

no real anatomico-pathological basis, nor, for the matter of that, any experimental basis, though Dr. Lannois does not omit reference to Angelj Money's experiments. The vexed question of the relation between rheumatism and chorea is briefly referred to. We commend the book as an interesting contribution to medical literature.

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*Des Vertiges.* Par le Dr. E. WEIL. Paris. Baillièrè et Fils, 1886.

Vertigo is a very interesting symptom, common, however, to an extensive group of affections. Dr. Weil has courageously attacked the hydra-headed monster, and has attempted to classify the many varieties of vertigo on a pathological basis. The book is worthy of very careful reading and thinking over. The long list of vertigos which we find on p. 26 is headed by Menière's vertigo, and this interesting disease receives very special attention. A preceding chapter leads up to this by some important physiological considerations on the subjects of equilibration and vertigo. Classed together, we find Menière's disease, or auricular vertigo, with vertigo of cerebellar lesions, these two standing as instances of direct causation. Instances of indirect causation, *i.e.*, at a distance, are furnished by cerebral affections, tabes dorsalis, disseminated sclerosis. The long list of functional disturbance of the apparatus of equilibration follows next. We may not study them here with the author, but we would urge again, in favour of the treatise, the importance of the subject and the evident careful thought bestowed upon it by Dr. Weil.

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*Kraniometrie und Kephalmetrie; Vorlesungen gehalten an der Wiener Allgemeinen Poliklinik.* Von Professor Dr. MORIZ BENEDIKT, Mit 36 Holzschnitten. Wien und Leipzig, 1888.

As is well known, Professor Benedikt has devoted many years to the study of the relation between the capacity of the skull and the mental characteristics associated therewith. The instruments which he has invented and employed for this purpose are highly ingenious, and the number of observations he has made is enormous. It will be remembered by those who attended the psychological section of the