cesses. One may investigate these problems (1) in respect to those processes which are common to all men; (2) among processes which are shared only by particular classes of human beings, children, the abnormal, the extremely aged, etc.; (3) with regard to the individual differences of men in their psychic processes. The first group of the last classification embraces the whole of general psychology; the last two, individual psychology.

G. TAWNEY.

LEIPZIG.

Der Hypnotismus. Seine psycho-physiologische, medicinische, strafrechtliche Bedeutung und seine Behandlung. AUGUST FOREL. 3. verbesserte Auflage mit Annotationen von Dr. O. Vogt. Stuttgart, Verl. v. Ferdinand Enke. 1895.

In the new and enlarged edition of the work of this well-known author special reference must be made to the annotations written by Dr. Oscar Vogt, of Leipzig, a pupil of Forel's, in which he—an adherent like Forel of the so-called association psychology—endeavors to explain the effects of suggestion as arising from the brain mechanism. It is, doubtless, well known that to Prof. Forel are due in a great measure the scientific diffusion and increased recognition of the suggestion theory in Germany, as well as the destruction of the Charcot theory. Since he first became interested in the subject through Bernheim, he has fought with indefatigable zeal on the side of the school of Nancy. This work, written in the same spirit, forces the conviction upon the reader that the author is sure of himself and that entire recognition of his point of view is no longer far distant. The great value of the book lies in its practical usefulness. The author understands how to initiate the beginner in the clearest and most intelligible way in the practical management of all branches of the theory of suggestion with reference at the same time to all related literature. There can be no doubt but that this new edition of his work will win new friends for both author and subject far beyond the bounds of his native country. Besides the practical introduction to the subject itself, the author presents a theory of consciousness on which he lays great stress, rightly holding a psychological comprehension of hypnotism indispensable to the successful execution of hypnotic experiments. Forel holds monistic views. Consciousness is to him only 'the subjective form of appearance of the activity of the nerves,' or 'the inner reflection of a part of the activity of our cerebrum.' "Living nerve-substance, nerve-activity and consciousness are only

three forms of appearance of the same thing in relation to us, analytically abstracted by us and in no way differing from each other. Subjectivism, power and matter are in essence the same and appear on earth in their most perfect and complicated form as cerebrum and the soul of man." Without entering fully into these questions, I may remark respecting the theory of consciousness and the psychological deductions of the work that, holding other fundamental views, I cannot agree in all particulars with the explanations and consequences either of Forel or of Vogt, notwithstanding that to the latter I owe personal thanks for some enlightenment as to the nature of hypnotism. In conclusion I refer the reader to Wundt's 'Hypnotismus and Suggestion,' a work, I may here add, described by Dr. O. Vogt also in his latest publication (*Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus*, etc., III, Juli-Sept.-Heft.) as of the highest importance.

LEIPZIG.

FRIEDR. KIESOW.

VISION.

Die Arten des Sehpurpurs in der Wirbelthierreihe. ELSE KÖTTGEN und DR. GEORG ABELSDORFF. Sitzungsber. der Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin, 25. Juli, 1895.

It is known that there is more than one form of the visual purple, but Kühne was not able to determine whether the different forms consist of two definite types or whether there are intermediate stages. Miss Köttgen and Dr. Abelsdorff now show that the former is the case. They examined specimens of all the classes of vertebrates—sixteen species in all—and they find very close coincidence in the absorption curve of the fishes, on the one hand (of which eight different kinds were examined), and of all the other vertebrates, including man, on the other hand; for the other vertebrates the maximum absorption is at 500 $\mu\mu$, and for the fishes at 540 $\mu\mu$, more in the yellow green, corresponding to the fact that is more bluish in appearance. The fact that there is no visual purple in the rodless retinas of most reptiles they confirmed in the case of the turtle—even a concentrated solution of sixteen retinas, extracted with the greatest care in red light, gave no trace of it. The reptiles which have rods, the chameleon, the crocodile and the boa, they did not examine on account of the costliness of the material. [The reviewer does not find that the absorption spectrum of sea water has been determined. It would be interesting if it should turn out that the agent for absorption in the eye of fishes is adapted to the light to be absorbed in deep water, which is the fish's darkness.]