

George Davis, a patient of Dr. Dewey, fasted for 61 days, reducing his weight from 228 to 174 pounds. He declared he felt well and had cured himself of his paralysis.

George W. Tuthill, of Minneapolis, fasted for forty-one days. When through he weighed 72 pounds. He declared he felt very well and enjoyed good health afterwards.

William Grainer, in 1831, was condemned to be guillotined. In order to escape this form of death, he went on hunger strike, Dr. Socquet states that he succeeded in starving himself to death on the 63rd day. This occurred in the Toulouse prison.

Merlatti starved for forty-eight days and lost one-quarter of his weight. He did not die.

Taylor records the case of a miner who was imprisoned in a mine for sixty days without food. He lived for three days after his rescue, his death being due to overfeeding.

Michael Fitzgerald, died on 17th October, 1920, in Cork jail after a fast lasting for sixty-seven days. He had refused food of all kinds we are told.

Terence MacSwiney died on the seventy-third day of his hunger strike. The statements were frequently issued that he was partaking of no nourishment, though some statements admitted that he had taken some fruit juice, or meat juice.

Joseph Murphy, one of the ten on hunger strike in Cork jail, died on the same day as Terence MacSwiney, on the 73rd day of his fast.

The remaining eight in the Cork jail were ordered by the Sinn Fein to break their fast, which they did by taking some liquid refreshments on the 94th day of fasting.

These cases go to prove that man may fast for much longer periods than has been generally thought possible. Taking the recent Irish hunger strikers along with other cases of starvation on record it is just possible they put in their fasts without food, or on very little. In the cases of those who continued their fasts for 94 days there is strong reason for doubting the completeness of the fast. There is undoubted evidence that Terence MacSwiney did have a slight amount of nutriment; and it is almost certain the others had also, especially the eight who lived for 94 days, and made a good recovery on the resumption of a proper dietary.

Summing up the whole case, we do not believe the fasting in any of these Irish cases was complete. In the cases of MacSwiney, Murphy, and Fitzgerald, it had been carried to too extreme a limit, and they