

did it struggle for breath. At 5 a.m., it became insensible, and shortly after died.

The family in which this case occurred is large; all the children have been subject to severe attacks of bronchitis, but this is the only case of croup which has taken place among them.

Case 2. I was sent for on 3rd of April last, to visit Alice Louise, child of Mr. Murphy, plumber, residing on Cemetery street. The child was hot and feverish, with a hoarse, croupal cough, brown tongue, and pulse of 120. She complained of uneasiness over the larynx, but the breathing, although somewhat husky, was perfectly free. On auscultating the chest, which was done with difficulty, no signs which could be deemed reliable, as indicating extension of the inflammation down the bronchi, could be heard; I directed sinapisms to be applied to the front of the chest, extending them over the larynx, and to be repeated every four hours, and the following mixture:—

Potas bromid,	3 ii.
Syr scillæ co.,	5̄ iss.
Vin Ipecac,	3 ii.
Aquæ ad,	5̄ viii.

A dessert spoonful every two hours.

The child to be removed to an inner room, to avoid the cold air, to which it was exposed, from a door which opened directly from a gallery into the room in which I saw it.

April 4. During the night I was sent for, but being engaged at an accouchment, did not see it till early this morning, when I found all the symptoms of true croup present. I then applied hot fomentations and finally hot linseed poultices over the trachea, had the air of the room rendered moist, and gave vinum Ipecac as an emetic. It acted freely, but without any apparent relief to the symptoms, and at 8 p.m. the child was in painful struggles to get breath, at 9.30 p.m., it died.

Case 3. On the morning of the 3rd of May, 1874, I was requested by Mr. Y., residing on Courville street, to see his little child, aged 2 years and 17 days. The case was not mentioned as being urgent, and I did not reach the house till well on in the day, when the mother told me that three days previously the child had begun to cough, and although it nearly always was of a croupal character, yet it sometimes seemed broken; that the previous day she had seemed much improved, but with a sudden change in the weather the previous evening, the cough again became hard, and during the night the child had been very restless, sleeping but very little. I found

the little sufferer on her mother's lap, tolerably quiet, spasms of coughing occurring every few minutes; the cough having a loud, hollow sound; the breathing was hurried, 30 in a minute, and was whistling and dry in character; the larynx being forcibly elevated and depressed with each respiration. The child's face had a distressed look; the eyes were prominent; considerable heat of skin, and but little moisture. Pulse 130, and irregular in volume. I attempted to auscultate the chest, but as the child was fidgety, and began crying, I made nothing whatever of my examination. I ordered mustard over the trachea, to be followed by hot linseed poultices, and the air of the room to be made moist, also the following mixture:—

Syr scillæ Co.,	5̄ iss.
Vinum Ipecac,	3 iii.
Senek Fld. Ext,	3 iv.
Potas bromid,	3 ii.
Aquæ ad,	5̄ viii.

A dessert spoonful every two hours.

Later in the evening I returned, and was informed that after each dose of the mixture, the child had vomited freely, bringing up large quantities of thick yellow matter; that the cough was decidedly broken and not nearly as frequent, and that several times it seemed more playful. It had also slept at intervals. I remained about half an hour, and the only improvement noticeable to me was that the paroxysms of cough were not so frequent or so long, but they were still croupal in character. This latter fact, the family attributed to the fact that the last dose of the mixture, given a short time previous to my visit, had not produced emesis. The respirations were as frequent, and of the same character, and the pulse was higher than at my previous visit. I directed that the child should be given Ipecacuanha wine in doses sufficient to produce emesis, provided the mixture had lost its power of doing so; that the temperature of the room should be raised to 70° Fahr., and that another bucket of hot water should be placed in the room, into which hot bricks should be plunged every 15 minutes, with a view of increasing the moisture of the atmosphere.

May 3rd, 1874.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning I was aroused by the child's father, who told me he was fearful that the child was dying—that neither the mixture or the Ipecacuanha wine had had any effect. I suggested a consultation, and Dr. Finnie met me at 6 a.m. We at once saw that the child was dying, and that internal remedies were