

ful avocation as well as they could. To-day we would consider a physician of that time a charlatan in every sense of the word, and so it is not wonderful that they were ashamed of being physicians. The literature of that time was not literature at all, but a puerile affectation. The classic writers had described their own life. It was for these dull and very tedious people to make industrious imitations of these descriptions second-hand, instead of describing the life about them. The real picturesqueness of the medical man's life has not escaped later writers, however, and the romance and nobility of it have been caught by many later writers. In this beautiful volume the various phases of feeling and character, regardless of the authorship, are gathered together. The book is sumptuously adorned with engravings, and the binding is tasteful in the extreme. A more appro-

priate book can hardly be thought of for a physician's office, for it contains so much to cheer and brighten the probable readers which it would find in such a place.

The article on EVOLUTION AND THEOLOGY, by the Rev. J. A. ZAHM, a professor in Notre Dame College, Indiana, and more recently a functionary of one of the offices in the Roman Curia, to be published in the April number of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, is of unusual significance and interest. It is the substance of a paper that was read at the International Catholic Scientific Congress held in Fribourg, Switzerland, last August, and is intended to prove that the theory of evolution is not contradictory of the fundamental doctrines of the Church, but is in harmony with them, and particularly that it is entirely consistent with teleology.

Obituary

EDWARD CONSTANCE SEGUIN.

When the history of specialism in America is written three names will stand out prominently as the most active promoters of the study of diseases of the nervous system: S. Weir Mitchell, W. A. Hammond, and Edward C. Seguin. Mitchell and Hammond really created the specialty in this country, but in Seguin, belonging to a younger generation, were combined for the first time the modern methods of thorough clinical with accurate anatomical study.

Dr. Seguin was born in Paris in 1843. He was a son of the distinguished Frenchman, Edouard Séguin, whose researches on idiocy are so well known, and whose physiological method of training of the feeble-minded has been of such inestimable

value. The elder Séguin came to America in 1848, and moved subsequently to New York, where he died in 1880. His widow still carries on his work at her school for feeble-minded, in Orange, N.J. Dr. Seguin studied at the College of Physicians, New York, where he graduated in 1864. He early fell under the stimulating influence of Dr. Wm. H. Draper, to whom he dedicated his *Opera Minora*. Dr. Seguin's many students throughout the country will be glad to learn that this gentleman, his lifelong friend, cared for him tenderly during his protracted and fatal illness. In 1862, Seguin was appointed a medical cadet in the regular army, and served two terms. Later he served at Little Rock, Ark., and was post surgeon at Forts Craig and Selden, in New Mexico. The winter of 1869-70 was spent in Paris under the teaching of Brown-Sequard, Cor-