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seat of the soul. It was bad enough that an immaterial soul should have to be located somewhere in the body, but we are now required to find a place for a soul which is a corporeal atom with a definite shape and extent (*cp.* p. 201). Of course, no light is thrown on this problem, any more than on the question whence the vagrant atom enters the organism, or whither it departs at death. Instead of this, we are regaled with prolonged accounts of the vibrations of rhythmic atoms and of their ability to explain all the physical forces, in the course of which some statements are made calculated to disturb even the most philosophic tolerance of metaphysical physics. *E. g.*, after reducing all matter to motions, and treating the latter as *things* in the naïvest manner, an objection strikes the authoress. "It is claimed that where there is motion something is moved. We answer, certainly. *Power, energy is moved*" (p. 52). After that, who shall gainsay the all-sufficiency of the rhythmic atom as the explainer of phenomena? It is, however, fair to say that the book is not everywhere quite of this type, and in the description of the relations of the central soul-atom to its subordinates it seems to be sometimes groping after a Leibnizian monadism.

To give an idea of its style and results, the following passage may be quoted: "The great practical Creative plan will work out its own final justification. Myriads of personal sensibilities, infinitely more countless than the sands of the seashore, having entered upon their heritage of immortality will go on to higher and higher realizations of its limitless possibilities. With assurances like these, catastrophies (*sic*) cease to be catastrophies (*sic*). The forces of Nature, which still work under the law of necessity, which, though it is included in the vast co-operative plan, is not yet re-coördinated for our especial benefit, can work us no lasting evil. If the Infinite who lives in all Duration is content to let all finite things act in accord with their own natures and opportunities, then shall our peace be unduly shaken?" In conclusion, one can only regret that this production should have been put forward as a contribution to philosophy rather than to science. For it really contains far more pseudo-science than pseudo-philosophy.

F. C. S. S.

Notes on the Development of a Child. By M. W. SHINN. University of California Studies. Berkeley, published by the University, 1893.—pp. iv, 5–88.

Miss Shinn's paper contains a great deal of valuable psychological raw-material. It is such collections of fact as this, which, when methodically handled by a skilled psychologist, will form the basis of child-psychology. At present there is displayed, in general, too great a tendency to theorize upon an entirely insufficient foundation; we should, therefore, have bestowed upon the work our "thoughtful attention," even without Professor le Conte's injunction to do so. This growing habit of prefixing to a new book a

recommendation, signed by some worker in the special field better known than the author, is to be deprecated.

Preyer's observations are made the standard of reference throughout, and much of the interest attaching to Miss Shinn's record turns upon its agreement or disagreement with that of the *Seele des Kindes*. The 'Notes' practically cover the ground of Part I, Chap. I, of the latter work; but there are extra sections devoted to Form (drawing, etc.), Pictures, and other Representations, and to Interest in Seeing, while Preyer's two last paragraphs have, of course, no parallel.

It is to be hoped that the author has taken equally objective and careful notes with regard to the other senses. Incidental remarks seem to point to this conclusion. Reflex actions she modestly, but somewhat unfortunately, declined to observe.

E. B. T.

Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie. Von WILHELM WUNDT, Professor an der Universität zu Leipzig. Vierte umgearbeitete Auflage. Zweiter Band, mit 94 Holzschnitten. Leipzig, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1893.—pp. xii, 684.

Professor Wundt's indefatigable industry has enabled him to bring the fourth edition of his *Psychology* to completion far sooner than we could have expected. This second volume contains 648 pages of text, as against 554 of the third edition; and an elaborate Index of 36 pages (compiled by Dr. Meumann) replaces the rather scanty one of the earlier issue. The chief changes in the Table of Contents are: the devotion of a whole paragraph to the fluctuations of the attention; and the appearance of a new introductory section in Chap. XVIII. There are many more alterations; the exposition in certain chapters has been entirely remodelled. Review will follow.

E. B. T.

The Science of Mechanics. A critical and historical exposition of its Principles. By DR. E. MACH, Professor of Physics in the University of Prague. Translated from the second German edition by T. J. McCORMACK. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1893.—

Prefixed to the work is a short Preface by Professor Mach, in which he himself describes the translation as being 'excellent, accurate and faithful.' I have compared some fifty pages of it pretty carefully with the original (pp. 110 ff.; 229 ff.; 314 ff., etc.). The rendering of the text is adequate; the original form is often diverged from, but without damage to the sense of the passage. Minor faults of the translator are a tendency to use abstract expressions where concrete would be better in place, and a general leaning towards diffuseness: indeed, his 'outlines' are far less 'distinct and sharp' than are those of the author. The index has been considerably enlarged. The book itself, I hope, does not require an introduction or recommendation.

E. B. T.