

It is certain that Julian has not himself observed this caution, for he proceeds to scan the existence of a personal deity, and of the human soul, and the general doctrines of Christianity, all of which he looks upon as worn-out myths and absurdities; and he comes at length to the conclusion that the eternal, indestructible elements of matter are the sole constituents of the world.

We confess that we have been unable to follow the author in the fifteen pages in which he develops his theme. Like the hero of the old Greek fable, the grandeur and amplitude of his language almost made us believe we were embracing a goddess, while the unsubstantial mistiness of his ideas eluded our grasp like a cloud. A summary of the whole review is, however, given at the end, in what Julian describes as "loosely constructed syllogisms," and these may perhaps afford some instructive amusement to youthful students of logic. It requires very little acquaintance with the science of inference to perceive that any conclusion might be obtained from any premises by syllogisms of such loose construction. The first of all, for instance, contains four terms; and the same fallacy is repeated in several others. It is unnecessary to add, that, were they all irreproachable in point of form, they would be worth no more than the imaginary premises on which they are based.

Julian's contempt for the old-fashioned doctrines which he opposes is expressed in such very strong language, that we are reminded of a sentence of Virchow's, in which he cautions those materialists who are more decided in their opinions than himself:—"There is a materialist dogmatism, as well as an ecclesiastical and an idealist dogmatism; and the materialist variety is certainly the more dangerous, because it denies its dogmatising character, and puts on the cloak of science; because it professes to be scientific, where it is merely speculative; and because it strives to extend the limits of physical study to matters where this is evidently not competent."

Traité de Pathologie Interne. Par le PROF. S. JACCOUD. Tome I.
Paris. Delahaye. 1869.

WE wish to call our readers' attention to the very excellent account of diseases of the nervous system contained in the

first volume of the above treatise on medicine now in course of publication. The author's own observations give the book a very great value, which is greatly increased by an abundant bibliography at the head of each article, in which we notice some serious omissions, but which is very full in its reference to the latest German and English monographs.

The author purposely omits all description of mental disorders, but incidentally supplies much that is important with regard to them.

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