

into the Diversity of the Human Faculty in its Bearings upon Social Life, Religion, Education, and Politics," Nisbet has left a very personal testament and witness to the faith that was in him. He here sets down his conclusions concerning all the questions that interested him, not only on such special points as genius, criminality, dreams, but on all the great and ultimate problems which every man must face for himself. It will be found helpful and stimulating, not least so by those who cannot always share the author's point of view.

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*La Nouvelle Monadologie.* Par CH. RENOUVIER et L. PRAT. Paris : Armand Colin, 1899. Pp. 546, 8vo. Price 12 fr.

M. Renouvier, it is unnecessary to say, is one of the most distinguished of French philosophers. In the present work, written in co-operation with M. Prat, he has attempted the task—which in most hands would be presumptuous—of inviting comparison with Leibnitz. The book touches on all the questions of life and thought, with that distinction and elevation which have always marked M. Renouvier. To deal with such a book adequately would be quite beyond either our limits or our scope, for it makes no special appeal to the psychologist and alienist. The work is divided into seven parts, under the headings successively of "The Monad," "The Composition and Organisation of Monads," "Mind," "Passion," "Will," "Societies," "Justice."

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*The Evolution of General Ideas.* By TH. RIBOT. Authorised translation by FRANCES A. WELBY. Chicago : Open Court Publishing Co., 1899. Pp. 231, 8vo. Price 6s. 6d.

This is a translation of the distinguished French psychologist's *Evolution des Idées générales*, which appeared two years ago, and was duly reviewed by us at the time. We note that the translator has sensibly added an index.

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*On Deafness, Giddiness, and Noises in the Head.* By DR. EDWARD WOAKES, assisted by CLAUD WOAKES. London : H. K. Lewis, 1896. 4th edition, 8vo, Part I, pp. 224, 5 illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

It is not every day that we have the pleasure of perusing a book which might serve as a model of what a medical treatise ought to be, in these days when medicine calls to its aid nearly all contemporary science. Throughout, it is a closely reasoned sequence of statements, precise and logical, with little or no redundancy or padding. It is only in one place that the author embarks on an imaginative career. Wherever there is a gap in the evidence adduced, such is at once honestly stated, and the hope expressed, and even the prophecy made, that in

future years, so promisingly prolific in scientific research, such will be repaired. The subject is one of no little interest to the alienist. With regard to vertigo, the symptom-complex, subjective and objective, renders it fairly distinguishable. The "falling," however, the coarsest symptom of the vertiginous state, may closely simulate certain epileptoid states, such as *petit mal*, and it is questionable whether the two states are not often correlated. The gait also of vertiginous patients may become chronically affected, and may require distinguishing. Other common symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and dyspepsia. Others suffer from agoraphobia, a sense of dread, or an uncontrollable tendency to sobbing and weeping. Aged subjects exhibit picking and fidgeting with the fingers, and in prolonged cases increasing loss of memory, incoherence, and mental decrepitude are final sequelæ.

The allied state of tinnitus is also important. The ever-present clashing of bells, rhythmical thuds, chattering voices, bubbling waters, etc., pursue the victim with relentless torture night and day; and it is no small wonder that mental disease may supervene. It is in considering this part of his subject that the author diverts us somewhat with speculative history. He claims Mahomet and Joan of Arc to have been distinguished sufferers from tinnitus, and the former also from vertigo. While in the mountain of Hira, Mahomet became subject to fits, voices, bells, and visions. The nature of the fits as recorded points to their vertiginous origin; while the noises are explicable by imagining the co-existence of tinnitus. Joan of Arc, a being of like temperament, was the subject of tinnitus, chiefly of the chattering variety, which she soon translated into "commands spoken to her by the saints." Whether the environment of the

"Cold mountains and the midnight air"

was more favourable to the development of the ecstatic mood than to the occurrence of catarrhal affection of the ear and nose, we leave to the reader to decide.

Other chapters deal with progressive deafness, furuncle, post-nasal growths, the ear affections of infancy, etc., and are written with the same logical and scientific acumen so eminently characteristic of the book.

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*Nervenleiden und Erziehung (Neuropathy and Education)*. Von Prof. H. OPPENHEIM. Berlin: Williams and Norgate, 1899. Royal 8vo, pp. 56. Price 1s. 2d.

In this pamphlet Dr. Oppenheim discusses a subject which the physician in general practice should make himself well acquainted with, for specialists in neurology are not often consulted unless the child's deficiency is of a pronounced character. The professor lays down at length a scheme of treatment—dietetic, hygienic, and educational—for a child in whom there is a neurotic tendency. He observes that the susceptibility to be disagreeably affected by noises is a cardinal symptom of such an infirm temperament; healthy children do not dislike noises,