

been fixed at too late a period. This elaborate monograph is solely devoted to Mrs. Moore's close and careful observation of her own baby up to the end of the second year. Mrs. Moore considers that her baby may be considered as in all respects an average infant, but although evidently well-equipped, psychologically, for the task, she wisely refrains either from dealing with the results of other workers or from drawing conclusions from her own results. The observations begin from the moment of birth (during the first few days after birth Mrs. Moore was assisted by her husband), and the observations were therefore recorded without a break. No attempt was made to develop the child precociously, and even definite experiments were mostly excluded; a few simple experiments which had been devised were soon abandoned. The value of Mrs. Moore's work lies in its careful and detailed observations of the infant's natural development, and these observations are specially detailed in reference to points which have been usually neglected; thus the gradual evolution of the child's attitude towards the breast is minutely noted, as is also his habit of thumb-sucking. It is impossible to summarise the results here recorded, but numerous tables render them easy of reference. It is evident that there is here a great psychological field in which women may do admirable work—a field, indeed, which mothers alone are adequately equipped to work in—and Mrs. Moore may be congratulated on her labour of science and love, which may perhaps be considered as marking an epoch in child-study.

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*Le Determinisme Biologique et la Personnalité Consciente.* Par FÉLIX LE DANTEC. Paris: Alcan, 1897. Pp. 158. Price, 2fr. 50.

M. Le Dantec, who is the author of a *Théorie de la Vie*, writes clearly and vigorously, and in this little volume strives to show, by a brief summary of the facts of animal life from the amoeba to man, that consciousness and the whole psychic life are unimportant epiphenomena; "throughout biology there is no mysterious intervention of immaterial principles; the epiphenomena are inactive witnesses, and their study is absolutely useless for that of the phenomena of life." This strictly biological standpoint is maintained throughout, and except as a sermon on humility the book is not likely to be of much value to the psychologist.