

these, and any other casual omissions, will ultimately be dealt with in an appendix.

The next family to be monographed, if the author continues to follow the arrangement prefixed to his first volume, will be the extensive family of Noctuidæ, which alone may be expected to occupy several volumes.

To the technical portion of the book we can scarcely refer here in detail. It is a work that appeals mainly to specialists, and only specialists will be able to appreciate the time and labour involved in its production at their full value.

*Psychology Normal ana Morbid.* By C. A. Mercier, M.B. Pp. xvi + 578. (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1901.) Price 15s.

MR. MERCIER'S "morbid" psychology is, as one would naturally expect, the best part of his book, and almost as good is the general discussion of the questions raised by pleasure-pain and by emotion. The author dissents from Prof. James's "back-wave" theory of emotion on much the same grounds which have led to its rejection by Stout and other contemporary psychologists, and, like Stout, rightly insists that the dependence of emotion upon an object beneficial or injurious to the organism must be the starting-point of any theory of its nature. An interesting feature of the discussion of pleasure-pain is the writer's belief that there are no reproduced ideas of pleasure and pain. The present reviewer is inclined to agree with him, but the question is a difficult one. In his general theorising Mr. Mercier is far too ready to accept associationist views which are virtually dead in the scientific psychology of to-day. This is specially true of his account of perception, which is identical with Spencer's, but quite at variance with the doctrine (which pathological cases as well as the study of animals seem to demand) that "ideas" are subsequent to precepts.

The weakest part of the book is the long section on logic, which is also, strictly speaking, irrelevant in a treatise on psychology. The axiom formulated on p. 86 would justify the inference, "Solomon is the son of David, and David the son of Jesse, therefore Solomon is the son of Jesse." The furious attack upon the mathematical doctrine of probability also rests largely upon the pure misconception that the statement of chances is put forward by mathematicians as a measure of the actual strength of our belief. A. E. T.

*A Record of the Progress of the Zoological Society of London during the Nineteenth Century.* Edited by the Secretary. Pp. 248. (London: Clowes and Sons, Ltd., 1901.)

UNDER the auspices of a committee consisting of Mr. Sclater, Dr. Smith Woodward, Prof. Howes and Mr. Beddard, Mr. Scherren has prepared an excellent account of the principal doings of the Zoological Society since its foundation in 1826. The statements made are partly financial and partly relate to the number of the public who have availed themselves of the opportunity of entering the gardens, as well as to the papers read before the Society and to the lectures delivered in the gardens. It is curious to note the gradual growth of the popularity of the Zoological Gardens as a place of resort, a growth which is not altogether *pari passu* with the increasing population of the country. Thus from 1872 to the present day the number of visitors has always exceeded 600,000, and in two notable years, viz. 1876, when His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, deposited the animals brought back by him from India, and again in 1882, the year of the "Jumbo-mania," exceeded the usual maximum by a hundred or two hundred thousand. From 1864 to 1871 the numbers were 500,000 and upward, while in earlier years the average number was not more than 300,000 to 400,000, with the exception of the phenomenal years 1851 and 1863, when the admissions rose

to more than 600,000. The earliest year in which these numbers are recorded is 1829, when only 98,605 persons visited the gardens. The numbers then rose and again fell during the 'forties. During these seventy-four years there have been eight presidents, seven secretaries and three vice-secretaries. The late Earl of Derby and the late Sir William Flower held their office of president for the longest period, viz. twenty years, and next in order of tenure come the Prince Consort and the Marquess of Tweeddale, who occupied the chair for ten years each. This volume contains also a list of the present Fellows of the Society and the charter and bye-laws.

*Leitfaden der Landschafts-Photographie.* By Fritz Loescher. Pp. v + 162. (Berlin: Gustav Schmidt, 1901.) Price Mk. 4'50.

WITH so many books in the English language on the subject of landscape photography, the amateur or professional may not think it worth while to read any new German work on the subject. This, however, should not be the case, for from such a volume as the one under notice it is possible, not only to obtain useful hints familiar on the Continent and unknown here, but at the same time to acquire facility in reading a foreign language.

The reader will certainly not be disappointed when he spends a few hours in becoming acquainted with what Herr Loescher has to say in these 162 pages, for although the author goes, for the main part, over familiar ground, yet here and there a subject or object is seen from a new point of view.

The book is logically divided into three parts, namely, before the exposure, the exposure and after the exposure. The first deals with the apparatus generally employed in tripod and hand-camera photography, touching on the use and determination of the speed of shutters, perspective as produced by the objective, various kinds of and uses for photographic plates, and useful hints as regards packing, &c., for those who make long tours with cameras.

The second portion is restricted to the choice of the subject and the best way to photograph it, the author here giving some valuable suggestions on the consideration of distance, foreground, trees, sky, illumination and minor accessories to the picture. In the third and last portion of the book the treatment and after treatment of the exposed plate are described, the latter including all such manipulations as intensifying, retouching, copying, mounting, framing, enlarging and lantern-slide making.

Accompanying the text are twenty-four autotype reproductions from the author's own negatives.

*Inductive Sociology.* By F. H. Giddings, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor in Columbia University, New York. Pp. xviii + 302. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1901.) Price 8s. 6d. net.

THE object of this book, in the words of the author, is "to present a scheme of inductive method, a somewhat detailed analysis and classification of social facts, and a tentative formulation of the more obvious laws of social activity." It is not in any way a mere discussion of the possibilities of census taking, but an attempt to formulate a general scheme for the statistical, or quasi-statistical, description of a nation or "society," using materials from every available source. Thus the description covers the features of the area inhabited, the nature and sources of the food supply, the density, multiplication, migration, &c., of the population, and its racial composition; the political activity, cooperation for social ends, and general organisation of the society; its social security and administration of justice; wealth and its distribution; education; vitality and morality. The work is prefaced by four introductory chapters on the study of sociology and the inductive methods to be used.