

improve it only in that direction. The exercise of the ear in hearing does not improve the power of vision, nor, while we strengthen the memory for sounds, do we improve that for sights. Even in a single sense or faculty, we find different forms and degrees of memory, as in sight for persons, places, forms, colors, and the like. Hence we may cultivate the memory for persons without at all improving that for places, and a good memory for colors may afford little help toward the remembrance of forms. . . . Another error that may be traced to the same cause is that of regarding the memory only or chiefly as it is manifested in its lower forms, and hence depreciating or undervaluing its importance. . . . The memory for names and words is the lowest form of memory, and fools and even idiots are sometimes found to manifest it in a very remarkable degree. Hence to judge of the value and importance of memory simply from the lower aspects of it is manifestly unfair. The memory for words is only one form of memory, besides which there are memories for ideas, for processes of reasoning, for creations of the imagination; and to say that memory interferes with efficiency of any of the other faculties is to regard as one thing what is in reality many things, and to confound the lower forms of it with the higher." The author distinguishes three kinds of forms of memory. The first, or lowest, is the local or verbal memory, which is the power of remembering facts in the order in which they occur, or words in the order in which they were addressed to the individual. This form of memory is very ready, and more or less imposing; it is nevertheless a manifestation merely of a mind which is very receptive to sense-impressions, and which consequently recalls them with great accuracy.

The second and higher form of memory is that in which not merely an individual past state of the mind, with its attending circumstances, is recalled, but where a number of past states having some resemblance to each other are reproduced at the same time. In the first kind of memory the associative principle at work was contiguity; in the second form it is similarity. The third and highest form of memory is that in which past ideas or past sensations are, as it were, imaged forth as if they were objects of actual perception. Wherever we find this power of imagination most highly developed, there we have memory in its most perfect form.

It will be seen that Mr. Kay is writing strictly on physiological lines when he makes this division of memory and his estimate of the importance of its various manifestations. He proceeds from the fact that there is a nervous discharge to correspond to every mental change, and that in the case of memory the discharge in question takes place in the same tract as it did when the presentation, now recalled, was originally perceived. He does not, however, confine himself to the opinion generally held by physiologists, that the movements on which our recalled sensations depend are confined to the brain, which may therefore be regarded as the sole seat of the memory. Mr. Kay says that this is the case in many instances; for instance, where the previous sensation is but imperfectly recalled. He contends, however, that where the previous sensation is brought back with any degree of vividness, as in the highest form of memory, the motion is not confined to the brain, but is conducted "also to the connecting nerves, and often to the special organ of sense, as in the original sensation, with this difference: that in sensation the motion originates in the external organ, and travels inward to the centre; whereas in recollection it originates in the centre, and passes outward to the outer organ" (p. 33). He supports himself in this opinion with a quotation from Professor Bain, and with some interesting experimental cases which we have not space to record. As a result of this opinion, the author can conclude that the senses are not only necessary for receiving impressions, but are necessary also for imaging them in the memory; and the muscles are not only necessary for the performance of actions, but necessary also for the full remembrance of them. Hence not the brain alone, but the whole body, is the true seat of memory.

We have given this rather full digest of Mr. Kay's views, because it is necessary, in reading and estimating the book, to know on precisely what foundation it builds. We cannot follow him over the remaining chapters of his book in as much detail, but we most cordially recommend his pages to the attention of all students of memory, and all who are engaged in the practical work of teaching. What he says about attention and association is, of course,

well known to all save those who spend large sums of money in endeavoring to train the memory according to some secret and newly discovered "physiological" process. A careful study of Mr. Kay's book will dispel all illusions concerning such memory-training, and also make it plain that mnemonics as popularly understood is a self-evident absurdity; in that, instead of grasping a natural and real association, it calls up an artificial one, and makes it necessary for the mind to retain not merely the things associated, but the artificial bond of association which has been placed between them.

Mr. Kay's chapter on "How to Improve the Memory" is the shortest in the book, and reasonably so. If a clear impression of a sensation increases the likelihood of its being remembered, it is evident, that, in order to train the memory, we must begin by training the attention; if an idea can be the more readily recalled according as it is more easily associated with other ideas, then it is evident, that, after training the attention, we must train the power of associating ideas—not in an artificial and superficial way, but in accordance with the real connection existing between the ideas themselves; and, lastly, if there are memories, and not a memory, practice and exercise of any particular kind of memory is necessary in order to make it efficient. These are the practical rules resulting from Mr. Kay's treatment, and they are rules fully justified by physiology and psychology. The author has given us the best and most compact, the most accurate and the most practical, treatment of memory that we know of.

Case of Emperor Frederick III. Full Official Reports by the German Physicians and by Sir Morell Mackenzie. New York, Edgar S. Werner. 12°. \$1.25.

THIS volume of 276 pages gives a complete account of one of the most celebrated cases of modern times, beginning with the month of January, 1887, when the Crown Prince of Germany felt the initial symptoms of his fatal illness, to June 15, 1888, the day on which as emperor he succumbed to its ravages. Twenty-two illustrations serve to make the reports of the physicians more intelligible than they otherwise would be. These represent the growth in the larynx at different stages of its progress, and the trachea after the operation of tracheotomy had been performed, with the canula through which air was admitted to the lungs. A perusal of this book leaves the disputed questions no nearer a solution than before, and we must be content to wait until sufficient time has elapsed to permit the subject to be considered from a purely scientific standpoint, without bias, either national or professional.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE January number of *The Chautauquan* is replete with valuable and interesting matter. The following is the table of contents: 'Gossip about Greece,' by J. P. Mahaffy, M.A., of Dublin University; 'Nicias,' by Thomas D. Seymour, M.A., of Yale University; 'Greek Mythology,' by James Baldwin, Ph.D.; 'Sunday Readings,' selected by Bishop Vincent; 'Music among Animals,' by the Rev. J. G. Wood; 'The Effect of Explosives on Civilization,' by Charles E. Munroe, chemist of United States Torpedo Corps; 'Hospitals,' by Susan Hayes Ward; 'The Indians of the United States,' by J. B. Harrison; 'An Autocrat in Feathers,' by Olive Thorne Miller; 'Educate the Hand,' by Dr. T. L. Flood; 'The Chinese in the United States,' by Wong Chin Foo; 'Finland and the Finns,' by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, LL.D.; 'Temperance Laws in the States and Territories,' by the Hon. H. W. Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire; 'Working Girls' Societies,' by Grace H. Dodge; 'Alexander Hamilton,' by Coleman E. Bishop; 'Chapultepec,' by Eugene McQuillin; besides the usual editorial and C. L. S. C. departments. The poetry of the number is by Ada Iddings Gale and Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen.

— The December number of *The Canada Educational Monthly* opens with an article on 'Some Antecedents of Montreal,' by Sir J. William Dawson, followed by the second part of the annual convocation address of President Sir Daniel Wilson of University College, Toronto. The first instalment of a brief history of Knox College, from the pen of Professor Gregg, next appears; then an article by Professor Fletcher, of Queen's, on 'University Matricula-