

with the soporose state; in addition to the anodyne and anti-spasmodic enemata, the acetate of morphia was given, in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every half hour, after a few doses the pharynx appeared to be involved, either by the general spasm, or from the action of the chloroform, and the medicine was several times ejected, on the attempt to swallow being made. The acetate of opium (or black drop) was substituted for the morphine, and after a perseverance in $\frac{1}{4}$ grain doses every half hour for some hours, sleep was induced and some slight degree of relaxation of the spasm was observed; in this manner she passed a tolerable night, but the tetanic condition appeared in no degree lessened on her awakening, the spasms coming on with great violence on any movement of the body—the curving of the spine, frowning of the brow, and risus sardonicus being very marked. The limbs too appeared now to become slightly rigid, a considerable secretion of saliva and mucus caused much discomfort and constant hawking, there however was no mucus rale in the bronchii, the heart's action was strong and regular, accompanied by a slight systolic soufflet. She never had rheumatism, nor cardiac affection, that she is aware of.—The cupping glasses were again applied to the spine, and about 10 oz. of blood taken, a blister placed on the sternum,—croton oil liniment rubbed on the back, and her bowels being torpid, oleum crotonis gtt. iij. and ol. ricini 3 ij. were ordered, to be aided by purgative enema, if required; these remedies produced no beneficial effect on the spasm, which gradually became more violent, accompanied by frequent and sudden jerking, aggravating her suffering, any movement of the body, even swallowing, appeared to increase the spasm. The case seemed hopeless, the acetate of opium was continued every half hour, under the superintendence of a pupil, and brandy and water as much as she would drink, which was very limited; during the night of the 19th she again had some sleep, and whilst in her narcotized state, hummed some airs, and appeared somewhat easier, the rigidity of the muscles however did not relax; she gradually sank without any apparent increase of suffering, and died in the night of the 19th, the 6th of her attack.

The idiopathic nature of the attack, and its probable hysterical origin at first gave hopes, that the case might have a more favorable issue, it nevertheless held on its fatal course, very little influenced by the various powerful remedies, so perseveringly persisted in. Cases of successful treatment of tetanus are occasionally recorded, under the influence of some of the above remedies, but it is to be feared that if all the cases of tetanus were on record, the successful ones would be in a very great minority. The influence of chloroform was very evident, but was