

a tube inserted. The usual alarming symptoms followed the introduction of the tube, but in a few seconds a quantity of mucus was expelled by coughing, and the man breathed freely through the new opening. No bleeding followed the incision. A sponge moistened constantly with warm water was retained by a muslin handkerchief over the orifice of the tube all night. About two hours after the operation, the upper part of the larynx was brushed with a 30 gr. solution of nitrate of silver. He was very weak during the night, and quite unable to swallow, every attempt being attended with a violent fit of coughing.

July 7th. Has slept a little, and can swallow much better. He expresses himself so much relieved, that at noon the attending physician deemed it unnecessary to keep the tube in longer. It was accordingly removed, and the wound closed by a piece of plaster. Nourishing liquid diet and an astringent gargle were ordered. From this date the man rapidly improved, and in three days after was allowed to rise. He made a complete recovery.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Treatment of Diseases of the Skin. By WILLIAM FRAZER, M.D.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica at the Carmichael School. Dublin;
Fannin & Co., 1864. Pp. 174.

We have to thank our friend Dr. Frazer for forwarding to us a copy of the above very interesting practical little work from his pen. We have perused it with much pleasure, and we can faithfully add, much profit. Not pretentious either in the style of the writing or in its appearance, our author conveys in short and concise language all that is of real value for the practitioner to know concerning the pathology and treatment of skin diseases. It is a thoroughly therapeutical work, the various remedies used in the management of cutaneous diseases being divided into fourteen chapters, and the diseases in which each are employed, faithfully considered. Thus we have a chapter on Fowler's solution, on mercurials, on the preparation of arsenic, on cod liver oil, and many others.

With reference to sarsaparilla, Dr. Frazer entertains the opinion, which is now becoming very general, and of which the foremost advocate is Mr. Syme, that it is thoroughly inert. At page 24 he says, "I certainly never saw any decided results from it, as usually given. In former times, when this decoction was taken warm and in large quantity, and