may come not only into the relation of part to whole, but also into that of particular to general, so that wider and wider fusions of affective complexes may lose more and more the specific and definite characteristics of single feelings. Not all will assent to this way of envisaging the matter, for not every doctrine of the feelings admits of such processes as our author takes for granted. Still, such an attempt as has here been made is certainly a welcome one as assisting, possibly, towards some unanimity of opinion in this difficult and baffling realm of the feelings. It is only to be regretted that Herr Elsenhans has not admitted us more fully and clearly into the several matters of important detail which formed the background for this discussion, in order that we might be sure that the above interpretation of his thought is indeed the correct one.

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La Tristesse et la Joie. BY GEORGES DUMAS. Paris, Alcan. 1900. Pp. 426.

Dumas, the translator of Lange's work on the emotions, and the author of another work, 'Les états intellectuels dans la mélancolie,' presents us with a somewhat detailed study of joy and sadness. After a description of the facts from a psychological and biological standpoint, the physiological, chemical, physical and mechanical sides of the phenomena are discussed and analyzed. Some experiments are also introduced. Some of his conclusions are, that in melancholiac depression there is a diminution of organic combustion, as is also the case in active melancholia; that in agreeable excitations there is an augmentation of combustion; that the weight of the body increases in joy and diminishes in sadness; that, in short, joy and sadness are indications on the psychical side of two quite different vital processes. No experiments are reported for the settlement of the question debated by Brugia on the one hand, and Mairet and Bosc on the other hand, as to whether the urine of melancholiacs is more toxic than that of the normal subject. Mairet and Bosc contend that the toxic element is proportional to the intensity of the disease, no matter what its form may be. The question of tastes and odors was also investigated. The author supports Lange in his statement that the phrase 'bitter sorrow' is more than a mere metaphor, the patients investigated suffering in periods of depression from an intense bitter taste, viscous saliva, dry tongue, etc., evidently due to general troubles of nutrition and buccal and stomachic secretions. Fetid odors tended also to disappear upon the alleviation of the depression. Bouchard has investi-

gated the chemical constituents of these odors, so observable especially in the insane. The muscular or mechanical aspect of emotions is also discussed, but nothing new or important is adduced. Experiments on the vaso-motor circulation, central and peripheral, tend to differentiate joy and sadness very clearly. The question of moral pain and sorrow as to its peripheral or central origin is also treated. No mention occurs of the splendid work of Sutherland ('Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct').

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Zur Kenntniss des Einflusses einiger psychischer Zustände auf die Athmung. D. ISENBERG and O. VOGT. Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus, 1900, X., 131-158.

Ueber den Einfluss einiger psychischer Zustände auf Kniephänomene und Muskeltonus. O. VOGT. Ibid., 202-218.

The point of view is that of individual psychology; each paper presents a careful study of a single individual—not the same individual, however, in the two papers. The first paper considers the effects on respiration of merriment (heiter), sadness (traurig), pleasantness (angenehm) and unpleasantness (unangenehm). These emotions were sometimes awakened by appropriate sensations, sometimes by imagination. Merriment increased the expansion of the chest and the extent and rate of the respiratory movements. Sadness had the opposite effects. Pleasantness decreased the expansion of the chest and decreased the rate, but increased the extent, of the movements. Unpleasantness had the opposite effects. Thus the effect of merriment is more like that of unpleasantness than like that of pleasantness, while the effect of sadness more resembles that of pleasantness.

As to the knee jerk and muscle tonus, Vogt finds them always changed in the same direction. Merriment (aroused by witty stories, etc.) caused a great increase in both; sadness (aroused by imagining a sad situation) a strong decrease; concentrated salt solution, disagreeable and stimulating, a moderate increase; sugar solution, agreeable but a little stimulating, a slight increase; pain (electricity) a moderate increase; a pleasant 'letting one's self go' produced a strong decrease; light hypnosis a decrease; intellectual work (mental arithmetic, etc., without anxiety as to correctness of result) caused a strong decrease, while muscular work (dynamometer) caused a strong increase; also, at the instant of cessation of muscular effort, a strong increase was noted. The author emphasises the facts that mental and