experience, to be more and more conservative, and to cut less and less within the urethra any where beyond the first three-quarters of an inch from the meatus, except in desperate cases, believing that such cutting, on the whole, does more harm than good in a majority of instances." (Page 295). The wood cuts which are intended to illustrate the works, would, we think, have been better left out.

Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital. By Drs. THOMAS G. MORTON and WILLIAM HUNT, Surgeons to the Hospital. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. London: 16 Southampton St., Covent Garden, 1880.

We have in this volume an epitome of the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital since its opening in 1756, together with a more detailed account of surgical injuries and diseases, which have been treated from 1873, the year in which a more systematic method of note-taking was inaugurated, to 1878, inclusive. As surgeons to the oldest and most widely-known hospital in America, it was but fitting that the editors should take the initiative in our country, and, following the example of still older institutions abroad, thus utilize the endless store of clinical material which the wards of their hospital supply. And they have done their work so well that we hope to see their labor bring forth fruit in due season, in the shape of similar reports from other large hospitals throughout the country. Some of the articles have almost the completeness of monographs, and all of them contain information of interest and value to the practical surgeon. An idea of the rare opportunities for observation which the old hospital affords, may be had when we reflect that from 1842 to 1876, 37,272 surgical cases were admitted for treatment, and the fact that of this number but little over six and

a half per cent died, speaks volumes for the skill of the surgical staff, and the hygiene of the institution. A perfect immunity from pyæmia has been enjoyed during the past five years. Not the least interesting feature of the book, is a chronological list, prepared by Dr. M. Longstreth, of the medical officers of the hospital, since 1751, a table bristling with the names of distinguished men. The corner-stone of the present building, laid in 1755, bears the following quaint inscription by Benjamin Franklin:

“ In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV.,
GEORGE the Second happily Reigning
(for he sought the happiness of his people),
Philadelphia Flourishing
(for its inhabitants were public spirited),
This Building,
By the Bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable,
May the God of Mercies
Bless the undertaking.”

A Practical Treatise on Sea-Sickness: Its Symptoms, Nature and Treatment. By GEORGE M. BEARD, A. M., M. D., etc. New York: E. B. Treat, 1880.

Dr. Beard tells us that “the philosophy advocated in this work is that sea-sickness is a functional disease of the central nervous system.” Commencing with this statement he launches out into a roseate description of what will result in increasing international travel, when sea-sickness is abolished, producing, he says, “incalculable service to humanity, in ways innumerable, physiologically and therapeutically, as well as financially.”