

maximum of the former being 1.6° C., while the latter at its greatest, is 11.9° C.

We have for the most part given the conclusions arrived at in these works in the words of the author, interspersed throughout the papers. It would have been a convenience to the reader had there been a brief *résumé* at the close. The works themselves must be read to be understood. The publisher deserves credit for having issued them with scant probability of their having the circulation which they merit, and which would make them remunerative. The labour of the author is meritorious and must have been great.

Leçons Orales sur les Phrénopathies, &c. Par J. GUISLAIN.
2me Edit, publiée par les soins du Dr. Ingels. Gand:
1880.

We welcome a new edition of this excellent work, and are glad that the lot of editing it has fallen into such capable hands as Dr. Ingels'. Our only occasion for regret is that he has not indicated the paragraphs which are additions by himself to the original work, "necessitated by the progress of Science." It is true that if they are supposed to differ from the views held by Guislain, they are given in a note. No doubt Dr. Ingels has most conscientiously done this work, but the incorporation of new matter, without indications, destroys the historical unity of the book. This remark does not apply to the additions which consist of materials found among the author's papers after his death. Belgium has just reason to be proud of Guislain. He was the greatest clinical observer and teacher of his day. He began at the right end—observation. His graphic descriptions are unsurpassed. He regarded the study of mental disorders as the most arduous of all. He spent ten years in examining patients during life and after death; ten others he spent in reflecting upon what he had observed. It was only during the latter, he tells us, that he learnt how to cure. But Guislain was not only a physician, observing and treating the insane. He was a reformer. His influence must have been great in inaugurating a change in the condition of the insane in Belgium. What that condition was may be gathered from his statement that they were the object of an infamous traffic; that they were immured and forgotten in dark prisons, that they were looked upon as animals, to be pro-

vided for like pigs and horses, and that the public administration was struck with impotence. He infused into his auditory a passionate desire to aid in the work of reforming abuses. "I desire," he said, "that my course may be for you the motive power of an apostle's. Do as I have done, attack abuses wherever they present themselves, but attack them from the vantage-ground of reason. There is your humanitarian mission!" We are not in a position to state whether the condition of the insane in Belgium is what Guislain would have wished it to be, but that his mission was to a large extent successful, we have no doubt. The School of Psychology in Belgium at the present time is a worthy fruit of his labours, and is ably represented by an association and a journal.

Etudes Cliniques sur l'hystéro-épileptiques ou Grande Hystérie.
Par le Dr. PAUL RICHER. Paris: 1881.

This work meets a desire strongly felt by the medical profession since the morbid phenomena treated of have attracted so much attention and interest, and, in some quarters, hyper-scepticism, namely, to have them presented in a scientific and consecutive form. These conditions have been fulfilled in the present work, which has been lucidly written by M. Paul Richer. A preface by M. Charcot adds to the value of the publication. We have not space for a lengthened review in the present number, but intend to give our readers, in a future issue, the main results arrived at by the author, who modestly ascribes all the merit of the book to his distinguished master, to whom he appropriately dedicates it. The illustrations are profuse and extremely graphic.

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Edited by Dr. C. H. HUGHES.

This quarterly journal, devoted to the subjects indicated by its title, is highly creditable to its editor, and we have pleasure in commending it to the readers of our Journal, and others interested in the psychological department of medicine. Dr. Hughes was at one time Medical Superintendent of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, and is likely, judging from the numbers before us, to combine practical experience with editorial ability.