

strong argument for 'dispositions' or 'tendencies' as ultimate for psychological analysis. To be sure, the problem is thus only pushed a step further back, yet in that step considerable light has been thrown on the nature of Will, and several views now widely held have been discredited. Among other things, Mr. Bradley succeeds in disproving the assertion that there is a plurality of volitional types, that choice is coextensive with will, and that consent is its characteristic factor. His own definition is strongly substantiated, so far as an empirical proof may go.

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*Untersuchungen über psychische Hemmung. III. Artikel.* G. HEYMANS. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorg.*, 34, 1, January, 1904, pp. 15-28.

In this article Professor Heymans extends his work on the measurements of inhibition to the investigation of the influence of an electric stimulation of the skin upon a simultaneous auditory impression. Two methods were used in demonstrating the inhibitory influence. The first was by measuring the period of audibility of the ticking of a watch of minimal strength (attention waves), the second was by determining the limen for sound by the direct method of minimal changes.

The first method showed that the periods of audibility progressively decreased with an increase in the current intensity. An attempt was made to apply the Müller form of the method of right and wrong cases to the results in an endeavor to determine the stimulus limen, but the attempt was a failure. There was apparently no direct relation between proportion of right cases and period of audibility. The direct measurement by minimal changes gave entirely satisfactory results. The limen changed from 25 to 94 with a change in current strength from 0 to 25. The values when plotted gave a straight line, with only insignificant directions of observed results.

The author overlooks the work of Breese and Taylor obtained by approximately his own first method. Taylor found, however, that there was quite as often a reinforcement as an inhibition, particularly with weak stimuli, and the reviewer has confirmed that result so frequently and with so many subjects in general laboratory work with students that it seems to him unlikely that all subjects would show the inhibitory effects that Heymans found for his two. It seems at least worth while to work over the field again with this point in mind, in spite of the consistency of the author's results.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW. March, 1904. Vol. XIII., No. 2. *The Eternal and the Practical* (pp. 113-142): JOSIAH ROYCE. - This article discusses Pragmatism. The writer proves that the prag-