

former's principle of economy in thinking, the latter's principle of thinking with the least expenditure of energy. (Herbart and Beneke have set forth somewhat similar principles). We seek, so far as possible, to range all our experiences under already known ideas, to bring them under the same symbols as previous experiences, and in so doing we are seeking to classify them with greatest economy, least expenditure of energy or most simplicity. Scientific endeavour is thus the continuation of a really primitive mode of thinking, which may be traced throughout, and which has as its object the abbreviation of our experiences; such abbreviation is, in science, a theory of these experiences.

It is scarcely necessary to follow the author through his broad and comprehensive, but very bald and colourless, discussion of psychic phenomena. The author throughout deliberately avoids definite illustrations or detailed facts. This seems to be a mistake, for, as Ribot has shown, even the most abstract conceptions may thus be to a large extent illuminated. One may again compare this book with Professor James's great work, *The Principles of Psychology*, which also deals with psychology on a broadly descriptive and non-metaphysical basis. James's work is full of instructive and interesting detail, which certainly enriches rather than impedes the argument. The present work, notwithstanding its ability, is scarcely adapted for a textbook, or for other practical purposes, while its baldness renders it somewhat unprofitable to read.

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*Leçons de Clinique Médicale.* Par le Dr. PIERRE MARIE.  
Paris: Masson et Cie, Editeurs. 1896. Pp. 296; figs.  
57. Price 6 fr.

These 16 lectures were delivered by Marie at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, and include quite a variety of subjects—no doubt largely determined by the kind of case which happened to present itself at the Clinique, so that the volume before us may best be described as a collection of monographs on interesting medical diseases, and as a rule illustrated by more or less typical cases. It is a curious fact that the publication of books of this kind (collections of clinical lectures) is very much more frequent in France than in our own country, probably for reasons of a complex kind; but it seems to us that medical science benefits by the practice,

especially when the pen is wielded by the skilful hand of such a good clinical observer as Dr. Marie.

Rheumatoid arthritis is the subject of the introductory lecture, and Marie draws special attention to the form of this disease, which is distinctly of infectious origin, and which presents certain marked characteristics; it readily affects the serous membranes in connection with joints, and is especially obstinate. Salol appears to be the only drug which may influence it.

Lect. ii. and iii. deal with the important subject of thoracic deformities and their relations with certain visceral affections. In these days of refined diagnosis, where bacteriology and the phonendoscope are expected to solve all chest-problems, it is well to be reminded that it may be useful to carefully inspect the thorax of a patient. Congenital influence often plays an important part in the production of these deformities, and the author remarks on the frequent presence of the funnel-shaped thorax in the degenerate. The association of a thorax flattened laterally and bulging forward just above the xiphoid, with congenital heart-disease is, as Marie points out, a strong argument against the view that congenital cardiac malformations generally arise from endocarditis during foetal life. In connection with the chest deformities associated with various nervous diseases (progressive myopathy, Friedreich's disease, acromegaly, etc.), Marie hazards the opinion that our friend Punch is a type of acromegaly, and supports his thesis by reference to certain historical documents obtained from his friend Dr. Toso, of Turin.

In the next three lectures, devoted to glycosuria, we find a number of interesting points discussed—the question of surgical interference in cases of diabetes, the explanation of conjugal diabetes (Marie inclines to the theory of true contagion), the pathology of pancreatic diabetes, the special characters of hemiplegia in diabetics, the causation of the angina pectoris which is not unfrequently observed in these cases, etc. The importance of remembering that diabetes is only a syndroma, like jaundice, and not a disease strictly speaking, is wisely emphasised.

The record of a case of “*diabète bronzé*,” a disease first described by Hanot and Chauffard in 1882, is given in Lect. vii. Only 11 cases have so far been recorded, and apparently all in France. The disease, which is usually met with in adult males who drink, begins more or less suddenly. With

the ordinary symptoms of diabetes we find distension of the abdomen, enlargement of the liver and spleen, marked weakness and emaciation, and a characteristic uniform pigmentation of the skin. It is rapidly fatal—generally within a year.

Marie inclines to the view that the hæmoglobin of the blood plays the principal part in the pathogeny of bronzed diabetes, and that it is a morbid entity and not an epiphenomenon of ordinary diabetes.

Cyclical albuminuria is discussed in Lect. ix. and x. in connection with an interesting case observed on and off for six years by the author. Various circumstances in this case, and the examination of certain conditions recorded in other cases, lead him to look upon the condition as a sympathetic affection. Antipyrin he has found useful in the treatment of certain symptoms in his case.

Cyanosis in congenital heart-disease, and the subject of congenital malformations of the heart generally, are ably treated in Lectures xi., xii., and xiii., including among other interesting questions a discussion of the mode of origin of these malformations, and of the mode of production of cyanosis, the causation of increase in the number of red corpuscles, etc.

Finally, we are given a good account of that curious condition in which neurofibromata are found scattered all over the body (except the hands and feet), either as molluscum nodules or as nævi. Certain psychical symptoms, such as depression, torpor, with marasmus, are usually associated with the disease, but beyond congenital influence we are ignorant of its causes, nature, and mode of production.

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*Leçons de Clinique Médicale—Psychoses et affections nerveuses.*  
Par GILBERT BALLEZ. Pp. 451; Figs. 52. Price 9 fr.  
Paris: Octave Doin, Editeur. 1897.

This is a collection of 24 lectures, for the most part given by the author at the Hôpital Saint-Antoine during the winter session of 1895-1896, but including a few previously given at the same hospital and elsewhere in former years. They are clinical lectures in the best sense of the term, and while they must have been fascinating to listen to, they prove most interesting to read, and deal incidentally with many questions recently solved, or being solved, in the pathology