

cussion; while the third, 'Die Lehre in Kants Nachlass,' is wrought out with greater detail than most readers will consider indicated, unless to prove the relative unimportance of the citations in question. The middle section, on the contrary, contains the substance of the treatise. Here the fidelity of the author in the execution of his task comes into full view, as well as his scholarly equipment for the work which he had in hand. With diligent care he has gone through the entire cycle of the critical treatises, both small and great, and has faithfully set down the references bearing on the principal subject, with brief expositions and summations added which facilitate the understanding of Kant's meaning and the comprehension of his theory in its connections with his philosophy as a whole. Such a discussion, of course, leads into the heart of Kantianism, and raises many of the principal problems of Kantian interpretation. Concerning these, agreement with Dr. Sanger's views was not always to be expected; perhaps it would not in every case be desirable. But it is not for such results that students of Kant will value his work the most. Its significance consists rather in its usefulness as a guide- and source-book for the study of the classical originals, and employed for this purpose it will be found to possess great merit.

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*Notes on a Case of Successful Operation for Congenital Cataract in an Adult.* R. LATTA. *British Journal of Psychology*, June, 1904, Vol. I., Part 2, pp. 135-150.

The author gives extracts from the pamphlet by Dr. A. M. Ramsay on a case of successful operation for cataract, and supplements the account with observations which he himself made on the patient some weeks after the operation. It is a case of a highly intelligent adult who had learned while still blind to walk freely about his native village, to work in the harvest field, and even acceptably to arrange bouquets of flowers for market. He seems to have relied chiefly on his sense of hearing, which was so acute that he could recognize persons by the sound of their respiration or tell when he passed an open doorway by the different sound of his own foot-fall. The flowers he identified and arranged by smell, having been told what ones would go well together. He does not think that he relied much on currents of air striking the face ('facial perception'), but mentions that in telling the number of persons in a room he had a sense of 'fulness' which seemed to come from some other sense than smell or hearing.

The patient, whose name was Carruth, had small eyes with lenses completely cataractous, irides natural, and a pronounced alternating convergent squint. He was 'unable to distinguish objects, although he could tell day from night, and could easily perceive a light and locate it accurately.' Before, and for some time after, the operation the eyes moved about constantly and uncontrollably. The two eyes were operated on a week apart, and the patient remained dazed for about ten days after the last operation. But he then began to make the visual acquaintance

of objects very readily. He began to notice colors at once, and, except in the case of green, could always recognize a color after having been told its name. With green he had more difficulty, and it may be that he is somewhat *photerythrous*. In artificial light he had as it were to learn the colors over again.

The observations on the patient's first visual perception of form were not searching. 'When asked to distinguish between a ball and a toy brick, he looked at them attentively for a considerable time, his hands meanwhile moving nervously, as if he were trying to translate what he saw by comparing it with an imaginary tactile impression, and then he described both correctly.' But Latta 'found that, before the cube and sphere experiment was made, he had had visual experience of the difference between things straight and curved.' Unlike Cheselden's classic patient, Carruth did not suffer from a visual chaos, and his difficulties were in identifying the new things seen with the old things felt, rather than in building up a consistent visual field *de novo*. Latta seems to ascribe this to the maturity of the patient, his organized 'pre-visual experience.' But this experience was in fact merely pre-operational, for if before the operations Carruth could by means of his eyes 'easily perceive a light and locate it accurately,' it is obvious that the operations did nothing more than to give him much clearer retinal images. His visual space was already well organized. His subsequent experience was merely a process of refining his visual discrimination, and for this reason throws little light on the theories of space-perception. The faculty which Carruth did not have already organized was that for perceiving depth, but the development of this, if it ever did develop, was not investigated.

Carruth soon lost the power to move about confidently in the dark. He could call up visual images somewhat less than a month after the operations, and some six months thereafter his dreams seem to have been mainly visual. Even in his blind state he believes that he never experienced an odor in a dream.

On the whole, this paper is a somewhat desultory clinical report of slight importance in itself, and interesting only when put alongside of the earlier cases of successful operations on the blind.

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*Retinal Local Signs.* WALTER F. DEARBORN. *Psychological Review*, July-September, 1904, Vol. XI, Nos. 4-5, pp. 297-307.

Dr. Dearborn sets out to cast light experimentally on that one of Lotze's three hypotheses regarding local signs, which says that "the stimulation of each point, through an 'interweaving' of the nerve fibers from the surface of the retina and the ocular motor nerves, causes an eye movement definite enough to bring the fovea immediately to the point of excitation." It would follow from this hypothesis that the local sign of any such excentric point on the retina will be the kinaesthetic feeling of the eye movement (or perchance the feeling of innervation, or possibly both together) through the angle subtended by the arc from this point