editor asks how the survival of the former after the destruction of the latter can consist with "the fundamental doctrine laid down by the philosopher of the uniform parallelism of thought and extension, or with the principle that to all that takes place in the human mind as a mode of thought there must be something corresponding in the human body as a mode of extension." We are to suppose that not only the mind, but an "essence" of the body, endures when everything corporeal has disappeared. Matter was to Spinoza as divine as mind. Immortality is, so to speak, a mind from which the illusion of time has disappeared. We must not, however, pursue this subject into the intricacies into which Spinoza would lead us. On this and the numberless questions discussed with so much subtle ability we must refer the reader to Dr. Caird's treatise.

Le Cerveau et L'Activité Cérébrale au point de vue psycho-physiologique. Par ALEXANDRE HERZEN. Paris. Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1887.

Professor Herzen's name is familiar to the readers of this Journal as the author of articles on "The Physical Conditions of Consciousness" (April and July, 1884). The question of consciousness and personality occupies a large proportion of this book, and includes these papers. The other portions of the work have not appeared in the Journal. The whole book is a presentation of Herzen's most important views, and deserves to be studied, although his conclusions differ in some respects from those generally held by English physiologists and psychologists. The volume forms one of the series published by M. Baillière under the title of "Bibliothèque Scientifique Contemporaire."

Morality and Utility, a Natural Science of Ethics. By GEORGE PAYNE BEST, B.A., M.B., Cantab. London. Trübner and Co., 1887.

This is a thoughtful book, which enters upon a range of subjects considerably beyond the prescribed limits of this Journal. The author aims at showing that morality is reached by the operation of the same generalizing and universalizing tendency of mind which give us the axioms of mathematics. Why, then, are the results reliable in the one

https://doi.org/10.1192/S0368315X00231101 Published online by Cambridge University Press