

ultimate natures and relations of mind and matter this book will prove somewhat disappointing. The section dealing with mind and motion does not set forth a just estimate of the value of the data afforded in the respective departments of physiology and psychology. The author has given much attention to the general refutation of materialism, and more especially with regard to the mechanical aspect of volition. He nevertheless pays an extreme tribute to physiology in the statement that "every particular change of mind has an exact and invariable counterpart in some particular change of body," and this he regards as a fact which is established to the satisfaction of every physiologist. This invariable and exact physiological counterpart of mind he regards as quantitative. Considering that the behaviour of a single nerve under electrical stimulation has not yet been accurately determined, the alleged quantitative and qualitative parallelism or proportionality between physiological and psychical events can scarcely be admitted as an established principle by all. At present we are unable even to state cerebral activities in terms of motion; hence it seems to us that any definite acceptance of the principle of psycho-physical parallelism (beyond the probable parallelism in time) is premature, and, as yet, not capable of verification. From a destructive point of view the author has no doubt dealt severely with materialism, but the hypotheses advanced in the cause of monism seem to us far from being satisfactory. The subjects are discussed, nevertheless, in a suggestive and interesting way, and the book is well worth reading.

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*Dualism and Monism and other Essays.* By the late Professor VEITCH, with an introduction by R. M. WENLEY, M.A., D.Sc. Wm. Blackwood and Sons. 1895, pp. 221.

This small volume contains some of the more important of the unpublished papers of the late Professor Veitch, and in bringing them together Mr. Wenley has ably accomplished a very difficult task.

The introductory chapter is an interesting and broad-minded criticism of the Professor's position in philosophy. He is described as having been a pure scholar and thinker, singularly devoid of craving, either for fame or for any of the more solid rewards that sometimes fall to the lot of men of high intellectual attainments. A Scot, by ancestry, by

training, and in his public career, he was to a large extent national in his cast of thought. Largely influenced by Hamilton, he followed the time-honoured inductive method of the Scottish school—self-observation and reflection.

From the outset till the last the Professor's very mind was critical. He sympathised with the intuitional standpoint, but contented himself mainly with passing effective criticisms on what he considered to be mistaken theory. He was quick to detect and expose with unsparing scorn the logical errors which arose on the enunciation of the theory of physical evolution and its consequent materialism. That he was justified in checking the tendencies to adopt extreme positions is manifest to all, and his critical attitude, although somewhat irritating to constructive philosophers, in the end contributed to advance.

The chapters dealing with Dualism and Monism and the history of Philosophy are reproductions of what are considered to be some of the best examples of Professor Veitch's constructive writings, and although many may disagree with the main assumptions involved, all will confess that the present volume is one of great interest, and Mr. Wenley is to be congratulated upon the masterly manner in which he has achieved his task.

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*Semi-centennial. Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association at the Fiftieth Annual Meeting, held in Philadelphia, May 15-18, 1894. Published by the Association. Printed at the Utica State Hospital.*

We must commence our review of this volume by tendering to our American colleagues our hearty though somewhat belated congratulations on having attained a definite point whence they can look back with satisfaction on the birth, infancy, and adolescence of their Association, and look forward with confidence to an indefinite span of virility. Our own emotions have been stirred by a similar event so recently as to make our congratulations the more earnest. A great success attended the meeting, if the number and quality of the papers offered is taken as a criterion. The bulk of the report, over 300 pages of large octavo, must perforce lead to our review being more general than particular. We sincerely grieve that the death of Dr. Hack Tuke has placed in other hands a task that would have been most congenial to him.