

minute, *at the request of the patient* the forced respirations were again proceeded with.

9.15 p.m.—Pulse 120; respirations, fourteen, natural; *becoming shallow, they were supplemented* with the forced respirations.

11.30 p.m.—Pulse 100.

December 11, 1887, 12 midnight. It is now twenty hours since the forced respirations were begun.

1.05 a.m.—Pulse 128, strong. The patient has been breathing for himself for the *last four hours, but has now requested that the forced respirations be used for a time*. Since then he has breathed spontaneously. For over fourteen hours he could not be left to breathe voluntarily, even for half a minute, without evident discomfort and danger, viz., between 4.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. of the 10th inst., *and for nearly seven hours thereafter* the natural had to be supplemented by the forced respirations.

4.00 a.m.—Pulse 117. Although oleum tiglii to gtt. v. has been administered, no movement of the bowels has taken place. Essence of pepsin, beef peptonoids, milk and spiritus frumenti given a number of times. Enemata of water, soap and water, with oil and stimulants, given also.

Every six or eight hours the catheter was used. Up to 12.30 a.m., 11th inst., and some twenty-seven hours after two ounces of laudanum had been taken, not more than six ounces of urine had been drawn from the patient. This large amount of poison (two ounces) had been going the round of the circulation, producing its maximum effect on the whole system. The left arm was partially paralyzed and the brain congested.

Between 3.00 and 4.00 a.m., 11th inst., bowels moved for the first time. At 7.00 a.m. the patient left the table without assistance, to use stool. At 9.00 a.m. the tracheotomy tube was removed, wound plugged antiseptically, and patient put to bed. Although very seriously ill for three or four days following, no serious lung difficulty set in, and the patient has fully recovered.

#### CASE IV.—Dr. FELL.

The following case I do not hesitate to pronounce one of the most remarkable in the annals of Medicine:

Julius Baere, a resident of Lockport, N.Y., aged forty-five years, of a nervous

temperament, a naturally lively disposition was subject, through ill health and mental suffering, to spells of melancholy, which were aggravated by several serious reverses in business and other matters which need not be stated. He was of medium height, weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and was in poor condition to withstand the terrible physical ordeal to which he was to be subjected. January 24, 1888, he left home for Buffalo, having previously obtained a two-ounce vial of laudanum. On his arrival at Buffalo he put up at the Continental Hotel, complained of not feeling well, ate very little supper, and retired to his room. This was the last time he was seen until he was found next day at three o'clock p.m., to all appearances, dead (so reported).

The first physician to arrive at the hotel was Dr. Luther Phillips, who, on examination, gave up the patient. The physicians from the Fitch Emergency Hospital, Dr. George E. Penrose in charge, next appeared, and administered brandy and ether subcutaneously. Drs. William A. Hoddick, Carlton R. Jewett, Hermon Mickle, John D. Flagg, and several others subsequently were present during the progress of the case, and without exception gave it up as hopeless. Coroner Kenny was summoned, and, before leaving his office, telephoned to Undertaker Rodney to go to the hotel with a coffin, which he did.

The two-ounce vial of laudanum was empty; the throat of the patient was cut, severing the trachea and anterior jugular vein; it was found also that the left arm had been incised with the razor so as to clearly expose, without opening, the basilic vein. At this time the patient was making a faint gasp once in about ten seconds, and breathing through the hole he had made in the trachea.

On arrival at 5 p.m., Jan. 25, I found the corridor and bed-room filled with physicians and laymen, the patient lying on the right side of the bed. Hæmorrhage extensive;—as an indication, it may be mentioned that the right side of the over- and undershirt, the shirt-sleeves to the wrists, right end of pillow, and side of mattress were literally soaked with coagulated blood. A tall slop-jar at head of bed was one-half full of blood and water. The pupils contracted, pallor of face and