there is some dispute as to who was the originator of the instrument in question; but there seems no doubt, from his own statement, that our author has for many years had the idea in his mind that it would be possible to view hidden cavities. He tried the instrument invented by Desormeaux, but the light being insufficient, he gave up; but lately after much thought and experimenting he obtained as much light as he required. He says: "Since then I have used the endoscope constantly, and have neglected no opportunity of extending my knowledge of it. Early in March last I showed it to Dr. Fleming of the Richmond Hospital, and demonstrated to him and Prof. R. W. Smith an organic structure of the urethra; and by its aid the urethra can be seen and minutely examined from its orifice to the neck of the bladder, each single species of disease ocularly demonstrated, and if need be, subjected to precise local treatment."

Before entering upon a minute description (illustrated) of the various portions of the endoscope used by him, Dr. Cruise, in the following general terms describes the instrument:

"In the first place, there is a tube or speculum, which is introduced into the cavity to be examined; and at one extremity of this a mirror of polished silver, perforated in the centre, is placed at an angle of 45° . The function of the mirror is to reflect the light, which is placed laterally into the tube, so as to illuminate it to the end. As the calibre of the tube is very small, a most brilliant light is required, and, in order to obtain the best effects, it should be made to converge slightly upon the mirror. This convergence is attained by interposing between the light and mirror a plano-convex lens of suitable focal length. The light being sufficient, the lens properly adjusted, the mirror bright and correctly placed with respect to the tube, it becomes a matter of facility for the eye of the observer, looking through the perforation in the mirror, to see clearly to the bottom of the speculum......The brightest illuminations which can be obtained by any means is that given off by the *thin edge of the flat flame* of an ordinary petroleum lamp. Moreover, the steadiness and intensity of the light are manifestly increased by using an extra tall chimney; by enclosing the lamp in a lantern so constructed that atmospheric air *enters* from below only, thus causing an even draught; and by dissolving camphor in the petroleum, in the proportion of ten grains or more to each fluid ounce. The camphor increases the quantity of carbon in the petroleum, while the arrangements directed to procure a good draught secure its complete combustion."

In diseases of the urethra, it will prove most beneficial. "By its aid,