

the trachea that many suppose, and that can be easily effected in the bloodless neck of a subject on a dissecting-room table. It requires coolness and patience on the part of the operator. Sometimes the trachea can be exposed by very little dissection; at others, numerous obstacles come in the way, especially in young children. Amongst these may be mentioned overabundant cellular tissue and fat, turgid veins, isthmus of the thyroid gland, which is very large in infancy, and protrusion into the wound from below of the thymus gland, a frequent cause of surprise and annoyance to those who are not forewarned. In consequence of these possible complications, the operation must be done slowly and systematically, obstacles turned and held aside, bleeding vessels secured; and the golden rule is that the trachea is never to be opened till its white rings are seen clearly at the bottom of the wound.

The following table contains an account of my operations of tracheotomy in croup and diphtheria, and the respective results.

CASE	1. Croup ;	aged 6 .	Cured.
"	2. "	" 3½.	Death in three hours.
"	3. "	" 3 .	Death immediately.
"	4. "	" 1½.	Death in sixteen hours.
"	5. Diphtheria ;	" 2 .	Death immediately.
"	6. "	" 2½.	Death in six hours.
"	7. Croup ;	" 1½.	Death in eight hours.
"	8. "	" 3 .	Death in twenty-four hours.
"	9. Diphtheria ;	" 4 .	Cured.
"	10. "	" 2½.	Cured.
"	11. "	" 1½.	Death in twenty-four hours.
"	12. Croup ;	" 5 .	Cured.
"	13. Diphtheria ;	" 2½.	Death in forty hours.
"	14. Croup ;	" 5 .	Cured.
"	15. Diphtheria ;	" 5 .	Death in twenty-eight hours.
"	16. "	" 5½.	Death in five days.
"	17. "	" 6 .	Cured.
"	18. "	" 3 .	Death in four days.
"	19. "	" 3½.	Death in seven days.
"	20. "	" 2 .	Death in five days.
"	21. "	" 2½.	Cured.
"	22. "	" 6 .	Death in two days.
"	23. "	" 5 .	Cured.
"	24. "	" 8 .	Death in thirteen days.
"	25. Croup ;	" 1½.	Death in six hours.
"	26. "	" 5 .	Cured.