True M. Gould, M.D. Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., 1855, for sixteen years postmaster of Raymond, N. H., died at his home, February 15, aged 72.

August H. Trow, M.D. Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1869, in 1860, 1862 and 1872 a member of the Minnesota legislature, died recently at his home in Ethan, S. D., aged 81.

E. Graves Kittson, M.D. McGill University, Montreal, 1873: L.R.C.P. London, 1879, died at his home in Hamilton, Ont., February 4, after an illness of ten years, aged 52.

Thomas Nicholas Drake, M.D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1856, died at his home in Wilson, N. C., February 13, after a short illness, aged 74.

John Cooke, M.D. Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1890, died at his home in Hastings, Neb., February 12, after an illness of eleven days, aged 58.

Evan W. Warfield, M.D. University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1845, died at his country place, Longwood, near Ellicott City, Md., February 17, aged 78.

Charles F. Alsentrzer, M.D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1883, died at his home in Philadelphia, February 16, from heart disease, aged 38.

Peter Bryson Wood, M.D. Columbia University, Washington, D. C., 1883, died at his home in Baltimore, February 19, from pneumonia, aged 44.

Owen B. Canfield, M.D. Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1877, died at his home in Edgar, Neb., February 22, after a long illness, aged 48.

A. S. Martin, M.D. Ind University, Chicago, 1863, surgeon during the Civil War, died in his home in Cleveland, Ohio, February 16, aged 70.


Martin S. Leslie, M.D. Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1899, died suddenly at his home in Greenup, Ky., a few days before Christmas.

Aimee R. Schroeder, M.D. Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary, 1899, died in New York City, Dec. 25, 1903, aged 46.

Andre L. Cowles, M.D. University of Buffalo, 1892, died at his home in Spartansburg, Pa., February 18, from pneumonia, aged 60.

Joseph Atkins, M.D. Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1837, died at his home in West Lafayette, Ind., February 18, aged 92.

Stephen Eastman Root, M.D. University of Vermont, Burlington, 1875, died at his home in Rochester, N. H., February 12.

Carl H. Roece, M.D. Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, 1894, died at his home in San Francisco, December 12, aged 35.

Samuel D. Amerman, M.D., died at his home in Bartow, Fla., February 14, from heart disease, after a short illness, aged 57.

D. P. Rubush, M.D. Indiana, 1897, was found dead from heart disease at his home in Sharpsville, Ind., February 22, aged 58.

Whipple W. Clarke, M.D. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1882, died at his home in Old Fort, N. C., February 15.

Albert A. Hanna, M.D. University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1875, died suddenly at his home in Baltimore, February 25.

Thomas Norton, M.D. McGill University, Montreal, 1874, died at his home in Sherburne, Ont., January 14, aged 52.

Green Moore, M.D. University of Louisville, 1874, died from paralysis at his home in McKinney, Ky., February 23.

A. E. Davis, M.D. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, died at his home in Rowens, Wyo., February 17.

D. E. Young, M.D. Ohio, died at his home in Painesville, Ohio, February 21, aged 82.

A. L. Ferrar, M.D., a pioneer of Petaluma, Cal., died January 15, aged 78.

**Book Notices.**


The work before us is timely. It deals with a subject which has to be handled delicately and yet thoroughly to be of use, and the author has certainly succeeded in meeting both these requirements. Every page of the text shows that it has been written by one who knows whereof he speaks. It is a pity that a book like this must be restricted to professional reading, but the physician who possesses it will find in it many points and hints that he can comminate to his clientele to the very best advantage. A very interesting point discussed is that of the medical secret in regard to venereal disease. The author appears to us to take a judicial position, though he is evidently not too anxious to pronounce a decided opinion. In these days when there is so much agitation to have medical privilege established by law it is well to consider the situation in which the physician may find himself, and which is so well portrayed in this work. If it is the law of a physician to give these prospective victims the question of punishment in these cases is certainly not a dubious one. Of course, unnecessary publicity can be avoided and the absolute restrictions made at the present time by the French laws, and we believe also by one or two states of the Union, appears to us not only a moral wrong, but absolutely dangerous to society.


This little book, which seems to have a high standing in its own country, will be something of a surprise to many medical students and practitioners in the positiveness with which the author speaks of the uselessness of multiple tests and the advantages of a single one. Thus for albumin he gives only the heating test. For sugar, Trummer's test, etc. He does not include among the abnormal constituents of urine, uric acid and some other substances which are often considered necessary to be sought for either by qualitative or quantitative analyses. So far as it goes, however, the book is a reliable guide.


The object of the author, he states in his preface, is to call attention to a new and heretofore undiscerned variety of neuralgia, which he designates as splanchnic neuralgia, characterized by paroxysms of depression of varying duration, popularly called "the blues." Fortunately his experience with the condition has taught him that there is no variety of neuralgia more amenable to treatment than this splanchnic form. The relation of emotional conditions to the abdominal viscera was recognized almost from the earliest antiquity. Depression of spirits and disease below the diaphragm have always been considered as associated, but Dr. Abrams has here brought out a scientific theory and statement of the condition.


This work is based on a course of lectures at the Cornell University Medical College, and its arrangement is such as to make it suited for the use of students. Only the essentials of anatomy are described, the details, as the author says in his preface, can be found in more extensive and special works. The treatment of the different forms of disorder are clear and appear to us thoroughly satisfactory. The illustrations are numerous and instructive. The positions taken by the author in matters open to any question are judicious. As a whole the work is an admirable general summary of the subject of nose and throat diseases in a convenient compass and well suited for students' use.


This little work has been thoroughly revised and considerably rewritten for this edition. Certain sections have been
added, as those on the diagnosis of intracranial complications of middle ear disease and on the diagnosis of abdominal tumors. It also includes modern acquisitions in bacteriology, blood examinations, etc. We notice, however, a few omissions, for example, the history of typhoid fever. This is not a new subject, but appears to have been overlooked.


In this volume of a little over five hundred pages practically the entire field of surgery is covered. In that space in which it could be covered in that space in which it could be covered in that superficial manner go without saying. The text is so condensed that it frequently amounts to little more than mere definitions. The student could obtain from the work a general idea of what he was expected to study, but as a rule sufficient detail is lacking to guide the general practitioner in his work.


This monograph is an elaborate description, beautifully illustrated, of the circulation in the labyrinth of the pig's ear. The author describes its methods and findings in detail and summarises the points of special interest. The work is an interesting and practical contribution to special anatomy and gives evidence of most painstaking and thorough investigation of its subject.


This is a useful general treatise on urinary analysis. The author has made a few changes in regard to certain tests and taken up one or two subjects that were not noticed in the former work, such as cryoscopy. Otherwise the book, in the main, is the same as the former edition.


Works on infant feeding are one of the necessities of the present day and are essential to every working physician's library. Dr. Vincent has prepared a treatise which, while it may not supersede other works like those of Judson and Gittings, nevertheless will be found useful as coving the same points in perhaps a somewhat different way. The author's decision to follow Dr. Thomas Morgan in showing how much he recognizes what is due to American work in this line.


In this edition Stevens has rearranged the classification and rewritten the work to bring it up to the modern advances of the subject.

Miscellany.

Medicine for the Physician.—"Wholesome exercise, in the free air, under the wide sky, is the best medicine for body and spirit." This truism is again recommended for the hospital interne and the city physician whose practice is largely limited to office consultations.

A Dirty Office.—The Medical Recorder (Shreveport, La.) urges physicians to set an example for cleanliness and have neat offices. It says: "The average physician's office, especially in the country villages, usually looks as though it had not had a good cleaning for months."

Rubber and Linen Gloves.—A German journal recommends the use of linen gloves drawn over rubber gloves during an operation. The instruments do not slip as easily on the linen and do not puncture it, while the rubber beneath prevents the escape of germs from the skin. Is this a good suggestion or is this carrying the matter of gloves too far? Is not the surgeon's skilled sense of touch one of his most valuable accomplishments? If not, a modified form of boxing gloves would absorb the germs from the skin and prevent infection.

Exhibit of Medical Journals at the St. Louis Fair.—The editorial fraternity will be much interested in the proposed exhibit of medical journalism at the St. Louis Exposition this summer. Several of our contemporaries have commented on this matter, expressing the value of such an exhibit. In a special department all the medical publications of the State of Missouri are to be exhibited. Space has been allotted in the Palace of Liberal Arts, and Dr. Charles Wood Fassett of St. Joseph, Mo., is in charge of the exhibit. There will be much instruction in an examination of this exhibit.

The Contagiousness of Scarlet Fever.—An interesting item is going the rounds of the medical press, in which comment is made on an article which was abstracted in the Journal two years ago. Auer of Christiania, finding many cases of scarlet fever infection from nose and throat secretions after desquamation had entirely ceased, urged that this source of infection be more carefully guarded against. It is well to give general publicity to this caution and to ask for further observations, but in these two years double the Auer can add some facts to those given at the time of his original publication.

A Medical Professor of Anatomy in Art.—Dr. P. Richer of Paris is an accomplished sculptor, whose works have won him many medals. His literary articles on anatomy and pathology in art and on various art questions have been doubly crowned with prizes, one from medical and the other from art societies. Last year he was appointed professor of anatomy at the school of fine arts, the famous "Beaux-Arts," and his methods of teaching are effecting a revolution in the routine of art instruction. He has the students draw first the bones, then the muscles, separately, and then he has them draw them in place from the live model. The students thus learn anatomy with their crayon in hand, as the medical student learns it with the knife.

Pithy Papers.—The editor has attended several meetings for the organization of county societies, and has been struck by one thing more particularly than any other—the desire of the physicians to get together to form such societies, to omit the long, tiresome papers compiled from text books or journals, and to confine the work of the society meetings to short, pithy papers or reports that deal with practical questions and actual experiences. That is just what we all really need. Some men seem to have the diabolic faculty of putting together a mass of stuff making a paper of great length, which is painful even for the printer to read, when everything that they had to do could have been done in one-tenth of the space. California State Journal of Medicine.

Physical Development of Mexican Children.—R. Carrillo publishes in the Revista Medica, XIV, Nos. 12 to 18, the results of examination of several hundred children among the lower classes of the city of Mexico. He found only a single instance of rachitis among 500 examined. The size and weight of the children, from birth to the sixth year, is less than the corresponding figures for the European child. The teeth do not develop so early; dentition extending over thirty-six months in extreme cases, the average being thirty months, while in Europe the average is eighteen months, with twenty-four as the extreme. Co-ordinated movements commence at about the same age in both Mexican and European children, apparently not influenced by the backward development of the former. He gives detailed tables of the various groups of children examined.

Medical Societies to Cross-Examine So-called Experts.—Would the expert evidence in the trials be just what it is if the medical societies were in the habit of calling their members to the bar of an expert public opinion and demanding that they state in evidence, facts and symptoms, which they found, and the reasoning by which they reached the conclusion which they have embodied in their testimony as ex-