

training ; and that the best that can be said for it is that it is a good game for intellectually-minded men. In all this, except, perhaps, the last particular, I should heartily agree.

When Dr. Schiller goes on to expose the malign effects of logic on society, on mental training, on science, on religion, and on mankind generally, he seems to me to exaggerate its importance and its influence. In as far as he deals with the past, now fading into distance, much of what he says is no doubt historically true ; but at the present day, logic, as it is taught in the text-books, has scarcely any influence at all. No one studies it except at a university. No English university but that of Oxford gives it any prominence, and even at Oxford, only a minority of the students are required to study it ; and of those who do study it none but an insignificant remnant pay any attention to it, or fail to discard it altogether as unworthy of consideration, the moment their novitiate is past.

It is not uninteresting to compare two books so nearly identical in aim as Dr. Schiller's and mine, appearing simultaneously and unexpectedly without collusion or agreement on the part of the writers, or even knowledge of either that the other was engaged on a similar task. Dr. Schiller's book ferments with indignation, and what seems almost like a personal detestation of a personified logic ; mine is permeated by an amused contempt. Dr. Schiller's objections are psychological throughout ; mine are logical. Dr. Schiller is purely destructive ; he pulls down with remorseless fury, but he does not attempt to rebuild : my primary aim is constructive, and I pull down only to clear the ground for the erection of my own new fabric. Dr. Schiller goes much deeper than I do. I merely pull down the ramshackle old structure, and level it with the ground : Dr. Schiller digs up the foundations. Dr. Schiller shows that the form of formal logic is form without substance, and insists upon the emptiness of the forms : I take the forms at their face value, and show that, even granting that they have substance, they are worthless. Dr. Schiller speaks as a professional logician, having the whole of Greek philosophy at his finger-tips : I speak merely as a practical reasoner, having only a very superficial acquaintance with the Greek origin of logic, and, with respect to traditional logic, a mere outsider. It is the more remarkable that our conclusions should be in such close agreement as to be almost identical. It is the more remarkable that these, the first thoroughly destructive criticisms of the logic of tradition, should so completely harmonise with each other.

C. A. MERCIER.

A New Logic. By CHARLES MERCIER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
London : William Heinemann, 1912. Pp. 422. Price 10s.

A review of this volume will appear in the July number of the *Journal of Mental Science*.

A Tale of Hallucinations and Impulses.

A short time back I received from a friend a book, which he had picked up at a bookstall for twopence. Seeing in it things that he thought might interest me, he was kind enough to forward it. I, in