

passive movements. Massage cannot properly be termed movement, but manipulation; and, although being intimately connected with movements, both in effect and application, it is thought best to be considered separately, as is now done by modern writers. This part is also treated very superficially, and for better information recourse must be had to special works on this subject.

The book contains a full list of gymnastic prescriptions indicated for various disorders.  
H. V. BARCLAY.

SYRINGO-MYELIA. By Guy Hinsdale. *Internat. Med. Magazine*, Nov. 1896.

A very able résumé of the subject of cavity-formations in the spinal cord, illustrated by reproductions of cord sections, is given by Hinsdale. The history of the disease, its method of development, its pathologic characteristics and the varieties of clinical symptoms are accurately noted. The various forms and locations of the lesions in different and in single cases are shown, as are also photographs of the arthropathies so frequently occurring in this malady. The essay is not concluded. We await with interest whatever conclusions Hinsdale may reach, for, so far, the article referred to gives us nothing original to its author, though it was the Alvarenga prize essay of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for the year 1895.

STERNE (Indianapolis).

CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL RESEARCHES ON EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, AND IDIOCY. Report of the service at the Bicêtre for the year 1895, by Bourneville.

This work is a report upon the methods of care and teaching, the treatment and its results in the department for idiotic, epileptic and backward children at the Bicêtre for the year 1895. It opens with an account of the general arrangement of the service for the year, and the classifications of the different groups of children. All the children do such gymnastics as are suited to their age and physical ability. Those of filthy habits have careful toilet lessons. The more advanced are taught manual dexterity in various fashions, exercises in speech and in the uses of the senses, minor object-lessons and such primary instructions as can be given to the deficient.

It is interesting to see how large a part in the education, music, games, dancing and singing are made to play. A second part of the book is occupied with very full clinical descriptions of cases and pathological studies where these were made. The latter portion of the book contains reports on various methods of medical treatment. Among these is a careful one of the treatment of three cases of myxœdema with thyroid, all of which improved. It is curious and may prove valuable to know that the reaction to the thyroid in the form of the various disagreeable symptoms which accompany full doses, viz., tachycardia, feebleness of the pulse, fever, etc., were much less severe in the youngest patient, whose age was 14 years, than in the next, whose age was 20 years, and much less in him than in the oldest one, whose age was 30 years. A separate note is made of the effect of thyroid on obesity, and here again the results were favorable; and another elaborate section deals with the value of monobromate in a number of different disorders. Bourneville finds it especially useful in genito-urinary disorders and in epilepsy of the vertiginous type.

MITCHELL.

GENIUS AND DEGENERATION. By Dr. William Hirsch. 1891. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. \$3.50.

This work is a translation from the second edition of the German work and contains in eight chapters the author's views upon the fol-