was then put into a warm bed, a cordial was given him, and afterwards a mess of buttered beer and bread, with which, and some rest, he became so much better, that he was carried home in less than nine hours from the beginning of the accident. He did not however recover very fast, for it was more than three days before he acquired his usual strength.

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C A S E

C A S E XXXI.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 17th of November, 1769, it happened, that as *Antony Witneven*, a porter, was leaning against some baskets by the water-side, probably somewhat in liquor, they gave way, and he fell into the Canal. When he was got out by some of his fellow porters, they pronounced him dead:—they nevertheless carried him to a beercellar, set him upon his head, shook him, and gave him some farther rough and very improper usage:—notwithstanding which, by some warmth and rubbing, he gave signs of life, and recovered in some degree, but in two days time he died.

This, and other instances, help to shew that a recovery is found more difficult, where the patient has been much addicted to liquor, and where the first treatment has been preceded by rough usage.

C A S E

C A S E XXXII.

IN the suburbs of *Groningen*, on the 19th of November, 1769, the son of *Casper Boschman*, a boy of nine years old, washing his hands at a hole cut in the ice, fell in, and slid forward about eight feet under it. As soon as a younger brother of his had given the alarm by his running to fetch a pole, the boy was fought for with it; and his father returning from church, informed of the accident, ran to the place, got into the hole, broke the ice with his hands, breast, and shoulders, notwithstanding its being two inches thick, and having found his child at last, ran home with it upon his arms, shaking it as he went, though to all appearance dead. He still ran about with it for a time, in the same manner, at home, whilst a fire was lighting, and then made two women sit down with it before the fire, to rub it all over with warm cloths, especially along

the back bone, and to flap the soles of its feet with their hands. Soon after this treatment the child seemed to breathe a little; and then it was put to bed, with a stone bottle of hot water at its breast and hands, and heated bricks were put to its back and feet. As the child recovered, the father made it take some brandy with melted butter, which made it puke up some water and blood; but by repeating the dose some of it stayed upon its stomach: soon after it appeared delirious by intervals, which however went off; and it recovered gradually during the course of several days, at the end of which its strength returned entirely.

C A S E XXXIII.

In the large Canal, near the Town of *Ouderkerk*, the *Trekschuit* going from *Gouda* to *Amsterdam*, in the night, it happened on the 22d of December, 1769, that one *Jan Valk*, a bulky man, advanced in years, a
passenger,

passenger, fell over-board, sunk and remained a quarter of an hour under water, before the boat could be stopped, turned, and he be got out. As soon as he was taken into the *schuit*, a shopkeeper from *Rotterdam*, *Pieter Knuijsting*, the person who was seated by him before he fell in, took charge of him, laid him on cushions upon the middle bench, and desired such of the passengers as smoked Tobacco, to fill and light their pipes; of which he made such good use, that after blowing up the vapour of seven pipes into the intestines of the patient, he gave some signs of life, and brought up a few mouthfuls of water. After using seven more pipes, and being supplied with the handkerchiefs of the passengers, warmed by means of the stoves generally used in the *Trekschuits*, he rubbed the patient's breast and belly with them for above half an hour, and by the time they arrived at the town, he began to sit up, and soon after was led into a tavern, where being undressed, he was put to bed

in

in warm blankets; but not gathering warmth, and having complained of excessive cold, a stone bottle with hot water was laid to his feet, and therewith at the end of two hours treatment he was much recovered: but as soon as the town gates were opened, and a surgeon could be got, he was let blood, and he recovered so well as to be able to return home in the evening of the same day in another *schuit*.

C A S E XXXIV.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 31st of January, 1770, the streets being slippery, it happened that *Johanna Onkruid*, a Woman of about fifty-four years of age, drawing water out of the Canal before her door, fell into the water, and slipped under the ice without being observed, and there being a lock near to the place, she was slowly conveyed towards it by the current of the water: she was afterwards discovered by another woman also drawing water, who gave the alarm, and had her taken out as soon

soon as possible. She was carried home, and *Hendrick van Schaardenburgh*, a Surgeon, took charge of her. He first poured some brandy into her mouth, had her stripped, had some aired things put on her, laid her in a warm bed, and put stone bottles with hot water near her body. After that, he used the Tobacco-vapour pipe, and got the body well rubbed all over; which being done with assiduity, for half an hour, he then obtained the first signs of life, gave her some cordial drops in a glass of wine, and went on as before. She began to move restlessly after a time, threw up some water, coughed, and seemed much oppressed, tho' she had not then quite recovered her senses. She got somewhat to drink, but could not keep it upon her stomach; she then had an evacuation of another kind, and desired to be allowed to sleep, which she did tolerably well for some hours, but then complained of an oppression and great pain at her breast, which lessened by slow degrees, and she recovered, having long been tender and asth-
matic,

matic, for which reason this surgeon did not bleed her, but used all means to restore her to strength speedily, she being the only support of an old, decrepit, helpless mother.

C A S E XXXV.

AT *Neykerk* in Friseland, on the 24th of January, 1770, *Aafke Symons*, wife of *Jan Reinders*, fell into the Town Canal, lay under the ice for more than half an hour, before it could be broke enough to get her out; and by proper and diligent treatment afterwards, she was brought to life again, and speedily recovered.

C A S E XXXVI.

AT *Hilversum* in Friseland, on the 10th of February, 1770, the son of *Myndert van Goch*, a child of about two years old, fell into a pit that had little more than a foot of water in it, yet a sufficient quantity to drown the child, which lay in it with its head down and its heels upwards.

A man coming past, after it had lain about half an hour, took it out of the pit, and carried it home, where it was laid by for another half-hour, as dead; when Doctor *Francis Cordemans* proposed to attempt its recovery. He proceeded in the usual manner, brought it to life in some hours, and restored it to health in a few days.

C A S E XXXVII.

AT *Rotterdam*, on the 26th of February, 1770, *Jan Kok*, a Brush-maker's lad, of fourteen years of age, drawing water out of the Canal early in the morning before it was light, fell in, sunk under a boat, and remained there for half an hour. His master having sought for him elsewhere, at last groped for him with a hook about the place where he generally took up water, and having found him, had him carried home as dead; but *Jan Hofman*, a Surgeon, sent for, recovered him, and by

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proper

proper means restored him so perfectly that he returned to his work in a few days.

C A S E XXXVIII.

AT *Gouda* in South Holland, it happened on the 3d of March, 1770, that a girl of four years and a half old, the daughter of *Cornelis Krap*, was taken out of a canal drowned, and brought home. She was thought to be dead, was stripped, rolled up in a sheet, and laid by to be buried. But some persons coming in a while after, proposed to make a trial of recovery, though she was quite cold and stiff. They then proceeded to treat her, according to the Society's Instructions, very assiduously for the space of two hours and a half, when they had the satisfaction of restoring her to life.

C A S E XXXIX.

AT *Haarlem*, on the 3d of June, 1770, the wife of *Adrian Besem*, aged forty years,
was

was found in a canal where she had lain for some time with her face downwards, as if she had dropped into it in a fit of the falling-sickness, which she was subject to. She was taken out, and some time elapsed before she could be treated for a recovery; but the proper means being at last used by *Jan van Tekelenburgh*, the Town Surgeon and Man-Midwife, she was gradually restored to health.

C A S E XL.

AT *Leurwarden* in Friseland, on the 7th of June, 1770, a child of about four years old, called *Hilletje*, the daughter of *Jan Abrahams*, was taken out of a canal, in which she had lain immersed with her head downwards for more than half an hour: she was stripped, warmed, and cheered for some time without interruption, and was perfectly recovered.

C A S E XLI.

AT *Schiedam* on the *Maese*, on the 11th July, 1770, *Frederic Kleyn*, a man of twenty four years of age, fell from a boat into the north ditch of the town. A person who saw him fall in, went hastily to his assistance in another boat, laid hold of the drowning man, and was himself pulled into the water. Some time elapsed before a third boat was got, and then he who last fell in was soon taken out: the other was not so readily found, having been long immersed, and moved from the place where he fell in. He was however at last got out, laid on the bank, and shaken for the space of fifteen minutes by two men who took him by his hands and feet, his face being downwards, and swung and agitated him, till they made him puke up some water. He was after that treated by *Gerrit Wiegershoff* and *Cornelis de Vos*, Surgeons,

geons, and by their endeavours brought back to life in a few hours.

C A S E XLII.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 24th of September, 1770, at four in the morning, an old man of sixty-three years of age, called *Pieter Kalis*, mistaking his way, fell into a canal, and remained more than a quarter of an hour immersed before he could be found; but when he was got out, he was so properly assisted by *Matthys Wageman*, *Cornelis Boef*, *Claas Houthuizen*, *John Ratrie*, and five more, that he recovered in a very short space of time.

C A S E XLIII.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 19th of October, 1770, *Gertrude van Greevingh*, a woman of thirty-four years old, wife to *Hendrik Harmsze*, a Mariner in the East Indies, going over one of the high bridges, turned her ankle, fell and slipped through the
rails

rails into the water, and by the current was carried away about twenty paces from where she fell in. *Willem Cuyper*, who attempted to find her, though it was dark, met with several disasters, and at last, by the help of two other men, found the corpse, and laid it upon the fore deck of a large boat, where they set her upon her head, to make her disgorge water, and blew some Tobacco-smoke into her. She was then carried into a house, where she was farther treated, and recovered so speedily as to be sent home in a carriage two hours and a half afterwards; notwithstanding she was immerfed more than an hour.

C A S E XLIV.

At *Harlingen* in Friseland, on the 16th of March, 1769, a child of *Tbys Schild*, but eighteen months old, fell into a well, and was taken out quite lifeless. It was treated in the way as recommended by public authority, and recovered.

C A S E

C A S E XLV.

At the *Leidsendam*, a village between the *Hague* and *Leiden*, where, upon account of a large *Dam*, the passengers commonly leave one *Trekschuit* at the entrance, to take another at the end of the place, it happened on the 28th of September, 1769, that *Mathias Frederic Palm*, being thirty-two years of age, had fallen asleep in the former of these boats, and remained in it after all the passengers had left it. He then awaked, and hastily in the dark endeavouring to get to them, took the wrong side of the boat, jumped into the water, and went to the bottom. Yet, struggling to save himself, he came up again, and unfortunately swam away from the quay, and then, by the weight of his wet clothes, sunk to the bottom, and came up no more. A maid servant by the water side, hearing his plunges, called to the skipper to know if any of his passengers were

were

were missing; whereupon they discovered the accident: they dragged the canal with long boat-hooks, and after a while the body was found, taken out, brought into the nearest public-house, treated in a proper manner, and so well recovered, that in the space of two hours, tired with the operation, he fell into a deep sleep, and did not awake till next day, when knowing nothing of what had befallen him, he was in the utmost amazement to find every thing strange about him.

C A S E XLVI.

AT *Haarlem*, on the 22d of January, 1771, at six in the evening, *Maria Storm*, widow of *Gerrit Buitendyk*, a woman of sixty-one years of age, mistook her way in the dark, and fell into a canal called the *Oude Gracht*. She was luckily heard to fall in by another woman, who sent her brother with some men to her assistance.—It was very dark, and blew a storm; which made it difficult to find her with boat-hooks, without light, as none could be

kept

kept burning. As soon as they had found and got her out, they laid her upon a handbarrow, with her face downwards, and carried her to a public house, where *Hendric Poor*, a Surgeon, came to her assistance, and after getting the women of the house to strip and provide her with dry and warm clothes, treated her so successfully, that in the space of two hours and a half, she was well enough recovered to be sent home in a carriage; and that the next day she stood no farther in need of the advice of *Dr. Adr. Dieten*, who had the day before prescribed for her.

C A S E XLVII.

AT *Meppel* in the Province of Overijssel, on the 6th of February, 1771, a child of three years and a half old, the son of *Jan Munsterman*, fell into a frozen ditch behind his father's house, got partly under the ice, and remained there more than a quarter of an hour undiscovered, till a shoemaker

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going

going by and seeing somewhat in the ditch, went nearer and pulled out the boy, who was immediately given to his mother then in search for him : she carried him home, to all appearance dead. *Durandus Bontjes*, a Surgeon, was sent for, but could not be got in less than a quarter of an hour's time. As soon as he arrived, he took charge of the child, treated it according to the method recommended by public authority, and by a laudable perseverance of more than two hours, obtained some positive signs of life ; and at length he had the satisfaction to recover it. He ascribed the success of his treatment chiefly to his art of blowing wind in at the nostrils, whilst he held the mouth and lips close ; a discovery, by means whereof he said he had quickened a child, that seemed dead at its birth.

C A S E XLVIII.

AT *Edam*, a town in North Holland, on the 7th day of May, 1771, a child of near
five

five years old, called *Abraham*, the son of *Roelof Harfma*, was found in the water by a woman, who thought it dead when she took it out and carried it to its parents.— Yet, willing to try whether it was recoverable, she hastily cut its clothes off, wrapped it up in her woollen apron, and kept shaking it in her lap, till *Nicolas Weyertsz* and *Pieter Denker*, Surgeons, came to her assistance.—The child was then treated according to the General Directions known all over the country—some signs of life were obtained by an assiduous treatment of two hours; and by a farther continuance, in two hours more, other favourable symptoms appeared; and after a night's rest, and not before, its speech and strength returned; and what is still more remarkable, this child, which before was weakly, pale, and not thriving, became after this accident brisk, strong and healthy, got a good colour, a lively eye, and grew considerably.

C A S E XLIX.

AT *Delftsbaven* on the *Maese*, near *Rotterdam*, on the 22d May, 1771, a Boy of four years old, the son of *Cornelis Bredius*, a *Pavier*, fell head foremost into a muddy ditch, and stuck in it for a quarter of an hour: his younger sister, who had seen him fall in, could not sooner give an intelligible account of the accident. When he was taken out, his limbs were stiff, his face black and blue, and a bloody froth stood upon his lips, as when a person has been strangled. He was carried into a distiller's, where he was quickly stripped of his clothes, wrapped up in woollen things, and laid before the furnace-fire. He was rubbed first with dry cloths; and afterwards, all over, especially on the spine of the back, the breast, and sides, with Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, and Spirit of Hartshorn in Brandy; which composition also served to hold to its nose, and to rub its head. But no ground being gained by these, all the
body,

body, excepting the head, was rubbed over with fine table salt—and after an alternate use of these things, for the space of an hour, some very faint signs of life appeared; and at length there followed a discharge by stool, with wind: from that moment the heart began to move; in consequence of which the child made the noise of one new-born. It was then wrapped in warm blankets, and put to bed with a stone bottle of hot water at its feet, and with a cordial mixture to take from time to time. It farther had some milk, after which it slept all night, and was the next morning very well recovered.

C A S E L.

AT *Zoetermeer* in South Holland, on the 31st of May, 1771, a Boy about eight years of age, the son of *Simon Vander Lee*, a Miller, fell into the Mill-dam, was carried through by the cogs of the mill, and thrown out into the basin where the
water

water discharged itself. It was thence his father took him, after ten minutes immersion, to all appearance dead. He was carried into the mill, stripped and laid before a fire, and an attempt made to get some brandy and vinegar down his throat, when unexpectedly he gave some signs of life : soon afterwards he seemed to groan and suffer, when it was first discovered that the upper part of the left arm, and his left thigh, were broken. These fractures were committed to the care of *Nicholas Bosbuizen*, a Surgeon, and cured in fifty-three days time. It is remarkable, not only that the child escaped being crushed to pieces, but still more so, that being lusty for his age, he was not more hurt by being forced through a passage of twenty inches by a water wheel of the breadth of eighteen inches, revolving within four inches of the bottom of the trough.

C A S E

C A S E LI.

NEAR the village of *Bleiswyk*, not far from Rotterdam, on the 25th of July, 1771, the son of *Cornelis van Gelderen*, a child of three years old, fell into a broad ditch called the *Bosflood*, and was sought for after having been lost a quarter of an hour; it was at last found by a gardener, who took it out of the mud, in which it stuck with its head. Upon its being brought home, *Jan van Loedensteyn*, a Surgeon, came to see what could be done with it, and was asked by the bystanders, “whether he
 “ could restore the dead to life; for that
 “ this child had been drowned for the
 “ space of half an hour?” He made no answer, — but stripped it of its wet clothes, put it between blankets in a bed, rubbed its breast and back with hot cloths, chafed it with Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, and by these and other means recovered it so far as to discover certain signs of life, and laid
 it

it down to sleep, which nevertheless was not without startings and spasms : the next day its belly was still swelled, but by the use of proper medicines it was softened and brought to its natural size; after which the child recovered perfectly.

C A S E LII.

AT *Aarlanderveen*, on the 8th of August, 1771, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a child of four years old, the son of *Jacob Cornelisze vander Weyden*, fell into the water, remained undiscovered for half an hour, was then found lying with its head down and its heels up, and taken out for dead. *Arnoldus Coomans*, a Surgeon living at a mile's distance, was sent for, arrived in a quarter of an hour, and took charge of it : he found the child had been rolled upon a pail, and had been hung up by the feet ; and the father was at that time sitting with some neighbours by a fire, having the child upon his knees, and attempting by various

various means to recover it. The Surgeon examined it, saw not the least appearance of life, yet stripped it of the wet clothes, and having put it into a blanket, proceeded to treat it according to the Public Directions: he also put a sheath wetted with a cordial between its teeth, the better to discover any symptoms of life: after half an hour's assiduous treatment, the child began to catch its breath, to puke and to discharge; as soon as the heart was felt to beat, it began to cry, and uttered some broken words.—It was then put to bed, where by the usual means it got warm, moved, spoke, and complained of pains in the breast, belly and back, the natural consequences of the ill treatment undergone before his arrival; yet fortunately it did recover in a few days.

C A S E LIII.

AT *Delft*, on the 21st of September, 1771, the child of *Cornelis Beyers*, between three and four years old, was

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brought

brought home drowned, having lain more than half an hour under water. It was stripped, put between blankets, and by the direction of *Johannes Franciscus Wilhelmus Spitz*, a Dentist, a stone bottle with hot water was applied to warm it.— Doctor *Diederick van Duyn*, who was sent for, ordered *Spitz* immediately to bleed it, which he did without effect: They then together proceeded with the usual treatment, and succeeded so well as to restore the child, in a great degree recovered, to its mother, by whose care and nursing it came perfectly well.

C A S E L I V.

AT *Amsterdam*, on the 6th of October, 1771, a Boy of eight years old, named *Johannes Serrenbach*, running along the stone wall in the town ditch, fell into the water, sunk, and remained half an hour under it: being then taken out, and treated in a public-house, by the Surgeon *Johannes Philippus Pink*, according to the Published Directions,

Directions, he was recovered in a short space of time, and sent home to his mother, a widow woman.

C A S E L V.

AT *Harlingen* in Friseland, on the 16th of November, 1771, between one and two at noon, the common dining hour in that place, M. B. an unmarried woman of fifty years old, of a healthy constitution, fell forward into the canal, as she was drawing up a pail of water, and glided to the opposite side, where there was no quay, but a high dead wall. Half an hour passed before a boat was obtained, and ten minutes more to set a ladder and get her out. She then seemed dead, and was conveyed to a sugar-house, where, by heat and rubbing, she recovered so far as to speak, and to complain of being excessively cold; upon which, she was carried into the stove-room, where the sugar is candied. She requested the door might be shut; but Dr. *S. Sinstra* said it ought not, as he knew the close and rari-

fied air of that place would affect her breathing, and oppress her : it was however at her repeated intreaty complied with ; in consequence of which, she was carried home with a giddiness in her head, and was soon after in agony for want of breath ; her pulse was weak and irregular, her aspect ghastly, and a general coldness all over her body ; upon the whole, in a very dangerous situation. Her weakness made the Doctor, who was again sent for, take but little blood from her ; and what was taken had no good effect : he ordered her a strong purgative clyster, and her arms and legs to be rubbed and warmed in bed as much as possible : she then vomited up clear water, and had a large evacuation, which gave her ease : but that was of no continuance ; she was taken ill with a pleuresy, in which she was twice blooded, treated as common practice in such cases directs, and recovered of it in the course of a fortnight, after which she has enjoyed good health.

C A S E

C A S E LVI.

IN the District of *Steenbergen*, not far from Breda, on the 27th of October, 1771, the wife of *Jooft Melseves*, travelling in a two-wheel carriage at nine o'clock at night, was overturned, and thrown into a deep muddy ditch, in which she remained immersed longer than half an hour, with the carriage upon her, the removing of which made a great difficulty of getting her out:—when that was compassed, she was carried to the nearest house, and an hour and a half more elapsed before a Surgeon could be got to her; when *Evert Baggers*, who was sent for, came, and examining her, concluded her to be irrecoverably dead; yet following the treatment observed there, as well as in other parts of the Republic, he brought her to life again, and found, when she could speak, that she suffered much from an oppression upon her breast, to remove which he made her puke: she appeared relieved, and
was

was put to bed to her husband; where having lain half an hour, she raised herself up, saying she could hardly breathe, and presently fell back, had an involuntary discharge, and expired instantly.

The account does not mention any thing warm or comforting to have been given her, as in most of the other cases.

C A S E LVII.

AT *Workum* in Friseland, on the 16th of February, 1772, at five in the evening, a Boy of eleven years old, called *Tietje Fans*, the son of *Jan Gerbrands*, being busy near a ditch behind his father's house, fell into the water, and was not sought for but on account of his long absence; his step-mother then sent a little boy to look for him: he called about, and returned without finding him: on being sent a second time, he ran about; at length espying his brother's hat floating in the ditch, he called out affrighted for help: some neighbours came

to

to him, discovered the accident, and dragging a hook along the bottom of the ditch, brought up the boy : doubting whether any life was left in him, one of them took him on his shoulder, head downwards, and ran about with him, shaking him as much as he could ; but finding nothing gained by this trial, he was deemed dead, and carried home, where he was stripped and other means tried, when Doctor *Siffriedus Kramer*, who was sent for, came in, bringing with him the Tobacco Clyster-pipe and some Volatile Salts, which being used, and the rubbing continued an hour and a quarter, very promising signs of his recovery were obtained, and the boy was the next day perfectly restored to health.

His long immersion, the rough treatment he first suffered, the time elapsed before regular assistance could be had, and the steady perseverance in attempting the recovery, make this a striking case.

CASE

C A S E LVIII.

AT *Veendam*, a village in the province of Groningen, on the 8th of March, 1772, at ten o'clock at night, *Jan Harmse*, a Farmer's Servant, of twenty-two years of age, fell into the *Westerdiep*, sunk, and remained half an hour under water :—when he was found and got out, he was rolled upon a cask ; and that appearing fruitless, he was carried home, where *Arnoldus Wyndels* an Apothecary took charge of him, almost without hope of success. After two hours uninterrupted treatment, and not sooner, the first signs of life were obtained, and a still longer space elapsed before any symptoms to be depended upon appeared. He was then put to bed, recovered gradually, had a tolerable night, and was not blooded until next morning, which was then done to relieve an oppression upon his breast ; some strengthening things were also given him, and he was restored to health in a few days.

C A S E

C A S E LIX.

AS the failors were bufy lowering the yards and handing the fails, on board a Dutch man of war, the *Orange Nassau Weilburg*, lying before Leghorn, on the 18th of April, 1771, one of them, *Gerrit van Driebergen*, a man of forty-one years of age, fell overboard, unnoticed. The jobb of work they had to do being ended, some of the men on the larboard fide faw a body floating upon the water, with its face downwards, and its head immerfed: they at firft thought it to be a corpfe from another man of war, the *Zierikzee*, lying not far from them; but as foon as they difcovered it was one of their own hands, two men, lashed with ropes, let themselves down, got hold of him, and brought him up into the fhip. He had then lain about half an hour in the fea, and feemed as dead as poffible. Nevertheless the Surgeon of the fhip, *Jan Nicolaas Flietner*, undertook the trial; whether life could be reftored

to him : he had him carried into the fore-castle, laid before the fire, stripped, and had dry clothes put on : he tried to bleed him, without effect; and he farther used the means directed to be employed on shore, and with equal success; for in half an hour's time he began to puke and evacuate; and his blood beginning to circulate, in half an hour more, about eight ounces of it were by degrees got from the orifice at first made. He was then put to bed, continued to be rubbed, and as he gathered warmth he had some convulsive motions in his arms and face. Ten ounces of blood, then taken from him, caused a second puking and evacuation, which composed him, and he fell asleep. In the night he seemed delirious; but in the morning he was sensible and better, yet very weak and feverish. He was then ordered to drink a good deal of limonade; and with some farther care, in a few days, he recovered gradually, and became fit for duty again with the rest of the crew.

C A S E LX.

*Published by the Directors of the Dutch Society,
by way of caution.*

A Boy of ten years old fell into the water, and after some struggling, sunk to the bottom ; but was soon after taken up in a boat, in which he seemed not absolutely dead. The person who carried him home from the boat, threw him unwarily over his shoulder, with his head and arms hanging down, in which situation, some water ran out of his mouth, and all signs of life left him. The means used for his recovery, were rubbing him with brandy and salt before a large fire, and blowing Tobacco-smoke up his intestines. He was bled at the jugular vein, and the arm, and only five ounces of blood were obtained. Two lusty persons got into bed and took the boy between them, rubbed him for the space of forty-five minutes : one of them often applied his mouth to that of the boy, to blowbreath into him; allwhich was attended

with no other effect, than that some phlegm ran out of his mouth. After two hours treatment, the Surgeon who had the direction of it, declared nothing more could be done, and pronounced the boy dead; whereupon he was laid out. Two hours afterwards, a gentleman, hearing of the accident, came to see the boy, and judging by his colour, the suppleness of his limbs, and the feel of his flesh, that he was not quite dead, tho' very much swollen; he had him put between warm blankets, with hot bricks at his feet, and found that his body gathered warmth, and that his lips became red: he ordered farther care to be taken of him, intending from time to time to look after him: but having been longer absent than he intended, he was suddenly called for, to see that the boy had lost a surprising quantity of blood from the orifices in his neck and arm; upon which he sent for the Surgeon who had bled him, with whom he made some farther attempts of recovery, but

to

to no purpose, for in half an hour's time the body became quite cold and stiff.

A C A S E of perishing by Cold.

AT *Maeslandsluis*, a town near the mouth of the *Maese*, on the 20th of December, 1771, *Cornelia Van Wyk*, an old woman of seventy-two years of age, of a very sluggish habit of body, and a desponding mind, took the desperate resolution of making away with herself. She chose for that purpose a small well behind her house, and about eleven in the forenoon she attempted to drown herself in it; but its mouth being narrow, and covered with a wooden frame, her petticoat caught hold of the frame, as she meant to slide down feet foremost: she thus hung to the middle of her body in water; the upper part was in the mouth of the well, her head against the side, and her left hand upon the frame. In this situation she was found by a neighbour, who accidentally came in to see her. This woman called out for help, and two
men

men going by, came in: they were not able to get her out by a fair lift, so they loofened the frame from the bricks, pulled her up with it, difengaged her, carried her into the houfe, and laid her down upon a blanket as dead. Her fon, with a friend of his, *Frans de Jong*, a Surgeon's apprentice, were foon informed of the accident, came fpeedily to her; and the young man knowing nothing more expedient, immediately opened a vein in her arm, and took about five ounces of blood.

When Dr. *J. Koole*, and the 'prentice's mafter, the Surgeon, had examined her, they reported that "not the leaft appearance of life was in her; that her body was quite cold and ftiff; that no pulse could be found in her, nor any breathing; that her eyes were clofed, and feemed foft." She was neverthelefs undreffed and put to bed, with hot cloths about her neck, and her arms and legs were rubbed. Spirit of hartshorn was held to her nofe, and her head
and

and face were rubbed and chafed with it; some of it also was mixed up with brandy, put into her mouth, and attempted to be got down by the help of a feather put in to tickle her throat. With these and other attempts, in half an hour's assiduous treatment, her colour changed, she began to breathe, and some motion was perceived in her extremities; in another half hour, she was able to speak; and in half an hour more, she had recovered her senses. After all which, and some farther physical assistance, she got well again, only remaining somewhat weak.

This Case deserves to be published, as an instance to shew, that in other apparent deaths, the means prescribed to recover drowned persons, may be used with good effect.

*A CASE of Suffocation with Dutch
Turf-Coal.*

Klaas Dirkse Kluyts, of Haarlem, a man upwards of sixty-three years of age, returning home, in the night-time, on the 17th November, 1770, with the *Utrecht Treckschuit*, chose the stern cabin for himself, took with him some Turf-coal not well lighted, and shut the hatch after him. Scarce had he lain down in bed, as he afterwards related, when he felt himself suddenly overpowered, and plunged into a deep sleep, in which he was found the next morning, when at the landing-place, after several callings, the skipper stepped down to rouse him, found him motionless, and as he thought dead, by Suffocation. Assistance was immediately called for; he was brought up into the air, was conveyed into a house on shore, where a Surgeon examined him, held some spirits to his nose, chafed his temples with them, and

and attempted to bleed him on the hand ; but all in vain. A Physician was then sent for, who from the warmth of his hands and face, and the colour of his flesh, though somewhat bloated, and from a faint motion in the pulse and breast, formed some hopes of a recovery. He had some Spirit of Sal Ammoniac held to his nose, and ordered some things which were not done during the time of a necessary absence, in which also they conveyed him to another more airy place ; where, at the Doctor's return, a Blister was applied to each of his legs ; a Clyster of Tobacco-smoke was introduced, and a bleeding was performed at his arm. The use of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac was continued, and his breast was rubbed with cloths dipped in warm brandy : his breathing then appeared stronger, and his pulse was better felt ; but he still remained insensible, motionless, and in the same deep sleep. Next day the person who nursed him re-

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ported, that during the night he had by degrees swallowed some strong wine put into his mouth in small quantities; upon which the Doctor ordered him some *Mixtura Cephalica spirituoſa* to replace the wine, and to be given in the ſame manner; which cauſed ſome wry faces as it went down. His power of ſwallowing becoming better, he had ſome ſmall liquor, as well as wine, given him from time to time: yet, as he ſtill remained inſenſible, with his eyes open, and his diſcharges were involuntary, another bliſter was applied to his neck. The ſecond day his pulſe was freer. He had a ſtronger clyſter, which cauſed a great diſcharge downwards, and a ſmaller upwards. Soon after that he was bled nine ounces at the arm: he had a paſte of horſe-radish, muſtard, falt, and ſour dough, put to his feet. The third day he answered by monosyllables when loudly ſpoken to, but ſcarce yet moved. He was ſtill rubbed, particularly along the back bone, with a Volatile Spirit,

Spirit, and had another clyster. The fourth day he became sensible, and the rubbing was continued. The fifth day he recovered his spirits, and said he found himself quite well; and the sixth, he returned home with some relations who came to fetch him.

The following Cases were transmitted from different Boards of Health in Italy, to the Directors of the Society at Amsterdam.

Extract of a Letter from Professor Giacomo Maggioni to the Magistrates at Padua,

On the 3d of May, 1766, an accident gave me an opportunity of obeying the injunctions of the Honourable Board of Health, concerning drowned persons. *Andrea* the Son of *Giovanni Bessa*, seven years old, playing with other children, fell into the river *Brenta* near St. Leonard's bridge, and was carried down by the stream to the Mill bridge. He could not be come

at in less than twenty-five minutes, when *Pietro Stephanin* got him out. I then stepped forward, and found the people rather injuring than helping the child. There was not the least symptom of life about it. When I turned it, the face was black and blue, the mouth was covered with froth, and the belly was swollen up. I began the treatment by blowing wind into the mouth, and directed the body to be rubbed; but, as my operations were obstructed, I got the boy carried to a neighbouring bake-house. As soon as he was there stripped and wiped dry, he was laid into a bed, and rubbed continually. I pressed his belly upwards to facilitate respiration: I held Spirit of Balm to his nose; and after thus cheering him for half an hour, I had the satisfaction to see him recover, and speak with his playfellows: his pulse beat freely, he breathed with ease, and had discharged about three ounces of water. No complaint remained but a feverish

ish heat, for which I ordered three ounces of blood to be taken, and a little Balm Water to be given ; after which he perfectly recovered.

Extract of a Letter from Andrea Antonini, a Surgeon, to the Magistracy of Bassano.

On the 11th of July, 1769, I was called to the house of *Marco Antonio Scolari*, on the banks of the *Brenta*, and was there informed, that *Bartolo Gabardo*, a Boatman of *Valdagna* in the *Vicenteze*, had fallen into the river at half an hour after three, and was carried downward with the current a quarter of a mile ; that at four o'clock he had been taken out by his fellow boatmen, and brought to that house ; and that in compliance with the ordonnance of 24 Dec. 1768, I was sent for. I found the body in all respects like that of a dead person. As soon as it was stripped, it was put to bed, and rubbed all over with warm linen cloths, during half an hour, to the effect

effect of producing a degree of warmth. I then perceived some faint respiration, and gave him some of Dr. *Bernardino Sarraglia's Alexipharmac*, a medicine of great repute in such circumstances. By those means the blood and humours began to flow, and the lungs to play. The Patient coughed a good deal, and I considered that as a forerunner of his recovery. He slept two hours in a profuse sweat, and awaked quite composed. In the evening I bled him a second time, in the foot, to give more room for circulation. He passed the next day very well, observing the regimen I had prescribed him; and the third day, his strength being restored, he returned home.

Extract of a Letter from Doctor Francisco Antonio Canestrari, to the Magistrate of Verona.

FIRST LETTER.

On the 22d of October, 1769, at the harbour of the river, at three o'clock, an
 unhappy

unhappy woman threw herself from the New Bridge down into the water, and was carried away by its current. Some watermen pulled her up with their boat-hooks, at a quarter of a mile's distance from the new bridge. As soon as these men had laid her down upon the bank, I went quickly to her. She was pronounced dead. I resolved, nevertheless, to try the use of such means as our Sovereign has directed. I laid my lips to her's, and blew as much wind into her lungs as I possibly could. At the end of seven minutes, I perceived some motion; I continued the operation with a hollow probe then brought me, and convinced myself that there still was life in her. She was then carried to a baker's, where she was begun to be rubbed: the black and blue colour of her skin disappeared, and she got her former looks again; there was nevertheless a great embarrassment in her breathing: I had her blooded in the right arm, by *Borghesi* the Surgeon, who farther assisted
me

me in the treatment : but the bleeding not answering my expectation, I got the patient carried to the hospital of Mercy, where at her entrance she said her name was *Barbara Dorighini*, and that she lived at St. *Zeno*. It is probable she will suffer much by the oppression she complains of, as also by the hurts received from her being forced by and over piles, posts, and stones, by the current.

SECOND LETTER *from the same.*

Since my letter on the subject of *Barbara Dorighini*, I have to report, That when she came into the hospital she could scarcely speak intelligibly, and complained much of being excessively cold : she did not entirely recover her speech and senses till the evening : she had violent reachings, and brought up redish water, from a quantity of grapes she had eat, which perhaps had given that colour to the froth upon her lips, which I had taken to be bloody. I
 ordered

ordered her to be rubbed constantly : her pulse remained very weak, but she breathed more freely : some veal broth and a cordial were ordered ; and though a bleeding seemed needful, it was most prudent to defer it, upon account of the great cold she suffered. She had a tolerably good night, and in the morning her pulse was freer, the sensation of cold was gone, she breathed with more ease, but still complained of a violent pain in her head. I had her bled twice, with the happiest effect, for she felt no remains of her complaint, but great weakness.

After she left the hospital, I continued visiting her during eight days, in which time her recovery was amazing, and the more so, as she was sixty-five years of age.

The Boards of Health, to which these Cases are reported, have bestowed marks of honour upon the persons who directed the Cures.

*A CASE imparted to the Society, from
Lisle in Flanders, is as follows :*

ON the 10th of February, 1770, *Robertine Dubrul*, a young woman of nineteen years of age, fell into the river called the *Low Deusle*, and when she was got out, had not the least sign of life about her. As soon as she was got into a neighbouring house, every thing possible was attempted for her recovery. She was stripped of her wet clothes, and laid upon a mattress before a good fire, where *Dr. Savarin*, and *Mr. Pionnier* a Surgeon, applied the Tobacco clyster-pipe, the operation of which very soon produced the desired effect; in a few minutes a bloody froth flowed out of her mouth and nose, and immediately she threw up with violence what was in her stomach mixed with water; after which she opened her eyes, and in some measure recovered her senses: her pulse began to beat: she spake, and complained that she was excessively cold, that she was frozen. Whilst the

Surgeon

Surgeon continued the use of the Tobacco-pipe, he discovered that her belly grew warmer : she then called for a bed-pan, and parted with a good deal of wind. A quantity of hot ashes being put between folds of linen, they were tied about her head and feet to warm these parts. Her body was rubbed with hot cloths during the space of two hours. As soon as she could swallow, an oily mixture was given by spoonfuls every hour, with an infusion of vulnerary herbs. An emollient clyster was administered in the evening, and some *theriaca* was applied to her stomach, at the place where she felt pain. At ten o'clock another clyster was given, and a considerable discharge obtained in the night ; and next morning, when her pulse was hard and quick, ten ounces of blood were taken from her foot : it sprung in a stream, and as the fever did not lessen, and her blood was inflamed, she was bled twice more that day. The pain in her stomach continued also ; a
pultice

pultice of leeks, with the vegetable mineral of Dr. *Goulard*, was applied to the part, and that, with the bleeding, removed the pain in a few hours. The patient rested very well the following night; a profuse sweat made the fever to disappear the third day: a careful and nourishing diet restored her soon after; and she enjoys at this time, the 28th day of February, a perfect state of health.

A Society for the advancement of Arts and useful Knowledge at Hamburgh, have published some directions for the recovery of drowned persons; the observance of which has been enjoined by the magistrates of that city; and several Cases of success have by order been imparted to the Society at Amsterdam; but they are drawn up in so short a manner, as not to convey that useful instruction expected from them. The translation of one of these Cases will shew that no advantage can be reaped by publishing more.

“ On the 4th of October, the son of a Captain of
 “ an English vessel trading to this port, fell into the
 “ water, lay immersed half an hour, was taken out,
 “ brought to life again, and perfectly recovered in a
 “ few days.”



T H E Institution mentioned page 7. as under consideration in France, appears already to have taken place at Paris, and to be made a part of the good police of that city. It is there entirely under the direction of the civil magistrate: rules have been published, establishing the methods to be pursued when a drowned body is found: the necessary implements to be used in restoring life are deposited in fifteen different places in the city; that they may be always ready for use, the keeper of them is enjoined to carry them where-ever they are wanted, if the body cannot be carried to the nearest guard-room, as is generally required. A reward is given to the person who first carries to a guard-room intelligence of an accident. Another reward is given to him that has got the body out of the water, and attempted to save a life, and pursued the proper measures for the recovery. A report of the case is always as soon as possible to be made to the police. Beside these rewards, the magistrates promise to pay the charges incurred through necessity, and certified by proper persons. And, lest a well-meant attempt be left unrewarded, or any one be discouraged by want of success in their endeavours, a moiety of the full reward is given in unsuccessful cases.

It is farther ordered, that the utensils deposited in the guard-rooms be inspected once a month; and fresh instructions be given to the attendant there as often as necessary. It is also usefully provided, that an exact account be annually published, not only of the recoveries, but also of such cases as have not been attended with success; and likewise of others, where relief has not been attempted, with the reasons; in order to convey instruction, and throw more light on the subject.

The French publication, which gives an account of this institution, informs us, that in nine months after its being generally known, twenty-eight drowned persons were treated according to directions (similar to those at Amsterdam), and that twenty-three of them were recovered.

It seems to be an oversight in this well-concerted plan, that no honorary premium has been thought of for persons who are above accepting any pecuniary reward.





The foregoing Cases afford proof sufficient of a surprising success in recovering drowned persons. Other publications in England help to demonstrate, not only the practicability of that, but farther prove that the means used with so much efficacy in recovering drowned persons, are, with equal success, applicable to a multitude of cases, where the animal powers seem in reality to be only suspended, and to remain capable of renewing all their functions, on being put into motion again. There are too many instances, where the want of this consideration has been attended with the most unhappy consequences; and persons have been committed to the grave, in whom the principles of life might have been revived.

*The following Cases are taken from the
Gentleman's Magazine.*

A Journeyman Shoemaker, in *Reading*, as he was washing in the *Kennet*, near *Blake's* bridge, fell into a hole out of his depth; and as he could not swim, he struggled some time, then sunk under water, but rose three times, as is said to be usual, and as often sunk to the bottom. A young lad attempted to save him, whose wrist he grasped with his hand, and held it fast, but the lad not having strength to keep the man and himself above water, it was with difficulty that he disengaged himself, and saved his own life. After this the man was seen to stand some time erect on the ground in the water (which was about nine feet deep) and then to fall flat on his belly to the bottom, where he lay without the least motion, when one *Mr. William Wood*, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who gave most of the particulars,

came by, and being informed that a man was drowning, he went down from the bridge to the river's side, and after some minutes spent in various ineffectual endeavours to get a sight of the body, he at length succeeded, and then pulled off his coat and waistcoat, hat and wig, and jumped into the river, in order to fetch him up; but when he endeavoured to dive, he could not sink, by reason of his shirt, so that he was forced to come out again to pull that off, which made the delay considerably longer, as his wristbands, stock and neck were to be unloosed, and after all his shirt stuck so close to him, that it was not easy to strip it over his head. He then jumped in a second time, and being directed by the spectators to the spot where the man lay, he dived down, laid hold of his arm, and drew him to shore, where he was taken up without any signs of life, and all present gave him over for dead; but while the hurry and crowd continued, a person, who

it is supposed had read the Magazines, came by, and advised first of all to lay him on his belly across a timber log, with his head downwards, so as to let the water run out of his mouth, &c. this was accordingly done, and he had scarce remained a quarter of an hour in this situation, and was quite emptied, when he was perceived to heave; and when no more water would come forth, he was carried home; and proper care being taken of him, in less than two days he was so well recovered, as to be able to follow his business.

TRAVELLING last week between *Farnham* in Surry and *Odiham* in Hants, I providentially lost my way, and came to a place called *Dipley Mill*, where a female voice invaded my hearing, with the most piercing cries. At first, as it was a lonely place, I imagined there were thieves in the house; but that thought as quickly vanished as it was conceived, and I fancied some woman,

man, ignorant of the manner of a mill, had got her clothes within the wheels, and that it was overpowering her : I jumped off my horse, and was soon in the mill, with my penknife in my hand, ready to cut the persons clothes, and clear her from the wheel ; when I saw a woman in a frantic posture, and an old millar of seventy years of age, as much stupified as she was agitated, my first conception was obliterated by the sight of a dead child that hung a cross her left arm, and crying out : *O Lord I have lost my husband, and now my child is drowned ; I'll live no longer ! I'll drown myself !* and throwing herself forcibly against the ground, on the verge of a turf head of water, had nearly effected her resolution, if I had not caught hold of her arm and prevented it. Upon this I reasoned with her to soothe her sorrow and preserve herself ; but finding she grew worse by that kind of persuasion, I recurred to the child, and told her it would come to itself again in a little time : not
that

that I really did believe it ever would do so, but tried this method to comfort her: for the hands were as black as a shoe with congealed blood, or something like it; the eyes were set, and the tongue partly out of the mouth. However, to carry on the fallacy, I ordered the miller to hold it up by the heels, and drain some of the water out of it, as I had heard was the practice in like cases, but without any hopeful effect, a very few drops only issuing slowly from the passages of the head. On this I recollected what I had read some years since concerning drowned persons, and ordered the woman to fetch a pair of bellows: but having no faith in so unlikely a remedy, she refused to go for some time, and then sent a little girl of four years old, who made no haste to return. When the bellows came, I directed the woman to apply them to the posteriors of the child; and after half a score blasts it began to sigh, and soon after moved the mouth and eyes: the bellows
being

being still kept to work, 'till it began to cry lustily and enter into full life again. I then ordered the mother to pull off the wet cloaths, and put it into a warm bed. On taking my leave I expected the woman would have thanked me in the usual manner ; but being in a lonely place where breeding of that sort is perhaps unknown, she only said to the miller her man, '*'tis well the more hoppend to com this woivy.*'

Cirencester, May 28.

TWO boys went into the *Thames* near *Hampton*, and soon after one of them ran up the beach, and said his companion was drowned ; on which one *Rust* a fisherman took his punt and shove to him immediately ; and seeing him lay in a hole about six feet deep, he pulled him up with his hitcher, and carried him upon the beach where he was rolled and blooded ; but it was twenty minutes before any life appeared in him. He then came to himself, and was carried

carried to the Red Lion in *Hampton*, where, being put to bed, he soon recovered.

SOME time since an English vessel being in the river *Douro*, at *Oporto*, a sailor accidentally fell overboard. He continued under water full half an hour, when, being found, he was immediately stripped, and rubbed all over with salt, but more particularly about the temples, breast, and joints. This operation was continued for some time, during which the Patient began to shew some symptoms of life; not the least appearance of which were to be seen before: and in less than four hours, to the great surprize of every body, he came so entirely to himself, that he was able to walk.

et/55

Abstract

Abstract of a Memorial of Dr. John Fothergill, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

THERE are some Facts, which in themselves are of so great importance to mankind, or which may lead to such useful discoveries, that it would seem to be the duty of every one under whose notice they fall, to render them as extensively publick as it is possible. The case which gives rise to the following remarks is of this nature.

“ A person suffocated by the nauseous
 “ steam rising from coals set on fire in a
 “ pit near *Alloa* in Scotland, fell down as
 “ dead; he lay in the pit between half
 “ an hour and three quarters; and was
 “ then dragged up: his eyes staring open,
 “ his mouth gaping wide, his skin cold;
 “ not the least pulse in either heart or ar-
 “ teries; not the least breathing to be ob-
 served.”

In these circumstances, Mr. *Tossack*, the surgeon who relates the case, “ applied his
 “ mouth close to the patient’s, and, by
 “ blowing strongly, holding the nostrils at
 “ the same time, raised his chest fully by
 “ his breath. He immediately felt six or
 “ seven very quick beats of the heart ; the
 “ thorax continued to play, and the pulse
 “ was soon after felt in the arteries. He
 “ then opened a vein in his arm, which af-
 “ ter giving a small jet, sent out the blood
 “ in drops only for a quarter of an hour,
 “ and then he bled freely. In the mean
 “ time he caused him to be pulled, pushed,
 “ and rubbed as much as he could. In one
 “ hour the patient began to come to him-
 “ self ; within four hours he walked home,
 “ and in as many days returned to his
 “ work.”

There were many hundred people, some of them of distinction, present at the time.

It may be a proper inquiry in what cases, and under what circumstances there may be a prospect of applying this, and other similar methods, with success.

The diseases in which they may be of use, are those called sudden deaths from an invisible cause, apoplexies, fits of various kinds, as hysterics, faintings, and many other disorders, wherein persons in a moment sink down and expire.

The various casualties in which they may be tried with a prospect of success, are many: suffocations from the sulphurous damps of mines, coal pits, &c. the condensed air of long unopened wells or caverns; the noxious vapours arising from fermenting liquors received from a narrow vent; the steam of burning charcoal; sulphurous mineral acids; arsenical effluvia, &c.

Perhaps those who to appearance are struck dead by lightning, or any violent agitation of the passions, as joy, fear, surprise, &c. might frequently be recovered

by strongly blowing into the lungs, and by that means communicating motion to the vital organs.

Malefactors executed at the gallows, would afford opportunities of discovering how far this method might be successful in relieving such as may have unhappily become their own executioners by hanging themselves. It might at least be tried: the only ill consequence that could accrue from a discovery of this kind, would be easily obviated by prolonging the present allotted time of suspension.

This method may conduce to the saving of a great many lives, as it is practicable by every one who happens to be present at the accident, without loss of time, without expence, with little trouble, and less skill; as it is perhaps the only expedient of which it can be justly said, that it may possibly do *great good*, but cannot do harm.

A case of a young man stupified by the smoke of sea-coal, by Dr. Frewen, of Suffex, published in the Philosophical Transactions.

WILLIAM COLEBROOK, a lad of seventeen years of age, was left alone to the care of his master's vessel, in Rye harbour, the 4th of June, 1761, and shutting up all close, at nine o'clock in the evening, he laid himself down to sleep in a small cabin, where there had been a sea-coal fire, which was not properly extinguished, and the chimney place being stopped, it soon grew full of smoke; the effect of which, when the people came on board next morning, proved to have been so powerful, as to render him totally deprived of all the sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs. The cause of this stupor being presently suspected, he was brought out upon
the

the deck, in hopes the fresh air would prove of service; but neither that nor bleeding, blistering, or any other Application they made use of, assisted him in the least; under this torpid situation, being brought home to his master's house, about noon I visited him, and found him in the same soporous apoplectic state, with a feeble pulse, respiration laboured and difficult, a rattling in his throat, and utterly void of all sensation. He appeared much like one I had seen, who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it.

I strongly recommended the plunging this patient into a cold bath; which being complied with, was done as expeditiously as it could be, and attended with a success even beyond my expectations. Immediately upon the immersion (for I ordered only one plunge, supposing that a second would prove less efficacious, by weakening the power of the first) he opened his eyes and mouth, and shut them again. He
was

was then instantly put to bed naked, between the blankets; and in a very few minutes time a very great and universal sweat came on him, which continued for many hours. In the evening he was first perceived to move a little, seemingly as if disturbed by the roughness of the blankets stimulating his skin; a while after he opened his eyes, and looked a little about him in a confused manner. Some time after that, he grew more sensible, and spoke, but could only give the short answers, yes and no. His respiration was still difficult, and very laborious; but his pulse was stronger and fuller; on which account I ordered a little blood to be taken away, and he took frequently, a very little at a time, of some sweet oil; for his ordinary drink, I directed boiling water poured upon bread, with a little white wine, lemon juice, and sugar; of which, at first, he took but very little at a time, and afterwards more in quantity, as he could get it down.

The

The next day I found him much better; when he sat up, talked, and drank some tea. His breathing was easier, but he complained of a short troublesome cough, and hoarseness; for which I ordered him a smooth pectoral tincture and a lenient purging draught was also given him, which had the desired effect. He continued growing better for a day or two, when I called upon him again, and finding his cough and hoarseness still remain, with a little shortness of breath, I directed him pills of millepedes and gum ammoniac, made up with bal. sulph. to be taken twice a day, drinking warm milk after them; by which means he grew perfectly well, and went to sea in twelve days.

Abstract of a letter from the Gentleman's Magazine, about a natural recovery from apparent death.

MANY wonderful stories have been told of persons being dead, in the common acceptation of the word, for several days, and then reviving, or coming to life again. I shall give a very recent instance of a woman's recovery, after being to all appearance dead, and so thought to be by every body that saw her.

Mrs. *Fudge*, at *Marazion*, in *Cornwall*, aged above eighty, seemed for many years gradually to decline, and towards the end of September last took to her bed, and in a few days seemingly expired in the morning. As she had often desired not to be buried till she had been two days dead, her request was to have been religiously complied with by her relation, a woman of veracity, who informed me of these par-

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ticulars,

ticulars, for I had not an opportunity of seeing her myself: however, all that did, looked upon her as dead, and the report was current through the whole place; nay, a gentleman of the town, actually wrote to his friend in the island of *Scilly*, that she was deceased: but to proceed, one of those who were paying the last kind offices of humanity to her remains, perceived some warmth about the middle of her back, and acquainting her friends with it, they applied a mirror to her mouth; but after repeated trials, could not observe it in the least stained; her under jaw was likewise fallen, as the common phrase is; and, in short, she had every appearance of a dead person. All this time she had not been stripped or dressed, but the windows were opened, as is usual in the chambers of the deceased. In the evening the heat seemed to increase, and at length she was seen to breathe.

From the account I had, she could not be less than twelve hours without any perceivable

perceivable motion, and it was not till next day that I heard she was come to life again; I must confess that at first I laughed at the report, as I knew she was of a great age, and had not died suddenly; however, upon enquiry, I found it had actually been so, and such an uncommon occurrence made a great noise in the place.

A swooning after delivery.

Dr. J. ENGELMAN in a Dissertation on the various causes of suffocation, pointing out the effects of the strength being exhausted, relates the following case:

“ A woman in childbed being happily
 “ delivered, suddenly fainted, lost all sen-
 “ sation, lay upwards of a quarter of an
 “ hour apparently dead, pale as a corpse,
 “ with scarcely any perceptible motion in
 “ her pulse. A physician was sent for;
 “ her own maid in the mean while being
 “ out of patience at his delay, attempted

“ to assist her herself, and extending her-
 “ self upon her mistress, applied her mouth
 “ to her’s, blew in as much breath as she
 “ possibly could, and in a very short time
 “ the exhausted woman awaked as out of
 “ a profound sleep; when proper things
 “ being given her, she soon recovered.

“ The maid being asked how she came
 “ to think of this expedient, said, she had
 “ seen an instance of it’s success at *Alten-*
 “ *burg*, where the same practice was used
 “ by the midwives with children, to the
 “ happiest effect.”

A child overlaid by it’s nurse.

IT appears by a late Publication in the
London Chronicle, that Monsieur *Janin*,
 of the Royal College of Surgery at Paris,
 relates in a Memoir now in the Press, that
 “ a nurse having had the misfortune to
 “ overlay a child, he was called in, and
 “ found the little victim without any Signs
 “ of life; no pulsation in the Arteries, no
 respiration,

“ respiration, the face livid, the eyes open,
 “ dull and tarnished, the nose full of sni-
 “ vel, the mouth gaping, in short it was
 “ almost cold. Whilst some linen cloths
 “ and a parcel of ashes were warming, he
 “ had the boy unwashed, and laid him in
 “ a very warm bed, and on the right side.
 “ He then was rubbed all over with fine
 “ linen, for fear of fretting his tender and
 “ delicate skin. As soon as the ashes had
 “ received their due degree of heat, Mr.
 “ *Janin* buried him in them, except the
 “ face, placing him on the side opposite to
 “ that he had been at first laid, and covered
 “ him with a blanket. He had a bottle
 “ of Eau de Luce in his pocket, which
 “ he presented to his nose from time to
 “ time, and between whiles some puffs of
 “ tobacco were blown up his nostrils; to
 “ these succeeded the blowing into his
 “ mouth and squeezing tight his nose:
 “ animal heat began thus to be excited gra-
 “ dually; the pulsations of the temporal
 “ artery

“ artery were soon felt, breathing became
 “ more frequent and free, and the eyes closed
 “ and opened alternately. At length the
 “ child fetched some cries expressive of his
 “ want of the breast, which being applied
 “ to his mouth, he caught at it with avi-
 “ dity, and sucked as if nothing had hap-
 “ pened to him. An attention in care, which
 “ scarce lasted above half an hour, was suffi-
 “ cient for calling back to life this poor inno-
 “ cent. Though the pulsations of the arteries
 “ were very well re-established, and it was
 “ hot weather, the child was still left three
 “ quarters of an hour under the ashes. He
 “ was afterwards taken out, cleaned and
 “ dressed as usual, and a gentle sleep suc-
 “ ceeding, no farther accident happened to
 “ him. The child remains still full of life
 “ and vigour. Mr. *Janin* adds, that it
 “ would be difficult to paint the despair
 “ and consternation the poor nurse appeared
 “ in when he entered the house; and much
 “ more the excess of joy she delivered her-
 “ self

“ self up to, on seeing her nurse child
 “ brought to life.

Mr. *Janin* cites likewise an example of a young man who had hanged himself through despair, to whom he administered help as effectually as in the preceeding Case.

The whole of the memoir and these examples evidently prove the possibility of bringing back to life, not only drowned persons, but those also that may be stifled and hanged. This should therefore make us conceive the best hopes of the success of administering help to persons struck with sudden death, or hurt by any other accident. Among the historical facts relative hereto, Mr. *Janin* has not omitted the melancholy end of Cardinal Spinola, who had contracted an illness from some occasions of vexation, a case wherein proper assistance, would not have left the patient exposed to the fatal strokes of inattention and impatience.—The memoir is concluded with this reflection: How many other similar facts are there,
 quite

quite shocking to humanity, which must accuse us of neglect in seconding the resources of nature!

The case of a child which seemed to expire in a convulsion fit : communicated by a private hand.

IN the parish of *St. Clemens* at *Colchester*, the son of R. T. a child of six months old, laying upon it's mother's lap, having had the breast, was seized with a strong convulsive fit, which lasted so long, and ended with so entire a privation of motion in the body, lungs, and pulse, that it was deemed absolutely dead, and so positively believed by the family, that it was stripped and laid out, the passing-bell was to be tolled, and a coffin ordered. But a neighbour, one Mrs. C. who used to admire the child, and had seen and kissed it in arms not an hour before, hearing of it's sudden death, hastened to the house, found the
 mother

mother bathed in tears, enquired what had happened, and by the shortness of time scarce believing the child dead, went to examine it; found it not cold, it's joints limber, and fancied that a glass she held to it's mouth and nose was a little damped with breath; upon which she took the child in her lap, sat down before the fire, rubbed it, and kept it in gentle agitation. In a quarter of an hour she felt the heart begin to beat faintly, she then put a little of the mother's milk into it's mouth, continued to rub it's palms and soles, found the child began to move, and the milk was swallowed; and in another quarter of an hour she had the inexpressible satisfaction of restoring to the disconsolate mother a sweet babe, quite recovered, eager to lay hold of the breast, and able to suck again.

The little boy throve and did well afterwards, had no more fits, is grown up, and at present alive.

A Recovery to Life after Twenty-nine Minutes hanging; a Case treated and communicated by Mr. Glover, Surgeon in Doctor's Commons, London.

AT the latter end of September 1766, *Patrick Redmond*, a Taylor, in the city of *Corke*, in Ireland, aged about thirty three, of an athletic make and full habit, was condemned to be executed for a street robbery; the night before the sentence of the law was to take place, *Mr. Glover* happening to be in company with *Dr. Sleigh* and some other gentlemen of the Faculty, the discourse turned on the means of affording the most effectual relief to drowned or hanged persons, when *Mr. Sullivan*, who had before expatiated on the utility of experiments on the dead for the benefit of the living, prevailed on *Mr. Glover* to promise to attempt every thing possible for his recovery. After the culprit had walked to

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the gallows and been turned off a ladder, as is customary in those parts of Ireland, having hung twenty-nine minutes within a few seconds, by a stop watch, and shewed no signs of life after the first four minutes, he was, on the Sheriff's retiring, cut down, and carried to a field near the place of execution, where Mr. G. opened the temporal artery and the external jugular, but the circulation seemed intirely stopt, a small portion of coagulated blood only appearing at each orifice. The body was then stripped, and the back, mouth, and neck rubbed with a quantity of volatile spirits and oil. The tobacco glyster was also administered by means of lighted pipes, covered on the bowl with strong paper pricked full of holes, and his arms and legs continually rubbed by the mob, who were very numerous, and cheerfully afforded their assistance. In this course they continued from two of the clock till near six in the evening, when Mr. G. made an incision through

the skin into the wind-pipe in the usual manner, and blew strongly through a canula into the lungs. About twenty minutes after, the blood at the artery began to run down the face, and a slow pulse was just perceptible at the wrist. At this critical period, news was brought that the Sheriffs had heard of the steps which were taken to recover the man, and had sent the constables and some soldiers to secure the body. The hospitable peasants redoubled their efforts at this intelligence, a short time after the blood came so plentifully from the artery, that it was thought necessary to stop it, which was easily done, by placing a half-penny in a bit of rag, and tying it over the part. A little after seven the pulse beat faintly near forty strokes in a minute, and the patient's mouth and nose being irritated with a little spirit of Sal. Ammoniac, he opened his eyes.

The

The mob, apprehensive of the body being taken from them, placed it on a large board, and, supporting the head and shoulders, carried it in that manner to a village called *Glasheen*, about a mile and an half from the gallows. Here *Redmond* was placed in a sitting posture on some hay in a stable, and with great difficulty swallowed some warm brandy and water. He groaned grievously, and seemed to feel great pain, which was imagined to arise from the friction he had undergone, as his legs and arms were in some places excoriated. Mr. G. then left him to the care of his friends: in the night his sleep was accompanied with frequent groans and startings. The next morning he was able to swallow some milk and brandy tolerably well; at that time he seemed insensible, and could not speak, but before night he in broken accents complained of a foreness over the whole body, and after a sound sleep the second day from his execution, regained sufficient health and spirits to walk eight miles up the country to elude the search of the officers of justice.

This

This man afterwards retired to the county of Clare, and was seen by several persons within these two years, apparently in good health.

The foregoing Abstracts cannot more properly be concluded, than with the following reflection, taken from the Gentleman's Magazine.

“ It is much to be expected, from the
“ happy effects that have been experienced
“ in neighbouring nations, that a Society
“ founded on the same humane principle
“ should be instituted in England, where
“ charitable establishments of almost every
“ kind so plentifully abound.”

“ Were the methods by which persons,
“ but apparently dead, may be restored to
“ life, properly reduced to practice and
“ made known, there is no doubt but that
“ many who must otherwise inevitably
“ perish for want of the necessary assist-
“ ance would live to bless their benefactors.”

F I N I S.

The Case of the person who in a fit of Despair hanged himself, mentioned page 131.

A Young Man deeply in love, and become desperate by the infidelity of his mistress, attempted to put an end to his misery by hanging himself, which he did in his own apartment. He locked the door, got upon a chair, from which he threw himself, the better to effect his purpose: the chair was overturned, and the noise of it gave some alarm to his mother in a room below: she, not suspecting his design, called to him to know what had happened, and for a time was not uneasy at getting no answer; but a dead silence succeeding, she called again, and then obtaining no answer, she ran up to his door, which she found shut; she knocked at it, and hearing nothing stir within, she exerted her strength, and forced it open; when with extreme horror she beheld her son hanging lifeless. A knife, which happened to be at hand, served to cut him down: she received his body upon her shoulders, and from thence slid it on the bed, where she loosened his dress, and chafed him with some spiritous liquor. As she was thus busy, a friend came in, who, seeing what had happened, ran and fetched Mr. *Fanin*. Upon his arrival he found the body in the ordinary condition of one hanged and dead: he immediately ordered frictions with warm cloths and brandy; the patient was undressed, laid upon his side, and several persons were employed in rubbing him all over, whilst others got ashes, and heated them in kettles, and also bricks to be applied to the feet. Tobacco-smoke was injected into his intestines, and up his nostrils. A Volatile Spirit was held to his nose, and a clyster of

an infusion of Tobacco was administered. An attempt was made to blow air down the wind-pipe, holding the nose close, but with little success, because the tongue was swollen, and hung out of the mouth. In a quarter of an hour the ashes were hot, and he was buried in them; in thirty-five minutes more his body recovered heat; the temporal arteries began to beat, his face became livid, his tongue lessened, and he began to breathe. At this period he was first bled at the right arm, and in half an hour after it at the left: he then recovered his senses, and began to speak imperfectly; but a violent reaching succeeding, the organs of speech were soon freed, and he was relieved of a pain in his head, which he greatly complained of. He was kept three hours in the ashes, perspired much, and made but little water. Some Alicant wine was at first given him as a cordial; but when the circulation became brisk, and the pulse beat high, he was refreshed with broths, which were continued to him during three days. A contusion from the noose, which had pressed upon his neck, was dispelled by a fomentation with Camphorated Spirit of Wine. When by all these means he was in a good measure recovered, he told the cause of his despair, and appeared penitent for the rash attempt upon his life. His health and strength returned afterwards by degrees, and he for some time was troubled with lassitudes, a pain in his head, and a tingling in his ears; but these were got the better of by repeated purges, and a proper regimen.







