

CASE XXX.

John Moxfeldt, 1482 Broadway. Opium. Life saved by the Fell Method. Time used not given.

CASE XXXI.

February 12, 1893. Chas. K. Storms, 256 Hoyt St. Received at 7.30 p.m., died at 3 a.m. Kept alive by Fell Method about 8 hours. A case of drowning. Patient did not regain consciousness. Oxygenation of the blood through forced respiration brought about when other methods failed, demonstrating the remarkable value of the method in drowning. It will save life in cases of drowning where those usually applied fail.

CASE XXXII.

In March, 1893, a Mr. Gleason was found suffering from cocaine poisoning. The Fell Method of forced respiration saved life after four hours' use of apparatus.

CASE XXXIII.

M. E. Peck. Opium narcosis. Two hours of Fell Method saved his life.

CASE XXXIV.

May 25, 1893. Mrs. Smith. Cocaine and chloraldehyde poisoning. Life saved by Fell Method.

CASE XXXV.

June 2, 1893. Genano Borneo, 78 Lloyd street. Fracture base of brain. Fell Method kept him alive 3 hours.

CASE XXXVI.

June 1, 1893. John Willis, 458 Perry street. Carbonic oxide poisoning. Fell Method used for 36 hours; patient never regained consciousness. Died of uræmic poisoning.

CASE XXXVII.

July 6, 1893. Mrs. Gross, large dose of morphia. Ceased breathing on arrival at hospital. Fully recovered after 1½ hours of Fell Method.

CASE XXXVIII.

July, 1893. Miss Fitzmaurice while under an operation, ether narcosis, ceased breathing. The Fell Method of forced respiration, twenty minutes' use, kept her alive until she could breathe for herself; recovery.

Note the following case:—

Within the last year, a lady died of nitrous oxide poisoning while in a dentist's chair in Buffalo, N.Y. Doctor M. Hartwig, who was in attendance, stated that the *respirations alone ceased*, that the heart kept up its action until asphyxia set in and the patient died. Dr. Hartwig was confident that the life of this lady could have been saved by my apparatus. He did not think of it at the time, although acquainted with its work.

CASE XXXIX.

December 26, 1892. Minnie St. Clair. Profound opium narcosis. Kept alive for forty-eight hours by Fell Method. Died of heart failure.

CASE XL.

June 2, 1893. Tony Macaroni. Internal injury from house falling on him. Fell Method four or five days on and off, when auto-respiration, shallow or deficient, would revive him. He died of pneumonia produced by inhalation of cement and debris which covered him in the fall of the house.

CASE XLI.

Abraham Hackett, 112 Main street. Opium narcosis. Died after about 10 hours' use of Fell Method. He had lain a long time before discovery.

CASE XLII.

October 1, 1892. Took rough on rats. Three or four hours of Fell Method saved life of patient.

CASE XLIII.

April 2, 1893. Miss M. Cocaine poisoning. Hypodermically injected. Life saved after about one hour's use of apparatus.