five papers in all, giving the output of this new laboratory for the first year. Among the results of most interest reported in these studies may be mentioned the following: The relative falling off in the accuracy of memory after intervals of 10, 20 and 40 minutes is shown by curves, the thing remembered being square magnitudes exhibited to large classes of students. A contrast effect of squares of different sizes shown simultaneously to the eye was discovered, as is reported in a detailed research. It was found that the distance between two squares of different sizes can not be accurately bisected by the eye. There is a constant error in judgment toward the smaller square, whether the two be arranged horizontally or vertically. And the error in finding the midpoint increases as the disproportion between the two squares becomes greater, but always in the same direction. This was tested by different methods, one of which was designed to rule out the effect of eye-movements. Another 'Study,' on 'Types of Reaction,' reports two cases of reagents who give shorter 'sensory' than 'motor' reactions. Professor Baldwin, the author of this paper, accounts for these cases, and earlier ones reported by Cattell and Flournoy, on the general view of mental types founded on recent cases of aphasia. 'Shorter Contributions,' by H. C. Wood, on the 'Haunted Swing Illusion,' and H. R. Marshall on 'Heat Sensations in the Teeth,' make up the rest of the articles. The usual section on 'Psychological Literature' is full and varied. Many readers will be interested by the review in this section of Nordau's book on Degeneration by Professor William James, who also reviews several other recent works on 'Degeneration and Genius.'

NEW BOOKS.

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