

towards psychology he repudiates 'disinterested' knowing, denies that a purely theoretic science exists (p. 30), makes their practical application a test of the value of cognitions, and declares that "the much-abused practical interests are the most powerful impulse to research, and its most attractive aim" (p. 29). In short he is brought very near to pragmatism. Nevertheless he departs from it again by not consistently using 'practical' in the wide pragmatic sense in which every object of interest is 'useful,' by uncritically making all 'genuine knowledge' rest on self-evidence, and by taking far too formal a view of logic. That he should not have perceived the need for testing the experience of self-evidence, and inquired how sane and useful is to be discriminated from insane and harmful 'self-evidence,' is the more curious because he sees quite clearly that the practical application of a principle is a real test of its truth (pp. 90-91).

F. C. S. SCHILLER.

*Wissenschaft und Methode.* By H. POINCARÉ. Authorised German translation by F. and L. LINDEMANN. Teubner. Pp. vi, 283.

This is an excellent translation of Poincaré's well-known book into German. It appears in the 'Wissenschaft und Hypothese' series, which began with a translation of his *Science et l'Hypothèse*. In some ways this edition is better than the original French one, for it is provided with copious explanatory notes and references to other literature on the subjects treated. The name of F. Lindemann is a guarantee of the accuracy of these notes, so far as they deal with mathematical subjects, as they mostly do.

C. D. B.

*Orthopädische Behandlung der Nervenkrankheiten.* Von Prof. Dr. K. BIESALSKI, Direktor und leitender Arzt der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Krüppelheil- und Erziehungs-anstalt, mit 162 Figuren im Text. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1914. Pp. 166.

This small volume is a section of a larger text-book of orthopædics. The author rightly claims that, by bringing together in a single volume all nervous diseases so far as they are capable of orthopædic treatment, it avoids the specialist's danger of dealing only with symptoms. The volume is essentially a medical treatise; but it has a double interest for the student of mental processes: first, it contains a good summary, with excellent diagrams, of the elements of the nervous system; second, it shows, indirectly, how subtly involved the forms of paralysis are. Even in the peculiar contractures of hysteria and the muscular habits induced by them, various forms of orthopædic apparatus give good results. Recently we have had such a flood of "mental" methods of treatment that we are apt to forget how much "mind" is embodied in the physical appliances here involved and in the physical methods of treatment. Whether we are "animists" or "parallelists," whether we regard writer's cramp as a mental or a physical condition or both, we have to recognise the curative value of change of pen and altered shape of penholder.

W. L. M.

*Grundzüge der Mengenlehre.* Von FELIX HAUSDORFF. Leipzig: Veit und Co., 1914. Pp. viii, 476. Price, 18 marks; bound, 20 marks.

The only interest this very able text-book has for philosophers seems to be at the very beginning. Since the book is not historical, we have a