very judiciously. The arrangements of Ziehen and of Kraepelein are
given first place, the former as the most logical psychological system,
the latter as one of the most useful for present day students.

The major portion of the book is devoted to the description of the
various insane symptom groups. These are sharply outlined and form
a very decided addition to the descriptive literature of these very het-
erologous symptoms, making the work a very commendable one and a
distinct addition to our psychiatric literature. JELIFFE.

LEÇONS SUR LES MALADIES DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX. ANNEE 1897-1898. PAR
F. RAYMOND, Professeur de Clinique des Maladies nerveuses à la
Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Médecin de la Salpêtrière.

This is the fourth volume of an annual series of clinical lectures de-
ivered by Prof. Raymond at the Salpêtrière, collected and published by
Dr. E. Ricklin.

The following is a list of the cases presented and discussed: Tumors
of the Rolandoic Area, Infantile Multiple Sclerosis, Alternate Paralysis,
Poliocerebralitis, Sclerosis, Double Ophthalmoplegia in Tabes, Asten-
ic Bulbar Palsy, Hemiplegia with Atrophy, Progressive Muscular Atro-
phy, Nosology of the Muscular Atrophies. Muscular Atrophy in a Tabetic,
Tabes and Syringomyelia, Lead-Palsy and Syringomyelia, Case of Syphilitic
Polyneuritis or Mercurial Polyneuritis. Case of Polynoeritis or Polioymyeli-
tis, Traumatic Hystera, Hallucinations of the Stump after Amputa-
tion. Case of Juvenile General Paralysis of the Insane or Central Syphi-
lis, Myoclonia, Myxedema.

The lectures open with the history and results of the physical ex-
amination of the patient. The differential diagnosis then receives minute
attention, each symptom being carefully weighed and then carefully in-
terpreted.

The diagnosis having been made, reference is made to the literature
and the prevailing ideas held by other well known observers. Prognosis
and treatment then complete the lecture.

As these are clinical studies only without autopsical confirmation
of the diagnosis, their chief value is to the student and the teacher.

To the latter, however, because of the great clearness of presenta-
tion, the ease of diction, the masterly disentanglement of complicating
and confusing symptoms and the sound clinical sense and judgment dis-
played, these lessons should serve as a model and a guide.

J. RAMSEY HUNT (New York).

LES TICS ET LEUR TRAITEMENT. BY HENRY MEIGE ET E. FEINDEL. Preface
by M. Le Dr. P. Brissaud. Masson et Cie, Paris, France. G. E. Stech-
er, New York.

The senior author particularly has been interested in the study of
tics and allied convulsive disorders, and has published a long series of
noteworthy contributions during the past ten years. The work, which
is some 633 pages, comes therefore with an authority of long and
careful observation.

In the introductory preface Brissaud speaks of the desirability of
recognizing the word tic as a most useful one, and dwells on the greater
precision in meaning that it has acquired by reason of the authors’ pre-
sentation. Recognizing the large rôle of the psychological element
in the genesis of tics the authors open their discussion with a lengthy
chapter on the "confidences of a tiquer," giving in great detail the en-
tire mental history of an educated and well trained observer who suf-
fered from a gradually developing "tic." "Son of a tiquer, brother of
a tiquer, father of a tiquer, himself a tiquer. M. O... is the prototype of
a tiquer." Such is the striking opening of this unraveling of a mental