

charge thin and ichorous. Pain was acute and intense from the first, or from the time the blister was ruptured. The pain was not darting nor lancinating in character, but burning and confined to the sore.

It was diagnosed *epithelial cancer*, and on the 28th of Nov., 1865, the arm was amputated at its upper third. Cold water dressing was applied, and the wound healed mostly by first intention. The diagnosis was verified by the microscope.

The patient left the hospital on the 13th of January, 1866, the wound having nicely healed. He was well satisfied and apparently elated over his loss, for, in his own language, he would rather lose fifty arms than suffer so much pain again.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The use of the Laryngoscope in Diseases of the Throat, with an Appendix on Rhinoscopy. By MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston; Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

Among the many works which have been issued from the London press on the Laryngoscope, since its very general introduction, none perhaps is more complete, or contains a more comprehensive view of the entire subject, than this admirable work, of rather more than one hundred and fifty pages, by Dr. Mackenzie. The work is divided into eight chapters; the first, and by much the longest, is devoted to a history of the Laryngoscope, commencing with the attempt made in 1743 by Levret, the celebrated French accoucheur, to facilitate the application of ligatures to tumours of the throat, by means of a plate of polished metal, upon which the tumour was reflected. Beyond its use for this purpose, no further application of it was made; and from that date until 1807, when Dr. Bozzoni, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, made a great sensation by the publication of a work entitled, "The Light Conductor, or description of a simple Apparatus for the Illumination of the Internal Cavities and spaces in the Living Animal Body," no progress was made. Notwithstanding the excitement its introduction caused, so great was the opposition it encountered, that it soon was forgotten. In 1849, Dr. Babington exhibited to the Hunterian Society of London an instrument which very closely resembled the Laryngoscope of the present day, one of the differences being that the illuminating mirror was a common hand look-