

sults it can only be said that the triple rhythms appeared more adapted to the purpose than quadruple, since the Iambic and Trochaic measures were used by three persons each, while the Dactylic and Anapaestic were characteristically employed by only one each. In all cases the rhythm habit manifested a strongly motor character. Where the material was not reproduced in rhythm the subject followed it by inner rhythmic speech. All subjects accompanied the rhythm adopted in learning the syllables by some form of motor reaction which reflected it, by tapping in time with the hand or foot, by nodding the head, swaying the body lightly, and the like.

With one exception the appearance of the rhythm habit was accompanied by a feeling of pleasure, but this overtone was never aroused until the friction of adjustment had ceased and the rhythmic repetition had grown smooth and facile. To conclude, then, the rhythm habit is always present in such processes, it constantly tends to pass over from simple to complex forms, it influences the effect of the process favorably and it is accompanied by a characteristically pleasant feeling.

In her theoretical discussion of results the writer infers the existence of a primitive impulse toward a motor rhythmization of all repeated movements, an impulse which results in a successful coördination of such movements into rhythmic groups when they follow each other at nearly like intervals and within certain limits of rapidity. This impulse is compared to the subjective rhythmization of uniform sound impressions of a particular rate of succession. The reviewer's belief is that the writer might justly have gone a step farther and regarded these cases as not merely analogous but in truth identical, on the ground that the subjective rhythmization depends for its appearance upon the establishment of a rhythmical and metrical system of motor accompaniments. In these acts of learning, the writer concludes, the material of rhythmization is given in this spontaneous impulse to introduce periodicity, but the adoption of a particular complex grouping must be regarded as a secondary conceptual activity designed to increase the grasp of material and release the attention from the strain involved in regarding each element as a separate unity. A short bibliography is appended to the monograph.

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*L'Année psychologique*, 6e année (1899). By A. BINET and others. Paris, Schleicher Frères. 1900. Pp. 774.

The sixth volume of the *Année psychologique* contains a larger

proportion of original contributions than its predecessors. Some of the researches are quite extensive and partake of the nature of monographs. These will be noticed separately in these pages.

M. Ed. Claparède contributes an exhaustive general review on the subject of Agnosia; it includes an historical sketch of the more important advances and a systematic discussion of the literature on various disorders embraced under this generic name, together with a scheme of these forms and an outline of tests for discriminating between them and measuring them; while these tests are, for the most part, gleaned from well-known sources, their selection and arrangement are original with the author and constitute a valuable contribution to the subject. The article concludes with a bibliography of over 180 titles; neither the review nor the bibliography are confined to the year covered by the *Année*.

Professor Binet contributes a general review of literature for 1899-1900 on the relation of plethysmography to psychology. The increasing interest in this subject is shown by the fact that seven important articles are included in the summary, all but one belonging to the year 1899. The same remark applies to the general review, by Professor Zwaardemaker, of current literature on the sense of smell. This includes a *résumé* of eleven articles, published from 1898 to 1900, all of considerable importance.

Among the summaries of particular articles, those relating to vision not unnaturally occupy the most space. Here, as elsewhere, the experimental side predominates. The articles chosen for review are representative of the entire field of experimental psychology, at least, and in view of the impossibility of covering all the literature the selection is judicious. The general bibliography at the end of the book is, as in previous years, by mutual arrangement identical with the *Psychological Index*.

H. C. W.

*Nouvelles recherches sur la consommation du pain, dans ses rapports avec le travail intellectuel.* ALFRED BINET. L' *Année Psychologique*. 6e année. 1899. Pp. 1-73.

In the fourth volume of this annual, Professor Binet published the general results of an investigation, carried on by himself and others, as to the relative consumption of bread by the students of a male normal school in France. He then reached the conclusion that bread-consumption gradually decreased, with some irregularities, during the scholastic year, beginning with October and ending in July, indicating