5. Depression judgments are still less direct and observers report different experiences. For two observers depression meant tranquility, soothing calm, and the curves are pleasure curves.

6. Relaxation judgments vary. There is no evidence of a specific relaxation quality or dimension.

This evidence supports the dual over against the tridimensional theory. The author, however, does not give his results as conclusive. He claims only that whereas the tridimensional theory is dogmatic, his results are based upon experiments and observations 'made under standard conditions, with trustworthy observers, and by an approved method, which allows of the correlation of objective and subjective results.'

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Jealousy. ARNOLD L. GESELL. Amer. J. of Psychol., 1906, XVII., 437-496.

This is another of the series of papers which have been issuing from Clark University for a number of years. A questionnaire was sent out to various schools and individuals and returns have been received upon the basis of which to a considerable extent the work of the paper rests. A summary of the results is brought together at the close. Here we are told that jealousy is a fundamental instinct that bears strong resemblance to anger, fear and grief and shows relationship to the proprietary instinct. It is a safeguard against the social instinct, and mutual aid forms a strong off-set to jealousy. It appears in the lowest forms of animals and is equally fundamental in human beings, manifesting itself in the child of a few weeks. As the child grows the tendency to rivalry increases, and this instinct shows more complexity and refinement. The more expressive movements are less pronounced, and at adolescence depressive symptoms often appear. People of all temperaments are subject to it, but its manifestations are varied. It is "the most painful of all emotions, . . . due to the intense subjectivity of the psychosis, to the obstruction of impulses of pride and appropriation, to the disorganization of profoundly egocentric and highly systematized ideas." Some authors say it is the most universal form of hatred and therefore a study of its various forms is of the greatest value to society. Jealousy may become a factor in education as a stimulus to instruction, but it should be excited only in pressing necessity. History shows it to have been an important factor, too, in shaping social progress. The scope of jealousy is much wider than is ordinarily recognized and is the basis of many attitudes which individuals assume towards other individuals or toward society. It

modifies social customs and institutes a spirit by which whole groups or nations may be moved.

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The Effect of Music on Thoracic Breathing. EUGENIA FOSTER and E. A. McC. GAMBLE. Amer. J. of Psy., XVII., 406-414.

A series of experiments was performed at Wellesley College in the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 with the purpose of finding the relation between the emotional effects of different kinds of music and changes in respiration. The Sumner pneumograph was used, and results recorded on a kymograph. The subjects were college students.

The problem was two-fold: (1) the effect of music in major and minor keys; (2) the effect of loud and soft music. The music was furnished by the chapel organ, and the selections included hymn-tunes; some of Mendelssohn's chorals; compositions chosen for variety of major and minor passages; and certain ones chosen for variety of æsthetic effect.

The authors look upon the series of experiments as a mere beginning, for their results are vague. They only show that (1) listening to any sort of music tends to shorten the expiratory pause and to make the breathing faster and shallower — effects characteristic also of non-emotional mental application. (2) Music-stimuli do not seem to affect the regularity of the breathing. (3) There is no noticeable difference in the effect of major or minor, of loud or soft music.

In explanation of the fact that the records show the rapidity and shallowness, but not the regularity characteristic of attention, the authors suggest that music attracts the attention without steadily holding it or preventing associated trains of thought.

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ÆSTHETICS OF FORMS.

Ueber die Wohlgefälligkeit einfacher räumlicher Formen. Eine psychologisch-ästhetische Untersuchung. JACOB SEGAL. Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol., 1906, VII., 53-124.

The experiments on the æsthetics of simple visual forms on which this study is based were carried on at the University of Zurich during three semesters of 1904-1905 under the direction and with the participation of Professor Ernst Meumann. Only about a fifth of the article is devoted to the experimental procedure. The first part gives a critical account of the analogous investigations of Fechner and Witmer;