

exactly—occupies a concluding chapter. In the chapter on treatment, Horsley's valuable work on brain surgery is not forgotten, a *résumé* of his cases being appended. In conclusion, one must not omit to add that Dr. Rollaud records himself a number of cases which have come under his observation. The fruits of John Bost's work have still to be gathered in. We can certainly recommend the work.

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*Nosographie des Chorées.* Par le Dr. MAURICE LANNOIS. Paris. Baillière et Fils, 1886.

In an interesting, though short, introductory chapter the author points out that the original signification of the word chorea (dance), more especially in connection with the so-called chorea Sancti Viti, St. Vitus' dance, had reference to an eccentric, frenzied dance epidemic in the Middle Ages. It therefore had no connection with the affection to which Sydenham applied the name St. Vitus' dance, which same is the familiar chorea of the present day. The confusion which resulted from this and from subsequent departures in the nomenclature is dwelt upon, and finally the author, following Trousseau, adopts the term chorea as a generic term. From the group thus included he eliminates all forms of genuine trembling (*e.g.*, alcoholic, mercurial, paralysis agitans, general paralysis)—all true ataxic movements—all forms of cramp (*e.g.*, writers' cramp).

On p. 8 we find the list of choreas; it is subdivided into three principal classes:—

1. The rhythmic choreas—the epidemic forms including the original St. Vitus' dance. This group is essentially emotional in its character, and the hysterical forms belong here.

2. The pseudo-choreas, including the electric choreas, the convulsive ties, &c.

3. Choreas, par excellence; also some other forms—the limp chorea of Ch. West and Gowers, the chorea of pregnancy, &c. Hemi-chorea and hemiathetosis are also placed in this group.

It is not possible for us to take up in detail these several forms. The book is rather clinical than pathological in its intention; still, pathology is not wholly ignored, more especially in regard to the last group. The negative nature of our knowledge on this subject is pointed out, there being

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