

air would flow over the lower, bearing along the cold wave, and this cold air would gradually work its way down to the earth.

Until we can obtain observations in free air we must be content with hypotheses and careful study of mountain observations. While no present hypothesis will prove satisfactory in all its details, owing to our ignorance of upper air conditions, yet we can rest assured that the view at the opening of this discussion can by no possibility be correct.

E. N.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

The Philosophical Review, Vol. I., No. 1. Edited by J. G. SCHURMAN. January, 1892. Boston, Ginn & Co.

THE establishment in this country of a review devoted to pure philosophy is a noteworthy event, and may prove an event of real importance. The *Review*, we are informed, is to receive "support from private endowments, so that its financial basis is sound and durable;" and though the source of this support is not mentioned, it may be inferred from the fact that the copyright is held by the treasurer of Cornell University, the editor being professor of philosophy in the same institution. The mechanical appearance of the *Review* is similar to that of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the present number containing a hundred and twenty-eight pages. It will be published bi-monthly at seventy-five cents a number or three dollars a year. The editor contributes a prefatory note, in which he announces the character and scope of the *Review* and the attitude it proposes to take. "It will aim at the organization, the diffusion and the increase of philosophical knowledge and activity in America," and "will be an organ through which investigators may make known to their fellow-laborers the results of their researches and reflections." The editor takes a rosy view of the prospects of philosophy in America, but the reasons he assigns therefor, except the freedom of American life and thought, do not seem very cogent. It is true that there is now a certain movement of philosophic thought in the country; but it seems to us to be shallow, and no philosopher has yet appeared among us capable of original thought. The *Review*, we are told, "will not be the organ of any institution, or of any sect, or of any interest," but will maintain "impartiality and catholicity of tone and spirit." This is a good rule if well followed; but observation has convinced us that an editor's predilections seldom fail to show themselves in his selection of material. Professor Schurman's views of what is needed in philosophy at the present time seem to us in one respect mistaken. He holds that philosophers ought to devote themselves to the cultivation of special departments, such as logic, psychology, the philosophy of education, etc.; whereas to our mind the crying need of philosophy just now is the relaying of the foundations, and until this is accomplished we see little prospect of fruitful work in any special department.

The leading articles in this issue of the *Review* are three in number, of which the most important is that of Professor Ladd on "Psychology as So-called Natural Science." It is really a critique of Professor James's theory of the nature of psychology and the method of studying it; and the writer has little difficulty in showing that the theory is untenable, and furthermore that Professor James himself is unable to adhere to it with any consistency. Professor John Watson criticises Kant's philosophy from the standpoint of Hegelism, and though his article contains nothing new, it is interesting as renewed evidence that Kant's disciples have become dissatisfied with the outcome of his teaching. Mr. B. I. Gilman contributes the first instalment of a paper "On Some Psychological Aspects of the Chinese Musical System," which shows much curious study, but which seems out of place in a philosophical magazine. Of the book-reviews, which are quite numerous, the ablest is that of Herbert Spencer's "Justice," by the editor of the *Review*, in which he takes essentially the same view of Spencer's doctrines that was taken in these columns when the book was first published. The other reviews are of varying degrees of excellence, some very good and others rather inferior. We must add, too, that some of the books reviewed are not worthy of any notice at all. The concluding portion of the

Review consists of abstracts of articles in various philosophical magazines—a new feature, we believe, in a periodical of this sort, and one likely to be useful. On the whole, the *Philosophical Review* promises fairly well, and we hope it will prove worthy of its mission.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE January number of the *Review of Reviews* contains, as its most conspicuous feature, a sketch of the Czar and the Russia of to-day, written particularly for the American edition of the *Review*, by Mr. W. T. Stead, the English editor. The article contains a number of portraits, and—what will be particularly interesting—a map showing the famine districts, and another showing the so-called "Jewish Pale," the district within which the Jews are permitted to live.

—Macmillan & Co. have in press a translation of Kant's "Kritik der Urtheilskraft," by the Rev. J. H. Bernard, fellow and lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, and joint author with Professor Mahaffy of "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers."

—Ticknor & Co., Boston, announce "The Norman Monuments of Palermo and Environs," by Arne Delhi and G. H. Chamberlin, architects, in four parts, with fifty measured drawings, several cuts in the text, and many photographic views. The edition will be limited and sold by subscription.

—Readers of Carlyle have often inquired whether it was possible to obtain some accurate text of the course of lectures on literature which he delivered in 1838. They will, therefore, be glad to hear that these lectures are now about to be published by Ellis & Elvey of London. The text now to be issued is derived from the report taken at the time by the late T. C. Anstey, two separate transcripts of which have been in the hands of the publishers.

—An account of that mysterious malady, the grip, by Dr. Cyrus Edson, the chief inspector of the New York Health Department, is published in the January number of *Babyhood*. Dr. Edson traces the history of the grip from ancient times to the present day, describes the symptoms and the mode of treatment, and furnishes valuable aids in the direction of prevention. "Crying and its Significance," by Dr. John Dorning, and "Fat and Thin Children," by Dr. W. L. Carr, are articles that will prove interesting to the readers of that monthly nursery guide. Among the numerous other contributions may be mentioned: "Keeping the Baby Warm," "Children's Lies," "Experiences in Feeding," and a full supply of "Nursery Problems."

—The January number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* contains two papers on municipal government. They are the article on "The Study of Municipal Government," by Frank P. Prichard, and the article on "The Political Organization of a Modern Municipality," by Wm. Draper Lewis. This number also contains a copy of the by-laws of the Philadelphia Municipal League, an organization whose purpose is the divorce of municipal from national politics. Among the other leading articles in this number are "The Basis of the Demand for the Public Regulation of Industries," by W. D. Dabney, "International Arbitration," by Eleanor L. Lord, a strong plea for arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, in place of war. "Jurisprudence in American Universities," by Professor E. W. Huffcutt, a paper of interest to all law students; and "Instruction in French Universities," by Leo S. Rowe. Mr. Rowe has been a student in Paris for the past year, and his paper explains very fully the courses and method of instruction in the colleges of France. A new department has been added to the *Annals*. It is entitled "Discussion," and contains papers written in answer to articles which have appeared in the *Annals*. This number also contains the proceedings of the tenth scientific session of the academy, which was held in Philadelphia in November. In the Department of Personal Notes in the January *Annals*, there are brief biographical sketches of the following workers in the field of political and social science: W. C. Ford of Columbia College; A. C. Miller of Cornell; D. E. Spencer of Harvard; George E.