

completing my wishes. The fears entertained of increased hæmorrhage, by removal of placenta, in this case were unfounded; and the comparative ease with which the re-inversion was effected by pressure on the fundus, offers every inducement for an early trial after the failure of the usual routine practice. After the detachment of the placenta, the operation did not occupy three minutes until reduction and re-inversion took place. I lost more than a quarter of an hour in fruitless efforts to re-invert according to rules laid down; but should it ever be my fate to have a similar case (which Heaven avert!) I will instantly, and without any attempt at re-inversion, remove the placenta, and operate in the way I have been describing. I had previously seen the placenta of several animals reduced by a similar plan, and with the most perfect ease and safety, which made me feel the more sanguine as to the result of my own case. The death of the patient is not to be considered in connexion with the operation. The rude disturbance of the cerebral circulation accounts sufficiently for that, and so thought the friends and acquaintances of my unfortunate patient; and as I said at the commencement of this article, I came out of my difficulty with increased reputation and good fortune; and so convinced am I of the superiority of this mode of operation over the routine plan, that I hesitate not in recommending it to country practitioners, when alone, and in their hour of need.

ART. XIII.—*Tracheotomy in Croup.* By ALEXANDER P. REID, M.D.,
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R. M., aged 4 years, was seized with a slight cold on the 17th Sept., 1858, which, not being of much importance, apparently was allowed to run on. He slept pretty well during the night, and was able to play about during the day. On the 24th, when I first saw him, the breathing was a little difficult, but presented no other marked symptom. He was ordered an emetic of ipecac, and a sinapism on each side of the chest; with an expectorant dose of vin. ipecac and antimony every two hours. On the 25th he was much relieved. The medicine was continued.

26th. The breathing had become more severe, pulse very fast, and there was evident pain on pressing over the larynx and trachea. The symptoms now more nearly resembled croup, but there was only a very slight cough. He was bled from the arm to the extent of 3 or 4 ounces, another emetic administered, and then a powder every two hours containing, hyd. chlor., gr. j.; pulv. ipecac, comp. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; and a blister was applied over the larynx and trachea.

27th. The blister had filled two or three times, and the countenance