

trates the importance of hospitals being provided with an apparatus suitable for performing forced respiration. Had it not been for the special request of the wife of this gentleman, who was very devoted indeed, there is no question but that he would have died under the treatment used at the Fitch Hospital. All had been done that artificial respiration or ordinary methods would accomplish, and yet within four hours from the time I was first called to see this patient, he was placed out of a dangerous condition. The question arises whether, with such facts presented to the profession, any hospital in the country is justified in not being prepared for cases of this character, which may at any time be presented to them.

CASE XXV.

Mrs. W., of Elliott street, Buffalo, took an overdose of morphia. I was sent for, but was unable to attend owing to illness, and sent my apparatus in charge of my office student, a nephew 17 years of age. The case was reported as hopeless under the ordinary treatment, but quickly recovered under forced respiration.

Having notified the profession in Buffalo that I desired its members to use my apparatus gratuitously, if desired, in cases which called for it, several physicians have availed themselves of the offer. I present two cases of interest, and number them consecutively.

CASE XXVI.

Dr. L. J. McADAMS, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mary M., on July 23, 1893, became unconscious from several doses of morphine administered for the relief of biliary colic, in all about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain were given hypodermically. About 4 p.m. was seen to become very quiet and cyanotic. Artificial respiration was immediately begun, as there was no voluntary effort to breathe. This was kept up for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and all the time the stupor becoming more profound, and the cyanosis to such an extensive degree, that Dr. Dignew and myself thought that before we could get the forced respiration apparatus and perform tracheotomy, the patient would die of CO. poisoning. As the heart kept up fairly good, at 9.30 the messenger arrived with the apparatus

(Fell's forced respiration), and at 9.45 the bellows were going, and the patient began to change color, and at 3 a.m., July 24, the patient could converse and was out of danger, and has made an uninterrupted recovery (after $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours of forced respiration which resulted in saving her life).

CASE NO. XXVII.

Dr. J. C. GREEN and DR. J. W. YORK,
Buffalo, N. Y.

August 8th, 1893, Mrs. P., aged forty-six years, and poorly nourished owing to the fact that she had taken very little food for past three or four weeks, was seen at 4.15 in the morning. Dr. J. C. Green was called at 2 o'clock, and found her suffering from opium poisoning. It was learned that one ounce had been taken at 9 o'clock on the previous evening. Dr. Green states that he found her pulse 120, and her respirations three per minute; the patient was cyanosed. He gave her 1-16 gr. of atropia, and in one-half hour 1.30 gr. more, hypodermically. Patient could not be aroused. Sylvester's method of artificial respiration was produced, but with no improvement in her condition. Began forced respiration with face-mask apparatus of Dr. Fell at 4.30 a.m. This was continued for seven hours with occasional intermissions, during which Sylvester's method was used. Patient had a feeble pulse, which at times was not perceptible at the wrist. One one-hundredth (1-100) gr. of nitro-glycerine was given hypodermically twice, and an injection of strong coffee per rectum three times. At 11.30 patient moved for the first time, and opened her eyes, but made no attempt to breathe. For the next two hours, forced respiration was practised at intervals, the patient becoming cyanosed very soon after it was omitted. At 1.30 she was considered out of danger, respiration having begun one-half hour before, at first almost imperceptibly. Dr. J. C. Green rendered valuable assistance during the last six or seven hours of treatment.

I was unable to obtain a very clear history as to patient's mental condition previous, or family history.

This woman's life was saved by Dr. Fell's method of forced respiration. She weighed about 100 pounds, and had taken