

We used not more than three drachms. When I had finished my work, having taken out about twenty teeth, he collapsed and we had a very narrow squeak with that man. Respiration ceased; there was not any more life in him than in a piece of wood. I took hold of the man by his lower limbs and stood him on his head and we resorted to artificial respiration for a long time when he finally recovered.

Dr. CATES—I think there is a gentleman present who will remember when one of the leading physicians of St. John led a patient into his office and that patient was so weak that he required assistance to gain access to the office. The physician said he would like to have gas administered and have a tooth removed. His heart was very weak, in fact he was in such a precarious condition in regard to his health that the teeth were thought necessary to be removed and as one of the last resources to help him and gas was administered. The man was so far gone that two weeks afterwards he died.

Dr. MAGEE—I made two or three memoranda while listening to that paper being read and one is just a corroboration of Dr. Robertson's remark about nitric oxide. It is very irritating when anyone breathes it, and I do not think there is a particle of doubt about the gas being either nitric oxide or nitrous oxide. In regard to making gas, as Dr. Murray spoke of now, I do not suppose it is worth while our taking time for, when we can get such good gas from the dental depots. He made a reference to the fact that patients will kick up a shindy, so to speak, and do lots of remarkable things. It is my experience that at a certain stage in the gas (it may be different lengths of time in certain cases), whatever the person starts to do he keeps on doing until the gas has made him completely unconscious: the muscles relax or stop that action only when the gas has paralyzed that part of the brain which has set them in action. They may start laughing and they may begin to cry, but whatever they begin to do they keep on doing. He also spoke of hallucinations that people have. I used to make it a habit every time I got a cylinder to test it upon myself before using it on anyone else. Now, I get one particular gas and knowing it to be uniform, have not had any occasion to try it except to allay someone's fears that it might be injurious. Then I take a little. When losing consciousness I always think I am in a shipyard. There was another point he referred to and that was the subject of breathing; he says sometimes they stop through fatigue. To me that is not the reason; it is just the same as when you exhale and inhale air to the full extent of the lungs for several times. I think the whole body is supplied with oxygen to the extent that the lungs do not need to act and that is the reason they stop breathing at that time. I am never afraid when they breathe fully and then stop; the danger sign is when they breathe faintly and the