

accommodation, perceptive reactions and the laws of sensation are given in outline. Space and time are given a chapter; but in discussing the perception of the former Piéron seems to have overlooked mentioning the kinæsthetic sensations. A chapter on the congenital equipment and mnemonic acquisition, the fixation of memories, concludes the third part of the book.

The part on Association and Memory is exceedingly interesting, but the attempt to confine the term "memory" to the recall of events which it is not possible to repeat or pass through again, and to regard all acquisitions which are perfected by repetition as "habits," cannot, in our view, be recommended. The degrees of mental efficiency, incitement and fatigue, voluntary activity and social behaviour are succinctly, yet adequately discussed.

The concluding part of the book is entitled "Mental Stages and Types," and the author describes mental evolution and levels of development, the differentiation of natural types, sex and race, the hierarchic arrangement of individuals and judgments of value, will and intelligence, the analytic classification of individuals—type, character, mental profile.

The treatment of so vast a subject in so small a compass has necessarily to be dogmatic, but no one will complain of this when it comes from so undogmatic a pen as that of Prof. Piéron. It is difficult to say for whom the book is most suitable. The psychologist will find in a nutshell an indication of the author's views, and the general reader will gather a fair and reliable idea of the extent of the field and of the results and aims of psychology.

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*Eidetic Imagery and Typological Methods of Investigation.* By E. R. JAENSCH. Translated by OSCAR OESER. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1930. Medium 8vo. Pp. 136. Price 7s. 6d.

It is claimed for this book that it is the first authoritative statement on the methods and results of investigating eidetic (subjective optical) images that has appeared in English. An eidetic image is a psychical experience intermediate between an after-image and a memory image; it is positive, and resembles an optical perception without being liable to be confounded with it. Such images are frequent in early childhood growing rarer with the approach of puberty; they are scarce in adults, but are sometimes met with in later years. It has been claimed that from an eidetic image of a picture a child has been able to count the number of buttons on a man's coat or spell out a long word of a foreign language. Eidetic images play an important part in the development of space perception. In some cases they are more rigid, in others more labile, and this difference corresponds to somatic characteristics. Jaensch, therefore, distinguishes two distinct types, which he terms the T or

tetanoid and the B or Basedow types respectively. The eidetic images of the pure T-type show closer resemblance to after-images, and those of the pure B-type to memory images. But they are also optical phenomena, and are literally visible.

The perceptual world and the world of images and ideas point to the eidetic sphere, and the younger the individual the closer they are to it. The limiting case would be one in which both existed together as one "eidetic unity," with the characteristics of both worlds. This is called the "unitary type." Further types are the "disintegrates," who receive the structure of their perceptual world as a completed heritage, and the "integrates," who develop it during their life; but the theory about the integrate and disintegrate types does not invalidate the B and T type theory. The difference between integrate and disintegrate types corresponds to the distinction between northern and southern types which has been drawn by race biologists.

A great part of the book is taken up with philosophical, especially epistemological discussions, which tend to divert the attention from the main subject of the book. There are a number of verbal mistakes, *e.g.*, "deficients" for "defectives," "innate" for "congenital," "sibling" for "suckling," "emotional tone" for "mood," etc., but these do not detract from an otherwise excellent translation.

Jaensch's work has not met with unopposed acceptance, and the appearance of this book, although it gives no experimental details, will give English readers an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his theories.

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*Text-book of Logic.* By A. WOLF. London: Allen & Unwin, 1930. Pp. 407. Price 10s. net.

Students of science and of medicine doubtless have already a very full curriculum, but if room for a study of logic and methodology could be found, it is more than probable that much mis-spent time and energy on the part of original investigators and their supporters and critics might be saved. As, however, this is likely to remain but a pious wish, a private study of the subject is certainly to be recommended to all scientific workers, and Prof. Wolf's book is eminently suitable for this purpose.

The treatment of inductive, or, as the author prefers to call it, formal logic, is thorough though concise, since much of the scholastic lumber has been discarded. It seems to us, however, that our author might, with advantage, have referred to symbolic logic and mentioned and explained Euler's (or Lambert's or, still better, Venn's) diagrams, and referred also to the "quantification of the predicate," etc. These omissions might be remedied in a new edition with benefit to the student. The example of the complex destructive dilemma on p. 139 does not seem to us a very