

M. Lucien Arréat, the well-known French critic and correspondent of *The Monist*, in a recent small volume, *Dix années de philosophie*, summarises in an admirable manner the results of French philosophical thought in the last decade. Students of sociology, psychology, æsthetics, ethics, and religion will, with the help of this book, be able in a few brief hours to gain a clear conception of the work now being done in all these departments in France. (Paris: Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain. 1901. Pages, 184. Price, 2 fr. 50.)

The second edition of M. Paul Janet's philosophical works of Leibnitz, with introduction and notes, has recently appeared. Besides the *New Essays on the Human Understanding* and the *Theodicy*, many minor treatises of Leibnitz and much of his philosophical correspondence have been incorporated in the present edition. (Paris: Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain. 1900. Pages, Vol. I., xxviii, 820; Vol. II., 603. Price, 2 vols., 20 francs.)

NOTES.

Mrs. Frances Trumbull, widow of the late Gen. M. M. Trumbull, one of the most eminent of the contributors to *The Open Court*, and author of *Wheelbarrow*, died at her residence in Chicago, June 17, 1901.

The Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, which is the oldest in this country, is proposing to erect the most complete and extensive laboratories of either Europe or the United States. An appropriation of \$500,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

The Harvard Summer School of Theology will go in session July 2, and continue till July 19, 1901. The central theme of discussion will be the Minister's Relation to Social Questions, which will be treated by eminent speakers from the most varied points of view. Intellectually and æsthetically no more agreeable summer sojourn is conceivable than a fortnight amid the classic shades of Cambridge, our oldest and largest American university.

There is a new computing machine in the market which recommends itself in comparison with other machines in the same line, by its small size. It is Goldman's Arithmachine, built on the system of an infinite chain. The figures are worked with a curved stylus, and the result is transferred to a slit at the top of the machine. It is only about one pound in weight, and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. One can carry it like a notebook in the pocket. It is first of all an addition machine, but multiplication, division, raising to powers and extracting of roots can be done with it; and the inventor has devised some ingenious tricks by which these more complicated functions can be performed with comparative ease. These devices are explained in an instructive little book which is sold with the arithmachine. (The International Arithmachine Co., Chicago.)