The progress of the discussion is marred not a little by the lack of unity in the bearing placed upon psychology in the several parts. The genetic psychology necessarily creeping in in Part III. (*e. g.*, Chapters XVII. and XIX.) is not provided for in the experimental point of view in Part I. The results gathered in the earlier analyses of the reading process are but meagerly employed as criteria in the discussion of methods of teaching reading. On the other hand, the psychology of dominant genetic interests as typified in the early years and in adolescence, but not foreshadowed in the first part, come in for a good share of guidance in the question of practical applications.

There is a persistent error in referring to the title of Stout's treatise on 'Analytical Psychology.' A selected bibliography of twelve pages is added, and an exhaustive index increases the usefulness of the book.

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Ueber die Erkennbarkeit geometrischer Figuren und Schriftzeichen im indirekten Sehen. A. KIRSCHMANN. Archiv f. d. ges. Psychologie, 1908, XIII., 352-388.

Different geometrical forms of equal area were used in campimeter measurements. The results show that acute-angled figures are more readily recognized than obtuse-angled; that, aside from the difference between the nasal and temporal sides of the retina, both eyes are more efficient for objects on the right side than on the left in the visual field; and that white figures on a black back-ground are more readily perceived than black figures on a white back-ground in the indirect field.

Experimenting with capital letters, the following order was established as the order of legibility:

— AWI — LVXFYEZJTKDUSPBMRN — OHGQC. —

This tends to show that, other things being equal, acute-angled letters are the best and rounded letters the poorest. The law of light and dark figures was also substantiated for letters.

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