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BOOK NOTICES.

LA REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE for January, 1881, contains:

"Neo-Kantianism in France," by A. Fouillée. "Neo-Kantianism," according to M. Fouillée, is much less orthodox as maintained by Renouvier than that of several other contemporary French philosophers, and should be called semi-Kantianism. This article gives the views of Renouvier with Fouillée's criticism. "The Philosophical Consequences of Modern Physics," by E. Naville. "Political Integration," II., by Herbert Spencer.

Notes and Documents:

"Descartes and the National Convention."

Books examined are:

Bacon's "Novum Organum," with Introduction by Thomas Fowler. "Brains and Soul," by Wundt (Germ.). "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," "Mind," July-October, 1880. "The Platonist."

"The Review" for February, 1881, contains: "Philosophy in Scotland since the Beginning of the XVIII Century. First Period." By A. Espinas. The author gives an historical view of Philosophy in Scotland, and compares it with the state of Philosophy in England. "Political Differentiation," by Herbert Spencer. "The Teaching of Philosophy in German Universities," by H. Lachelier. M. Lachelier gives a detailed and statistical rather than critical article upon this subject, and one of value and interest to philosophical and educational societies. He states that the teaching of philosophy in Germany is reserved almost exclusively for the universities. The student from a gymnasium has everything to learn in philosophy. Comparing the German with the French course, he continues, that the professors of secondary instruction in France are obliged to follow a certain course in a limited time, while the German professor, who has no official course, and who has true students, is absolutely free in his choice of subject and in his manner of treating it, and is not limited as to time. There is no rule as to the number of professors in a German university, and more attention is paid to philosophy than is given to law in other universities. Leipzig has the most important university, having twenty-two classes in philosophy, nearly as many as all the French faculties united. After Leipzig come Berlin and Göttingen, then Munich. The name of a professor attracts more students than the course itself. Wundt and Drobisch at Leipzig, Zeller and Lazarus at Berlin, Lotze at Göttingen, and Kuno Fischer at Heidelberg. The professors teach their own philosophy, and often a course is only the *résumé* of a work of theirs simplified. Among young professors the general tendency is a return to the Kantian spirit, for scientific philosophy, which is becoming every day more extended, also pretends to remain within the domain of criticism. The new critical and scientific philosophy of M. Wundt at Leipsic can be regarded as a branch of Neo-Kantianism. Metaphysics is taught only by a small number of professors, almost all of the school of Hegel. Any branch of philosophy touching upon religious questions is prudently avoided by German professors. M. Lachelier gives a table of the course of studies, and remarks that the best part of the German system of instruction is Psychology and General Logic, which are given in the best critical and scientific spirit.

Books examined are:

"The Unconscious Life of the Mind," by E. Colsenet. "Death and the Devil." "The History and Philosophy of Two Supreme Negations," by Pompeyo Gener (Fr.).

"Erasmus Darwin," by E. Krause and Ch. Darwin. "The Question of the Historical Evolution of the Development of the Sense of Color," by A. Marty. "On the Nature of Psychical Phenomena: Study of General Psychology," by G. Sergi. "Positivism and Rationalism," by Antonino Maugeri (Ital.).

"The Revue" for March, 1881, contains: "The Last Book of G. H. Lewes," by J. Delbœuf. The criticism of Lewes, which forms the substance of this article, is based upon "Problems of Life and Mind," and a personal sketch of the author is added. "Religion, Philosophy, and Science," by Ch. Secrétan. The ideas of the author on these subjects are given in epigrammatic form. "Religion, philosophy, and science," he says, "are not three processes of unequal value to reach the solution of the same problem; on the contrary, they each have their problem and distinct object." "Forms and Political Forces," by Herbert Spencer. "Platonic Education," by P. Tannery.

Books examined are:

"On Spencer's Formula of Evolution," by Malcolm Guthrie (Eng.). "Certainty and Recent Forms of Skepticism," by L. Robert. "Metaphysics and Its Relations to Other Sciences," by Th. Desdouts. "Monistic Philosophy," by A. Rosenthal. "The Heliocentric Standpoint for Considering the World," by A. Bilharz.

"The Revue" for April, 1881, contains: "A Critique on the Morals of Kant," by A. Fouillée. "If Pascal were to return to the world and were still a Christian, he would probably be a follower of Kant," says this author, for the beliefs maintained by Kant constituted the loftiest and most subtle form of Christianity. Kant said: "I ought to abolish science to make way for faith." A lengthy comparison of Kant and Pascal follows.

"The Last Book of G. H. Lewes," by J. Delbœuf (concluded). "Political Chiefs," by Herbert Spencer.

Books examined are:

"The Infinite and Quantity," by F. Evellin (Fr.). "Physiological Psychology," by W. Wundt (Ger.). "Clinical Studies on Hysterical Epilepsy or great Hysteria," by Dr. P. Richer.

"The Revue" for May, 1881: "Aryan Cosmogonies," by J. Darmesteter. This article gives the various answers given by the various cosmologies of the principal Indo-European peoples of the world to the question, "Whence comes the world, when was it fashioned, and how?" "Contemporary Philosophers, M. Cournot," by T. V. Charpentier. "M. Cournot," says Charpentier, "explains with perfect clearness the principles of modern logic." He gives a minute account of them. "Anthropological Problems," "The Question of Criminals," by Dr. G. Le Bon. "This question," says Dr. Le Bon, "has so many different aspects that it is impossible to treat it by the light of one single science; it must be examined from the medical, psychological, juridical, and social standpoint. From the medical standpoint he finds the brains of criminals in an abnormal condition, producing disturbance in their functions. Legal physicians find that vice is a pleasure to criminals, and that they have not intelligence and will enough to overcome their inclinations when they are liable to do them harm, and the keepers of prisons find that there is little hope of reforming them. The author gives the result of heredity upon criminals and classifies them. The article is of utmost sociological importance. "Elementary Memory," by Dr. Ch. Richet.

Books examined are:

"Sociology, with a Bearing upon Ethnography," by Ch. Letourneau (Fr.). "The Emotions," by Dr. MacCosh.

Bibliographical Notices :

"Theory of Negative Quantities," by E. de Campou. "M. de Montyon," F. Labour. "Darwin's Theory," G. Canestrini.

"The Revue" for June contains "The rôle of Movement in Esthetic Emotions," by Georges Guérout. The author studies the possible pleasure to be derived from movement in other arts than music, in which it is commonly found. His theories and observations are original and interesting. "A Critique on the Morals of Kant" (continued), by A. Fouillée. "Compound Governments," Herbert Spencer. "Self-Love—a Psychological Study," Adrien Naville. M. Naville demonstrates the utility of praise and stimulating self-love in producing activity which must be ideal and not merely physical.

Books examined are :

"Elements of Psychology," G. Sergi. "The Study of the History of Philosophy," Ardigò (Ital.). "Kant's Criticism of Judgment," by Benno Erdmann (Germ.). "Reformers and Publicists of Europe," Franck (Fr.). "Discourse upon Metaphysics" (Span.), by Arès y Sanz.

"The Revue" for July, 1881, contains: "Project of an International Congress of Psychology," by J. Ochorowicz. Dr. Julian Ochorowicz, *Privat-Dozent* of psychology of the University at Lemberg, writes the above article in French, his purpose being to establish unity in the study of psychology. By the means of a Congress he maintains that other specialists would become versed in Psychology to its benefit. He discusses the science and offers much information upon the subject which he invests with unusual interest. "Scotch Philosophy in the XVIII Century and the Origin of Contemporary English Philosophy" (second article), by A. Espinas. "The Rôle of Movement in Esthetic Emotions," by G. Guérout (concluded). "The Consultative Body," by Herbert Spencer.

Books examined are :

"Sociology," by A. de Roberty (Fr.). "Epicureanism," by W. Wallace. "The Method of Descartes with a new Introductory Essay," by J. Veitch.

Bibliographical Notices :

"Modern Ideas; Cosmology; Sociology," by Leopold Bresson (Fr.). "Anton Günther; a Biography," by P. Knoodt (Ger.). "Pedagogy and Darwinism," by S. F. de Dominicis. "The Family as an Educator," by C. Rosa (Ital.).

"The Revue" for August, 1881, contains: "On the Value of the Syllogism," by Paul Janet. "The Syllogism is rightly regarded as the severest form of reasoning," observes M. Janet, who has much to say in this article on the views of J. Stuart Mill. "Scotch Philosophy in the XVIII Century and the Origins of English Contemporary Philosophy," by A. Espinas (3d article). "Platonic Education," by P. Tannery (3d article).

Books examined are :

"Education from the Cradle," an essay of Experimental Pedagogy by B. Perez (Fr.). "Kant's Criticism—a Historical Study," by Benno Erdmann (Ger.). "Descartes," by J. P. Mahaffy.

Bibliographical Notices :

"Materialist Philosophy; introduction to Metaphysics," by B. Conta (Fr.). "Force and Matter," by G. Piola (Ital.). "The Philosophy of Religion," by O. Pfeleiderer (Ger.). "Reviews of 'Mind,'" April, 1881, "The Platonist," "Princeton Review."

"The Revue," for September, 1881, contains: "Representative Bodies," by Herbert Spencer. "Psychology in Political Economy," by G. Tarde. "The Theory of the Humorous in German Esthetics," by Ch. Bénard. This is a somewhat scientific study

of mirth, humor, and laughter, with a review of much that has been written on the subject by various authors.

Books examined are :

"Types of Contemporary Philosophic Thought in Germany," by P. Miloslawski (Russ.). "Kant's Critique—an Historical Study," by Benno Erdmann (concluded). "Essay on Natural Philosophy," by J. Tissot.

"The Revue" for October contains: "Hermann Lotze, his Life and Writings," by E. Rehnisch. In the biography preceding the philosophical critique on Lotze we are told that he died suddenly three months after being called to fill the place of Hegel. He devoted a series of publications to philosophical considerations on the study of medicine, and tried to teach physicians the relation between the body and soul. "A Critic on the Morals of Kant," by A. Fouillée (concluded). "Military Society," by Herbert Spencer, "Psychology in Political Economy," by G. Tarde.

Notes and Discussions :

"On the Nature of the Syllogism," by L. Arréat.

Books examined are :

"The Perception of the Human Body by Consciousness," by Alexis Bertrand. "Man and Societies, their Origin and History," by Dr. Gustave le Bon (Fr.). "On Illusions, a Psychological Study," by James Sully (Eng.).

"The Revue" for November, 1881, contains: "The Logic of J. Stuart Mill," by V. Brochard. This work, being translated into French, met with remarkable favor, accounted for by M. Brochard as follows: "Not to mention the incontestable value of the work, the precision, finesse, and even subtlety of the English logician, it established inductive logic which Bacon only sketched. Filled with a scientific spirit, full of examples borrowed from Nature's science, absolutely different in style, tone, and manner of thought from the somewhat heavy and pedantic character of ancient logic, and still in conformity with the tendencies of the modern spirit, it should be warmly received by those who devote attention to the problems it treats of." "Industrial Society," by Herbert Spencer (final article).

Notes and Discussions :

"The Feeling of Effort," by W. James (Eng.), reviewed by J. Delbœuf. This review is a *résumé* of the theories and study of Mr. James, rather than a critical analysis.

Books examined are :

"Studies on Selection in its Relations with Heredity in Man," by Dr. Paul Jacoby. "The New Horizon of Law and Penal Proceedings," by Enrico Ferri. "Mathematical Psychics" (Eng.).

Bibliographical Notices :

"The Revue" for December, 1881, contains: "Irritability and Cerebral Reaction," by Ch. Richet. This article gives a scientific study of the brain and contains more of facts than theory. "The Logic of J. Stuart Mill," by V. Brochard (concluded). "Platonic Education," by P. Tannery (concluded).

Books examined are :

"The Psychical Life of Animals," by Dr. Louis Büchner. "The Unity of the Forces of Gravitation and Inertia," by Eudore Pirmez (Fr.). "The Unity of the Forces of Nature and the Meaning of their General Formula," by O. Schmitz-Dumont (Ger.). "On the Algebra of Logic," by C. S. Peirce (Eng.). "Verses of a Philosopher," by M. Guyau (Fr.).

Reviews of "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," "Mind," and "The Platonist," July-October, 1881.

VIRGINIA CHAMPLIN.