injuries are treated at length and this chapter is very useful. The most interesting part of the book concerns the question of the legal aspects, and on this account the chapters on fraud and prognosis in relation to the verdict will be read with considerable interest. GOODALE.

TEXT-BOOK OF INSANITY. Based on Clinical Observations, for Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing, Late Professor of Psychiatry and Nervous Diseases in the University of Vienna. Authorized Translation from the last German Edition, by Charles Gilbert Chaddock, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Marion Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine, Medical Department of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. With an Introduction by Frederick Peterson, M.D., President of the New York State Commission in Lunacy. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia.

Probably to the average doctor the name of Krafft-Ebing is somewhat unsavory, since it has been associated with the book "Psychopathia Sexualis." That work was a masterly study of some low forms of life that encumber the nets of a specialist. It was, doubtless, the fault of publishers and book agents that it got into the hands of many who could see in it only the slime adhering to the scientist's specimens.

This text-book of insanity is a different thing—the *magnum opus* of a great specialist in mental disease. The first edition appeared in 1879; the last in 1903.

The period before 1879 was one of analysis—of psychological dissection. Krafft-Ebing studied minutely the mental processes in his patients and classified them accordingly. This led him to recognize under the term "combined psychoses" (p. 203, translation) those remarkable cases, by no means rare, in which one form of insanity complicates another; paresis, for example, supervening in epilepsy. It also led him to describe nine types of epileptic insanity and ten forms of paranoia.

The period of synthesis was beginning in the work of Kahlbaum on Hebephrenia and Katatonia, but Krafft-Ebing's mission was not for it. The 1903 German edition contains (pp. 370-377) a fair account of Dementia Præcox in its three forms; but this is like a foreign body in Krafft-Ebing's book; there is no shifting of his views on melancholia and mania to make room, as Kraepelin does, for the newer conception. The translation contains nothing on Dementia Præcox.

This text-book is an anatomy of insanity—a fine dissection of the subject—especially valuable to the reader who has had narrow clinical opportunities, or who is in the dissecting stage of his own development. The encyclopedic descriptions of mental states associated with bodily diseases (pp. 167-198) are scarcely equalled elsewhere, even the polyneuritic (Korsakoff's) psychosis being included (contrary to the statement of a reviewer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*), although the translator has unaccountably abridged the section (p. 178 in the English, p. 179 in the German) on this disease, so that the most interesting symptom ("fabrication") is not mentioned.

But much of psychiatry has undergone re-solution and re-combination; new forms, such as dementia præcox, have crystallized out of it; certain old forms, like mania and melancholia, have been made smaller and more clean-cut; many symptomatic states have fused, under the heads of delirium, confusion and stupor; and Krafft-Ebing's propensity for psychologic explanation is not in favor. For Kraepelin is king now, as Krafft-Ebing was twenty years ago.

The translator, Dr. Chaddock, has done his work well in most respects. He has a few affectations—"statistic" and "phthisic" and "typic"; in places he wants precision, as in "the delusion of the secondary maniac" (p. 353) for *der Wahn des Verrückten*;" and on the same page, "*evindences*" for "*recrudescences* of the primary stage."

It is only justice to say, however, that the translation is really excellent, and that it was needed.

WILLIAM PICKETT.

TRAITÉ DE PATHOLOGIE MENTALE. Publié sous la direction de M. GILBERT BALLET, Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de médecine de Paris. By Messieurs. D. ANGLADE, F. L. ARNAUD, H. COLIN, E. DUPRÉ, A. DUTIL, J. ROUBINOVITCH, J. SEGAS and CH. VALLON. Octave Doin, Paris.

This is one of the most extensive of recent French treatises on Psychiatry. It contains a systematic treatment of the subject of diseases of the mind in a large volume of 1,600 pages. It may be termed a series of monographs by the collaborators of the work, woven into a united volume.

It is, however, more than a mere text-book on Insanity or Psychiatry. These are usually the outcome of the experiences with types of mental phenomena which are encountered within the walls of asylums, but Ballet would view the subject in the larger light of general mental pathology, rather than in the restricted sense of the disorders of the mind that determine social irresponsibility. Thus, while it is held that no doubt the most important of the mental disorders are those that may best be observed in the asylum wards, yet there are a large variety of others that are not ordinarily met with in such practice. Thus delirium, as a pathological process, is of interest from this point of view, whether it occur in mania, in typhoid fever, in chronic hashisch poisoning or in erysipelas. The aboulias of the hysterical, the phobias of the neurasthenic demand explanation from the same standpoint.

Classification is held by the author to be a type of necessary evil. Defective they all must be in view of the many gaps of knowledge concerning etiology, pathology, symptomatology, etc., the classification, therefore, is considered more as a table of contents, roughly arranged in groups so that similarities and contrasts may most effectually be pointed out.

The work in general is divided into nine sections or books. Ballet, in the first section, begins with a short historical resumé of the development of the general subject of general psychiatry. The steps are well traced and the various strata of development carefully and picturesquely unfolded.

General Etiology, by D. Anglade, is a most exhaustive presentation of this subject. It is a very thorough and highly practical chapter. This is followed by the chapters on the General Diagnosis of Mental Affections and the Symptomatology, by J. Seglas. The latter chapter is a book in itself. Two hundred pages are devoted to the elaboration of this portion. It is a most minute and valuable presentation.

Book II. is devoted to a consideration of the Syndromes Mania and Melancholia. The standpoint adopted being that they not only have no exact picture that may be regarded as typical, nor do they have a single cause. Thus mental confusion is a symptom not a disease; it may have its origin in various causes; as also may acute delirium. In either case the etiological factors are often so obscure that it is better, lacking such knowledge, to consider these affections as clinical entities. Mania has been written by D. Anglade and Melancholia by D. Anglade and G. Ballet.

In Book III. the mental affections, due to the *infections* and *intoxications*, are considered by various authors. J. Roubinovitch takes up the General Considerations, also the Febrile Deliria, Septicemic Deliria and the Delirium of Collapse, and the External Toxic Psychoses, Alcoholic