

guarded with the utmost care in all sections of the globe. The following quotations (with additions) from a paper presented before the last meeting of the New York State Medical Association will explain my reasons for the above remarks :

"Through the kindness of Dr. Thos. H. Manley, of the New York State Medical Association, I am enabled to refer to an article in the Proceedings of the Paris Academy of Medicine, under the date of June 2, 1891, in which Dr. J. V. Laborde, in a discussion on 'Anæsthesia,' regarding the dangers of chloroform narcosis, recommends forced respiration, and has devised a face-mask with which to perform the operation. This face-mask is of metal, with the edges surmounted or faced with rubber, and includes the *nose and mouth*. It is, 'to all intents and purposes,' *similar in detail* to the one I have been using for some years, and with which I have saved a number of lives. Dr. Laborde speaks of his invention as novel, of great future value, declaims on the subject never having been brought up for discussion, etc. The members of the New York State Medical Association, who have been acquainted with my work for the last four years, will agree that our Paris physicians can well afford to look westward to learn that progress is not confined to Continental Europe. It is quite strange, also, that Dr. Laborde has overlooked the statements of Prof. Horatio C. Wood, in his address on 'Anæsthesia,' before the Berlin Congress, 1890, in which he distinctly calls attention to my face-mask, and which I had been using for two years previously.

"I am also astonished by the statement in the Paris Academy Report, that noted French physicians have been using my method by tracheotomy with remarkable success, and without giving any credit for its practical introduction to the world from this side of the Atlantic.

"At the Paris Exposition of 1888, which had a department to illustrate life-saving methods, one of my instruments was exhibited by Mr. George M. Bailey, of Buffalo, N.Y., who, having witnessed the remarkable case of Julius Barre, in which instance I respired twenty-four hours for my patient before he was able to breathe for himself, requested, in the interests of progress, the privilege of taking it abroad. He had

with him reprints of my articles published in the Transactions of the New York State Medical Association, which were distributed among some of the physicians and jurors interested officially in the Exposition. *At that time, through ignorance of the value of my method,* they took no notice of my work as being worthy of note as a life-saving invention. Even the *medical representative of the United States Government at the Paris Exposition* did not see anything of value in it, although *no more remarkable cases are recorded in the annals of medical science than some of the first reported in my memoirs,* which were placed at the command of these gentlemen, but possibly not given the attention they deserved; but, what is most remarkable, appropriated it, utilized it, and now claim originality for methods which I had previously used and first recommended in practical shape to the medical world."

I would not speak thus pointedly did I not believe these gentlemen cognizant of my work through the publications left at Paris. It may be, however, that they did not see them.

Also, let me refer you to a criticism which was made some time ago by a Dr. Herzog, of Hoboken, in which he called attention to an instrument having been devised for forced respiration, some twenty years ago, which had been donated to the Humane Society of London, England. The apparatus consisted of one or more cylinders so arranged as to force air into the lungs and also exhaust it. It was costly and cumbersome and, undoubtedly, was never used to save human life, or, if it had been, would likely have failed ingloriously.

In justice to the results of my work, I must give my answer to the article in question. I stated that :—"I would not now be surprised if someone should add that Hippocrates had thought of forced respiration, and even devised an apparatus to perform it with. John Hunter did both, and possibly others, but we have no record of any of these noted men having applied their invention to the saving of human life. See Prof. Horatio C. Wood's remarks in his address before the Berlin Congress, in which he says: "But I have not found that either Hunter or Richardson treated by forced artificial respiration an actual case of disease or poisoning." If