

to a warmer place, so that the air might be of the proper temperature. The bloody mucus still continued to run out of the opening, and ample directions being given to the attendants to secure a pervious passage, I left for a short time.

After the cold affusion was stopped, the child fell into a tranquil sleep. The respiration was peculiar. It would breathe normally for fifteen or twenty seconds, and then it would be arrested for about four seconds, when again it would commence, and so on. I called four or five times, and everything was doing well.

10 P. M. Seven hours after the operation I adjusted the forceps, properly, having found that a tube would not answer, and left the child in a very favorable condition. It had taken some arrowroot and milk without much difficulty, as also some water. At 12 P. M., two hours afterwards, the child died suddenly before I could be called, arising no doubt from a plug of mucus or false membrane interrupting respiration.

I shall make but few remarks on this case, as I have so fully detailed it, and will let the reader judge of the circumstances as he thinks fit. It was no doubt a case of croup in the worst form; and I think in a similar case I might again be tempted to perform the same operation, not only on account of the great amount of cessation from pain, but for the chance given for ultimate recovery.

REVIEWS.

ART. XL.—*Mind and Matter ; or, Physiological Inquiries :* In a series of essays intended to illustrate the mutual relations of the physical organization and the mental faculties. By SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart., D.C.L., Vice-President of the Royal Society, with additional notes by an American Editor. New York : Samuel S. & William Wood. Montreal : B. Dawson & Son. Quebec : Middleton & Dawson. 1858. Pp. 279.

"The Book of Nature" is a reference that has become of common mention. Vast are the lessons it has already taught, and vaster still it may be opined are those which her pages have hidden from the learner. It is a volume free to the inquiry of every mind, and, however sublime or inferior, profound or patent, the subject under contemplation may be, an appeal to her rich stores of information is equally warranted, and, though failure may conclude the prosecution, when the prospective had otherwise embellished it, the fault lies now with the truth investigated, but in the mode by which its interpretation or comprehension has been at-