Sep. 8th) a case of dislocation of the hip, into the foramen ovale, in a strong muscular man, reduced the day after the accident. "The patient did not appear to suffer much pain, although great force was gradually exerted for its reduction, and he had the appearance of a person partially tipsy, and continued to talk and laugh throughout the operation."

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76. *Ether in Traumatic Tetanus*.—In a lecture recently published in the *London Medical Gazette*, Mr. B. COOPER details the history of a case of traumatic tetanus, in which ether was employed. The subject of it was a boy admitted to Guy's Hospital for a lacerated wound of the hand. On the twelfth day, the patient was seized with symptoms of tetanus. Amongst other remedies, ether was administered, and was followed by temporary relief, but the spasms recurred, and he died on the sixth day from the first appearance of the tetanic symptoms.

Dr. CRAWFORD records (in the *British American Journ. Med. and Phys. Sci.*, Dec. 1847), a case of traumatic tetanus in which he employed ether inhalation. Two ounces of the ether were inspired, which induced a very transient sleep, and some incoherent raving, but no relaxation of the spasms, although the inhalation was continued for about twenty minutes. The case terminated fatally.

Dr. T. L. OGIER has also recorded (*Southern Journ. of Med. and Pharm.*, Nov., 1847) a case of traumatic tetanus in which the inhalation of ether moderated the violent muscular contractions but did not prevent a fatal termination of the disease.

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77. *Ether in Hydrophobia*.—Mr. ALLEN records (*Lancet*, Oct. 16th), a case of hydrophobia, in which the spasms were temporarily relieved by the inhalation of ether, without, however, preventing a fatal termination.

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78. [*Injurious Effects of Ether*.—Success is speedily heralded, whilst most persons hesitate to admit that they are less fortunate than their neighbours. Such has always been strikingly the case in regard to new remedies and novel surgical procedures, and this should be borne in mind, in estimating the value of the evidence first adduced in favour of any medicine or operation. Several hundreds of cases have now been recorded, in which ether has been successfully employed, while but few have been brought forward, in which it was productive of injurious consequences. It is a marvel which we confess being unable to solve, (except on the principle alluded to above,) that an agent so potent as ether, should have been administered in so many cases, often recklessly and by inexperienced persons and so seldom with ill effects, as far, at least, as published statements enable us to judge. Some few instances, however, of supposed injurious effects from ether have been recorded, and others have been indirectly hinted at: some of these we shall now notice.]

Prof. MURPHY, at the meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, (Nov. 20,) said that he had only employed the inhalation of ether in extraordinary cases, because he found that it caused excitement both before and after insensibility, and he dreaded the occurrence of hemorrhage at such times. He had known ether to cause spasms resembling the access of puerperal convulsions. (*Lancet*, Nov. 27.) At a subsequent meeting (Nov. 27) of the same society, after relating a case in which he had used chloroform, he observed, that when, in other obstetric cases, he had administered ether, he had been dissatisfied with the manner in which the patients recovered from its effects; the state which they then exhibited was similar to half-drunkenness. Had flooding occurred, under these circumstances, he should have been apprehensive of the result. After the use of chloroform the patient awoke quite tranquil.

Mr. HANCOCK, after mentioning (*ib.*) two cases of strangulated hernia in which he had operated, the patients being placed under the influence of chloroform, and in which the effects were most satisfactory; the patients awoke calm and collected. He added, "when ether was given, he had found patients awake in an excited state."

Mr. BARNARD HOLT also stated (*ib.*) "that he had seen chloroform employed in several cases; in all of them it had produced violent convulsions."