

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.

---

*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.

---

*Kraniometrie und Kephalometrie; 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

International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, that Dr. Benedikt exhibited a very large number of brains of criminals, and endeavoured to demonstrate certain departures from the normal configuration of the cerebral convolutions. We have had the opportunity of accompanying him to the convict prison in Louvain, where he examined and took the measurements of a number of the worst class of criminals. In his opinion the results were confirmatory of his previous observations.

The work before us, consisting of 27 lectures, extends to 172 pages, and contains 36 wood-cuts. The instruments employed are described in detail, and illustrated. We cannot attempt to describe them; in fact, without illustrations they would not be understood. All those who are interested in the study of craniometry and cephalometry must obtain the work for themselves, and we hope that the Professor's untiring efforts to induce his *confrères* to take up this important inquiry will be rewarded as it deserves to be. Whether other observers will confirm his conclusions remains to be seen, but good must result from the patient and laborious researches which Benedikt has instituted, and by his ingenious instruments has enabled other observers to repeat and extend. It is probably to the young scientists in this department that we must look rather than to older men who are less disposed to adopt novel measures of observation, and to undertake the laborious task which the lecturer invites his hearers to pursue. Professor Benedikt has already written the following:—"Ueber einige Grundformeln des Neuro-pathologischen Denkens," "Die psychischen Functionen des Gehirnes im gesunden und Kranken Zustande," "Zur Lehre von der Localization der Gehirnfunktionen," "Ueber Katalepsie und Mesmerismus," "Die Elektrizität in der Medicin," &c.

---

*Educational Ends, or the Ideal of Personal Development.* By SOPHIE BRYANT, D.Sc., Lond. Longmans, Green, and Co., 1887.

The authoress deserves a hearing, as being a Doctor of Science of the London University and as the Mathematical Mistress of the North London Collegiate Schools for Girls. The relation of education to psychology is fully recognized. Mrs. Bryant acknowledges the assistance she has received from articles in "Mind," by Mr. James Ward, and "Psycho-