

By this method you will not meet with the difficulties met with in the wire suture advocated by Von Langenbeck and the results will be more perfect.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND CONNECTICUT. 1892-3. Published for the New York Medico-Historical Society. DR. WILLIAM T. WHITE, editor.

This is the well-known "Green book," as it is familiarly called in New York; so called from the color of its cloth binding, which has been retained for about thirty years. It contains over three hundred closely printed pages, giving information primarily about medical men and institutions. It also touches lightly on other sub-heads of organized work that is contributory to medicine, such as nursing, pharmacy, publishers, etc. The New York City lists contain 2,435 names, an increase of one hundred names in the year. The editor states that in addition to these, who are accounted "regular," there are 870 who sail under one name or another, and nearly one hundred are known as advertisers. The New York State list has 8,394 names, an increase of about 250, as compared with last year.

The editor earnestly calls the attention of the profession to the growing numbers of people who resort to the public charities. The reports of the dispensaries, for example, show that 442,000 cases were treated at those places, a fact which means either that there is a large increase of pauper sickness or that hosts of persons are treated without charge, who would otherwise employ a physician. There were 6,500 cases treated in the various hospitals.

REGIONAL ANATOMY IN ITS RELATION TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY. By GEORGE McCLELLAN, M.D. Vol. ii, 4to, pp. 414. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co. 1892.

In our notice of the first volume of this recent addition to our already long list of works on anatomy, we expressed our high appreciation of this work, and now that the concluding volume has made its appearance, we can only reaffirm what we then said of the highly conscientious style of the author, the excellence of the illustrations, and the typographical merit of the book as a whole.

It is scarcely too much to say that the present high standing of medicine and surgery as a science is due chiefly to more correct anatomical knowledge, and when we examine the records of the past we find that in every period of the world's history where the study of anatomy languished, medicine and surgery showed little advance and often actual decay, and we sometimes fear that our progressive and pushing age is neglecting anatomy, that foundation of all solid progress, for transcendental medical and surgical therapeutics. It was the teaching of anatomy that made the ancient Greek medical writings and the Alexandrian school immortal, and the impetus given to medical science in the sixteenth century was solely due to the discoveries made in human and comparative anatomy.

But regional anatomy, such as Dr. McClellan sets forth, is the connecting link between the theoretical and practical. It describes the members as they are found, in association. Regional anatomy is thus of much higher value to the practitioner, than the description of separate parts, indeed one must recall with a smile how Alerneon, the first descriptive anatomist, in mentioning what we now know as the Eustachian tube, was led into the belief that goats respired through their ears, and it was given to Aristotle to demonstrate that this tube had no particular connection with the respiratory function. The study of particular parts, therefore, unless

supplemented by their collective study, may lead to serious error.

The volume now on our table, devotes eighty-one pages to the region of the abdomen, and the remainder of the four hundred pages in proper proportion to the inguinal region; the region of the pelvis, the region of the perineum; the region of the back; the lumbar region; the gluteal region; the region of the hip; the region of the thigh; the region of the popliteal space; the region of the leg and the region of the ankle and the foot.

The illustrations are excellent color reproductions from original color sketches from actual dissections by the author, and the letter press is large, handsomely printed on heavy paper, and the publishers may congratulate themselves that they have done their part in furnishing a welcome and creditable addition to American medical literature. J. B. H.

NECROLOGY.

PROF. THEODOR MEYNERT of Vienna, has died, and left a notable vacancy in the University faculty of that capital. He was an indefatigable worker in psychiatry, a branch of medicine, which before his day existed only as a name without meaning—"a chaos with no hope of order being restored." This was the expression of Nothnagel, while Zuckerkandl said that the medical world owes it to the dead professor that he opened up a new epoch, since it was Meynert who paved the way to a precise expression of symptoms for localization. His writings had been numerous and varied, but his anatomy of the brain should be sufficient to immortalize his name. Every department in the University suspended the regular routine long enough to pass a tribute, fuller or briefer, to the memory of Meynert, and when Nothnagel addressed his class, all the students arose and remained standing while the professor pronounced his eulogium upon the departed colleague.

AMERICAN PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION.—Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Blockader of Montreal; First Vice-President, Dr. Keating; Second Vice-President, Dr. Earle of Chicago; Secretary, Dr. Samuel Adams of Washington; Treasurer, Dr. Townsend of Boston; Recorder, Dr. Watson of New Jersey; New Member of Council, Dr. Rotch of Boston. New members elected were: Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith of Philadelphia, and Dr. T. F. Sherman of Boston.

THE MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION met in Portland on June 9. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Alfred Mitchell of Brunswick; Secretary, Dr. William Cammett, of Portland.

OFFICERS OF TENNESSEE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—During the session of this State Society, held in Knoxville, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Dr. C. W. Beaumont, of Clarksville, President; Drs. A. D. Sruggs, W. K. Shedd, of Williamsport, and W. A. D. Coop, of Dyersburg, Vice Presidents respectively for East, Middle and West Tennessee; Dr. D. S. Nelson, of Chattanooga, Secretary, and Dr. Walker, Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Washington, D. C., Medical Association, the following officers were elected: N. S. Lincoln, President; C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, First Vice-President; H. L. E. Johnson, Second Vice-President. James Dudley was re-elected Secretary, and Samuel S. Adams, Treasurer.