

the hills north of this district. The weight of the lid is 408 lbs., and I calculate the weight of the whole chest to be 1537 lbs. The brickwork continued for two feet below the bottom of the chest. The round clay pipe at the level of the bottom of the chest took the form of a rectangle, 17 inches by 5 for one layer, and the edge of this rectangle was 21.50 inches from the side of the chest. After this it resumed the circular shape of 4 inches diameter, and ended with the brickwork at two feet below the bottom of the chest. I was most careful in searching this pipe all the way down, but nothing whatever was found in it. The level of the ground inside the stupa is the same as the level of the ground at the outward circumference of the stupa.

"The relic urns contained pieces of bone, which are quite recognisable, and might have been picked up a few days ago. The urns contained also ornaments in gold, gold beads; impression of a woman on gold leaf two inches long, upper portion naked, lower portion clothed; another figure in gold leaf naked; a large circular piece of rather thicker gold leaf, scrolled on the outside, 2 inches diameter, and may represent the top of a miniature umbrella; the impression of an elephant on gold leaf, several pieces impressed with a lion, with trident over his back and the Buddhist cross in front; several pieces with the impression of the Buddhist cross; one piece of solid gold $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$; quantities of stars or flowers, both in silver and gold, with six and eight petals. The silver is tarnished, but the gold is beautifully bright, and was so when the chest was opened. Pearls of sizes, many welded together in sets of two, three, and four. Also quantities of flowers or stars, leaves serrated and veined, Buddhist tridents, pyramids, pierced and drilled beads of sizes and other shapes cut in white and red cornelian, amethyst, topaz, garnets, coral, inlaid stones, and shells. There is one bird cut in red cornelian and one bird in metal.

"I have compared these ornaments with those illustrated in *Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XV., South Indian Buddhist Antiquities*, and I find almost every form in my collection, besides a great variety of others. The only inscription of any kind is scratched on the cover of one of the smaller urns. The letters are in the Pāli character and about $\frac{7}{16}$ th of an inch long."

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The recent appearance of the first number of the modest little journal of the International Psychological Institute at Paris recalls to mind the organisation of an undertaking which, if its development is carried out along the same critical lines which its program and the names of its founders would naturally lead us to expect, will contribute greatly to the advancement and practical application of mental science. The proposal to establish an international center for all persons interested in psychology in the form of an institute devoted to the furthering of experimental research in the several branches of this science, has from its initial stages received the support of the most eminent representatives of mental science in nearly every country,—a fact which is evidence of the usefulness of the project and in addition confirms its necessity as meeting a requirement of our time.

The program of the organisation, which was submitted by Dr. Pierre Janet to the fourth International Congress of Psychology, held in Paris last August, accordingly received the hearty support and approval of all its members. After speaking of the great benefits which humanity owes to the discoveries made in the physical

sciences, Dr. Janet in his address before the Congress recommending the project said: "The sciences which deal with man, with the laws of human thought, the "relation of mind to body, have made but small progress as compared with the "rapid advancement and utilisation of the physical sciences. Yet assuredly the "mental sciences could render even greater services to humanity than the physical "sciences. They might adequately explain existing laws, and perhaps enable us to "improve the basis of our social relations. They could not fail to have a weighty "influence on criminal jurisprudence, and would show the way to a true prophylaxis against crime. Educational science would henceforth become a branch of "psychological research, to which we should turn for the necessary information for "enabling us to reform our methods of education and moral training."

And again we read from another "utterance in the Journal" that "it has been "found, for instance, that some evil tendencies in children may be inhibited by "suggestion, while good qualities that are latent may be stimulated. Some people "are so negative in temperament as to become obsessed by fixed ideas, registered "in their sub-consciousness, and leading to apparently unaccountable actions; and "the consideration arises whether some criminals may not belong to this type. "Wonderful therapeutic effects have been obtained through treatment by suggestion. Such illustrations may show what an important bearing these studies have "on the human well-being. It is hoped that all who have some insight into the "momentous nature of psychological studies as regards their influence on the many "social problems may afford their co-operation in this undertaking. By co-ordinating the support of such sympathisers, now scattered here and there over many "countries, the force of their influence on the social problems involved will become manifoldly increased, and may enable them to compel recognition from "our legislators."

It will be seen by these remarks that special emphasis is laid upon certain rather dubious sides of psychological research; but there is every reason to believe that the liberality of the projectors in this regard will not result in the systematic encouragement of scientific aberrances and vagaries. At any rate, this fear seems to be for the present sufficiently forestalled by the character of the members of the Council of Organisation and the Executive Committee, which includes several names of the standing of Ribot, Janet, Richet, etc. The following is a statement of the official aims which the Institute will pursue:

1. To collect in a library and museum all books, works, publications, apparatus, etc., relating to psychical science.
2. To place at the disposal of researchers, either as gifts or as loans, according to circumstances, such books and instruments necessary for their studies as the Institute may be able to acquire.
3. To supply assistance to any laboratory or to any investigators, working singly or unitedly, who can show they require that assistance for a publication or for a research of recognised interest. This function, which has been fulfilled so usefully by the Société pour l'Avancement des Sciences in relation to the physical sciences, must also be discharged by the new Institute in relation to mental science.
4. To encourage study and research with regard to such phenomena as may be considered of sufficient importance.
5. To organise lectures and courses of instruction upon the different branches of physical science.
6. To organise, as far as means will allow, permanent laboratories and a clinic,

where such researches as may be considered desirable will be pursued by certain of the members.

7. To publish the *Annales de l'Institut Psychologique International de Paris*, which will comprise a summary of the work in which members of the Institute have taken part, and which may be of a character to contribute to the progress of the science.

The foregoing sketch is but an outline of the plan and is subject to modification. The site of the Institute will be in Paris, the office of the secretary being in the Hotel des Sociétés Savantes, 28 rue Serpente. All psychological and psychical societies are requested to enter into relation with the Institute, and readers are requested to forward to the secretary, M. Youriévitich, the names of all people who take an interest in these subjects. The International Society which will support the Institute will consist of three classes of members: (1) Founders, (2) Donors, and (3) Ordinary Members; the founders consisting of members who subscribe 10,000 francs or more, the donors consisting of members who subscribe 1,000 francs or more or pay an annual subscription of 100 francs or more, and the ordinary members consisting of those who pay an annual subscription of 20 francs.

Dr. Morton Prince, of the City Hospital, Boston, has undertaken to organise the American branch.

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A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL WORK BY KURD LASSWITZ.¹

Dr. Lasswitz is known as a philosophical and scientific writer of both ingenuity and talent, and his newest contribution to a popular theory of the world and conduct will doubtless render his name as familiar to the general reading public of Germany as it has been made in science by his well-known history of atomism. The book is made up of some twenty-six short chapters. The first three chapters are historical in character and bear the titles: "The Discovery of Law," "From the Soul of the World to the Ether of the World," and "The Soul of the World and Natural Law." In the latter, the author's theory is roughly delineated, and the twenty chapters following develop the same. These chapters treat of such subjects as nature's glassy essence, objectivity and subjectivity, consciousness and nature, energy, physical and psychical parallelism, the law of the threshold, the sentiment of freedom, personality, the idea of freedom, laws and ideas, the notion of adaptiveness, the boundaries of feeling, religion and ethics, religion and nature, the end of the world, the possibility of error, etc. Three other articles on the more volatile subjects of dreams and mysticism are added.

By "realities" (*Wirklichkeiten*) Dr. Lasswitz understands conditions that are *effective*, the German word for realities being synonymous with effectiveness. These conditions are such as determine things to be as they are, that determine the power of the thinking, willing, and feeling human intellect to be what it is, while wishing itself to be otherwise and imagining other states of things. The various domains of realities make, support, order—and even confound—our life. It is these domains that we must seek and sunder, keeping them separate as to the value of their realities, discovering our self again in their unity and collectivity, understanding our life by reference to the idea of the life of humanity at large, and by a knowledge of that civilisation which is rendered intelligible only by its being conceived as an aim in itself.

¹ *Wirklichkeiten. Beiträge zum Weltverständnis.* Von Kurd Lasswitz. Berlin: Verlag von Emil Felber. 1900. Pages, 440. Price, 5 marks.