

very judiciously. The arrangements of Ziehen and of Kraepelin 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 heterogeneous symptoms, making the work a very commendable one and a distinct addition to our psychiatric literature.

JELLIFFE.

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 delivered 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 Rolandic Area, Infantile Multiple Sclerosis, Alternate Paralysis, Polioencephalitis, Sclerosis, Double Ophthalmoplegia in Tabes, Asthenic Bulbar Palsy, Hemiplegia with Atrophy, Progressive Muscular Atrophy, 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 Polyneuritis or Poliomyelitis, Traumatic Hysteria, Hallucinations of the Stump after Amputation, Case of Juvenile General Paralysis of the Insane or Central Syphilis, Myoclonia, Myxedema.

The lectures open with the history and results of the physical examination of the patient. The differential diagnosis then receives minute attention, each symptom being carefully weighed and then carefully interpreted.

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 presentation, the ease of diction, the masterly disentanglement of complicating and confusing symptoms and the sound clinical sense and judgment displayed, 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. Stechert, 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' presentation. Recognizing the large rôle of the psychological element in the genesis of tics the authors open their discussion with a lengthy chapter on the "confidances of a tiquer," giving in great detail the entire mental history of an educated and well trained observer who suffered 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