

principle on the ground of the liberty of human volition. However, such final principle, though it exists, may not in the scholastic thought, be directly attained; everywhere we seize only relative forms. So in morals and politics, to which he is chiefly concerned to apply his reasonings, he maintains that we can no longer find an absolute principle: the interpretation of the precepts or rules of morality is progressive and will go on developing.

Vers d'un Philosophe. Par M. GUYAU. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1881. Pp. 208.

M. Guyau, who has written two important works that have been noticed at length in MIND (*La Morale d'Épicure* and *La Morale anglaise contemporaine*), has taken now to verse for the expression of his thought, and justifies himself thus in some words of preface:

"We think that the only way of maintaining the position of poetry in face of science, is to seek truth in it as in science, but under another form and by other ways. . . . It will be objected that the abstract conceptions of modern philosophy and science are not suited to the language of verse. We answer that philosophy also, on certain of its sides, touches the concretest of things and the subject of most passionate interest, in dealing with our very existence and our destiny. Philosophy tends in these days to take the place of religion, which formerly was one of the great sources of poetry."

Two of M. Guyau's pieces may more especially be noted—"Illusion féconde" and "Analyse spectrale"; the one being the poem of human, the other of cosmical, destiny.

Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie. Von WILHELM WUNDT, Professor an der Universität zu Leipzig. Zweite völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. 2 Bde. Leipzig: W. Engelmann, 1880. Pp. 500, 472.

Of all the books on psychology this work is undoubtedly the most indispensable to the student who seeks to become familiar with the science in its present phase. The new edition is a great improvement upon its predecessor, published seven years ago; not only is it "brought down to date," but a good deal of problematic anatomy is replaced by matter better ascertained and more directly psychological. Moreover, even what is in substance common to the two editions has been in many cases recast, and is more clearly stated in the second. On several points of importance, too, the author's views have advanced in the interim, though, unfortunately, he has not definitely indicated these changes either in his preface or in the course of the work. The most noteworthy additions are those in the latter half of the work, which now forms a separate volume. What was before a single chapter of "Concluding Reflections" has grown into a separate section, treating of the metaphysical hypotheses concerning the nature of the soul, and of the psychological and psychophysical standpoints with the respective theories of our internal experience to which they lead. The two sections preceding this last are also considerably expanded, *viz.*, that entitled "Of Consciousness and the Train of

Ideas," and that entitled "Of the Will and its External Manifestations". In the former of these, Professor Wundt describes at length a number of interesting experiments carried on by himself and some of his pupils to determine the time required for the "apperception" or recognition of presentations of varying degrees of complexity, as also the further time required in order that such a presentation may call up another associated with it. In experiments of this nature, Professor Wundt had already acquired considerable reputation: his new researches make it plain that a thorough knowledge of the time occupied by different elementary mental processes would do much to establish the psychology of these processes on an exacter basis. The forms of Association, which were disposed of in a very summary fashion in the first edition, now get a roomy chapter all to themselves. In the section on Volition and Movement, the author has added a new chapter, in which he treats of the development of the Will, and goes out of his way to discuss Free-will and Determinism.

The changes in the first volume are, on the whole, of less account. The numerous and important books and memoirs upon neural physiology and anatomy that have appeared since 1873 are laid under contribution; but upon the questions in dispute between Goltz on the one side and Munk and Ferrier on the other, Professor Wundt gives a very uncertain sound, and in truth the time for a decision is not yet. In like manner the recent literature of Weber's Law is ably summarised and discussed, and the author's own views on this matter restated and readjusted.

The printing and illustrations, of which there are 180, are, as would be expected from the publisher, excellently done. [J. W.]

Logik: Drei Bücher Vom Denken, vom Untersuchen und vom Erkennen. Von HERMANN LOTZE. 2te Auflage. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1880. Pp. 608.

Professor Lotze has had to issue this second edition of the first part of his "System of Philosophy," begun in 1874, before the appearance of the third and concluding part; the second part, *Metaphysik*, appeared in 1879. The new edition of the *Logik*, otherwise little changed, includes a Note (pp. 256-69) upon Logical Calculus, occupied chiefly with Boole, but touching also on Professor Jevons. The author is a strenuous supporter of the traditional logic, as superior in principle to the newer methods and not inferior in practical efficiency when handled with sufficient freedom. An English translation of the *Logik* and the *Metaphysik*, made by some Oxford admirers of Lotze's philosophical genius, is understood to be in such a forward state that it may see the light before many months; and criticism in these pages of either volume may most conveniently be deferred till the translation appears. It will be a great service done to the cause of philosophy in this country, if, as there is good reason to expect, the translators give an adequate rendering of the "System" with which the great German thinker is crowning the work of his life.