pretation of results have been modified independently of the requirements of the new material, but frequently recent work has caused elaboration of method, and still more frequently, the enlargement of the treatment of results.

Critical comment is hardly necessary. The work is carefully done and of very material service.

FRANK N. FREEMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Experimental Psychology. (A Loose Leaf Manual.) A. T. POFFENBERGER, JR. New York: Morningside Press, 1916.

A thoroughly up-to-date method of presenting experiments to be performed by a beginning laboratory class, is the Loose Leaf Method. Forty-eight experiments, each on a separate sheet, are available for immediate inclusion in the student's note book without the necessity of copying. At the direction of the instructor, certain experiments can be omitted or the order changed. Each experiment is headed with references to literature, among which, papers in the *Archives of Psychology* appear frequently. Credit is given also to Whipple's *Manual*, Titchener, Seashore, Sanford, Myers and Thorndike. There follow a statement of the problem, description of materials required and directions for the conduct of the experiment and tabulation of results. Under conclusions appear questions to be answered by the student, with suggestions for varying the procedure.

Among the experiments, novel to such a manual, is one entitled "Memory for Names and Faces." Photographs furnish the faces, the name to be associated is spoken by the experimenter at the time of showing. After 20 have been shown, they are again presented and the observer is directed to recall the name. The student's attention is called to memory, attention and emotions for an explanation of his failures. In a later experiment, photographs are to be classified according to the predominance of "intelligence, kindness, generosity, humor, neatness and honesty." Another series of photographs shows one person exhibiting 24 different facial expressions. In this experiment the task is to identify the emotion depicted.

No experiments leading to theories of color vision, audition, tactual sensations, etc., appear in the list. Instead, the first half of the list of experiments deals with learning, memory, association, imagery, and reaction time. The principles of action and function

are emphasized throughout. Practice effects, interference and inhibition, transfer, forgetting, recall and recognition lead on to the main conditions of memorizing, such as number and time of repetitions, material, position in the series, mass and sectional methods, and incidental memory. These topics are followed by a study of free and controlled associations, and the structure and function of imagery. The latter half of the list deals with spacial and temporal phenomena, the spectroscope and pseudoscope, size, direction, distance, localization, with discriminations and judgments, and closes with two experiments on fatigue.

The experimental directions are clearly written, and the choice of experiments leads to the problems of more general interest in psychology, eliminating many of those which are perhaps better suited for training in analytical research.

A. H. SUTHERLAND

YALE UNIVERSITY

The Intelligence of the Feeble-minded. BINET & SIMON. (Trans. by E. S. Kite.) Vineland, N. J.: The Training School, 1916. Pp. 321.

Among the lesser of the things they manage better in France is the expression of scientific observations in simple words; and a special service has been done in preserving that virtue to us in this compiling of translations from Binet. While it retains the French "accent," it has also kept the charm of the original's style. A translator who dares not depart far from the text seems to fare better with French than with German, which is clumsy in over-literal rendering, while the slight impress of Gallic affectation is far from unpleasing.

A move in French naval tactics has been described "to give the appearance of a weakness which does not exist." One wonders how often French scholarship makes a similar showing without the strategic sanction—as in this book. It would get short shrift from a critic trained to a statistical attitude towards mental phenomena. The book itself has little evidence that the authors' observations extended beyond the handful of cases of whom they tell us in a chatty, anecdotal way. But as Goddard brings out in his introduction, the subsequent confirming of the essential theses should convince us that when it is said that Denise or Cabussel do so and so, it is because Denise and Cabussel are also the symbols of large experience and brilliant intuition.