

8.45 a.m.

Case 1.

Cat: Age 9 months.

Administered sixty drops of ether (absolute) (saturated with ethylene). Time—two and a half minutes; cat relieved of all sensation, yet capable of walking.

8.55 a.m.

Case 2.

Chinaman: Middle-aged.

Anæsthetic: Absolute ether, carbon-dioxide.

Induction to analgesia three and a half minutes.

Operation: Infected upper arm. Eight incisions were made over biceps. Patient free from sensation but not at all unconscious.

Operation time: Ten minutes.

9.10 a.m.

Case 3.

Cat: Same animal as before.

Administered three ounces absolute ether. Animal became hyperæsthetic. Slightest touch would make it yell. Then a struggling stage started with shortness of breath and expiratory meouw. A further half-ounce caused a short gaspy respiration but no analgesia.

9.20 a.m.

Case 4.

Englishman: Middle-aged.

Anæsthetic: Absolute ether—ethylene.

Induction to analgesia—four minutes.

Operation: Resection splintered bone from elbow. Patient capable of carrying on active conversation and yet was entirely free from sensation.

Time of operation: Fifteen minutes.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Absolute gas-free ethyl-ether is not an anæsthetic.
2. It acts only:
 - (a) As a vehicle for analgesic gases:
 - Carbon-dioxide
 - Ethylene
 - Other gases
 - (b) As a narcotic stimulant.