

Bishop D'Arcy finds himself in such "complete agreement with Dean Rashdall" that he takes the opposite position, that of Mr. Bradley, though he presents a more "democratic conception of the Absolute." Professor Muirhead advocates a theory of organic relationships and holds that "self-transcendence so far from meaning a sacrifice of individuality is the only way to realize it." Dr. Schiller sees empirical evidence for the possibility of one mind including others in experiments in psychical research, but finds this conclusion objectionable not on intellectual but on moral grounds. And with characteristic and wholesome didacticism he insists that "if a tithe of the ingenuity which has been bestowed upon the deifying of the Whole had been devoted to exploring the possibilities of a divine intelligence more in accord with human nature, philosophic inquiry might have attained results far more considerable and satisfactory."

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An Outline of Abnormal Psychology: JAMES W. BRIDGES. Columbus, Ohio: R. G. Adams & Company, 1919, Pp. 126.

The omission of illustrations and typical cases makes the *Outline* rather dry reading. In fact, no one but a reviewer would ever attempt a consecutive perusal of its pages. Its undoubted usefulness to the beginner, or for directing the increasing number of general students of psychological topics, makes us wish for a brief evaluation of the semi-popular and popular literature that too often constitute the entire sources of information for the majority of readers. The outline and definition form of the text does not lend itself readily to the genetic viewpoint so generally stressed today in the literature. Dr. Bridges's acceptance of the "neurological explanation" as the final one (p. 12), in the present state of such "explanations," naturally conforms best to the disjointed nature of outlines. Though the social worker *et al.* may gain facility in the use of terms, understanding the case and skill in handling it can not arise from "surveys" of this type.

The book is a more comprehensive attempt to introduce orderly arrangement among the data of abnormal psychology than has hitherto been attempted. Such recent efforts at classification as those made by the late Dr. E. E. Southard and Dr. Adolph Meyer indicate that abnormal psychology and psychiatry are feeling the need of better or more thoroughgoing classification of the topics in their fields. We commend the book to those who are giving courses in this field. Other outlines should be published.

A new edition should eliminate a few proofreader's errors.

"Korssakow's psychosis" (p. 94), "Korsakoff's disease" (p. 95), "Korosokoff" (p. 97), and again "Korssakow's psychosis" (p. 102), need a footnote on variations in spelling, at least for the uninitiated.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY. January 1920. *The Logic of the Normal Law of Error in Mental Measurement* (pp. 1-33): EDWIN G. BORING.—Scientific methods do not sanction the *a priori* determination of the form of curve of distribution. In mental measurements, a psychological unit has not been established, and because intelligence is such a vague term, quantitative terms in mental testing do not have much meaning. The attempt to measure mental activity in terms of physical units always raises the question as to whether the mental activity corresponds to the physical record adopted. There then seems to be little that can be done in psychological measurement in the strict sense because the knowledge of the unknown does not lead us into the known. *Foveal Adaptation of Color* (pp. 34-58): HUBERT SHEPPARD.—The fovea has a longer adaptation time than the peripheral portions of the retina. *The Foster-Child Fantasy* (pp. 59-76): EDMUND S. CONKLIN.—The foster-child fantasy was experienced by twenty-eight per cent. of the 904 cases studied. Suggestion and supposed mistreatment were the most frequent causes of this rather common fantasy. *A Method of Standardizing the Color Value of the Daylight Illumination of an Optics Room* (pp. 77-86): C. E. FERREE, G. RAND and I. A. HAUPT. The colorimetric sensitivity of photometer heads was found to run in the following order: Lummer-Brodhun, contrast type; Lummer-Brodhun, disappearance type; The Bunsen. *Minor Studies from the Psychological Laboratory of Cornell University. Size vs. Intensity as a Determinant of Attention* (pp. 87-90): ALMA M. BOWMAN.—Size bears a ratio to intensity of 3:1 to 4:3. *The Tonoscope as a Means for Registering Combination Tones* (pp. 91-93): EVELYN GOUGH and GENEVIEVE ROBINSON.—The Seashore tonoscope furnishes a meritorious means of demonstrating difference tones. *Book Reviews* (pp. 94-96): G. H. PARKER, *The elementary nervous system*: L. A. FIELD. Honorario F. Delgado, *El Psicoanalisis*: PHYLLIS BLANCHARD. *Book Notes* (pp. 97-100): Carl Emil Seashore, *The psychology of musical talent*. Howard C. Warren, *Human psychology*. W. B. Pillsbury, *The psychology of nationality*