

M. Fr. Paulhan's *Psychological Study of Character* met with almost unexpected success on its original appearance, the first edition having been exhausted almost immediately after its publication. It has now been reprinted, and the author has enlarged it by a preface of some thirty-six pages in reply to the numerous criticisms which were advanced against its tenets when the book was first published. M. Paulhan's conception of the subject of psychology of character is, as he claims, new and original with him. He seeks to show how the various manifestations of *abstract laws* produce different classes of psychic types; in his view, concrete psychology, or the study of the forms of character, is intimately connected with abstract psychology, of which he studies, analyses, and arranges the "different incarnations." (*Les caractères*. Par F. Paulhan. Paris: Félix Alcan, Éditeur. 1902. Pages, xxxiii, 244. Price, 5 francs.)

Dr. Lester F. Ward has contributed a report on sociology at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 to the *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, announced for speedy publication. Readers will find here admirably summarised the investigations which are being conducted in all civilised countries into the deeper problems of social life.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of an Italian pamphlet by Icilio Vanni, Professor of the Philosophy of Law in the University of Rome. The pamphlet treats of the theory of knowledge as a sociological induction from positivism. It is published in Rome, Via Nazionale, 200.

DOCTOR MARIE ZAKRZEWSKA.

Died May 13th, 1902.

While going to press, we are informed through the daily papers of the demise on May 13th of Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, of Boston, at the age of seventy-three years. She was a remarkable personality, and we wish every one of our readers had known her as well as the writer of these lines did while living in Boston many years ago. She was one of the foremost women physicians in New England, if not in the whole world. She studied medicine at a time when no one as yet knew the need of women physicians who, if not for other reasons, are sorely needed for the many ailments women are subject to, which are often neglected for lack of care because many women are reluctant to discuss their symptoms with male physicians. She was practically the founder of the Woman's Hospital in Roxbury, Mass., creditably known all over the country. But her interests were not limited to the medical profession and to the care of the physical health of her sex; she extended her help to everyone that was in need of assistance, and paved the way for young men and women to establish themselves in life, by practical advice as well as by pecuniary assistance. The present generation of women physicians in Boston look rightly to her as their foster mother, and the Woman's Hospital is a living memorial of her life and her spirit that will be more enduring, certainly more useful, than ever a monument of marble or bronze could be. Her life is finished, but the work she has done will not die; even if her name should be forgotten, the spirit of her noble aspirations, her practical methods, her charitable disposition, will not die, for it has become a living building-stone in the life of the nation, and as a woman physician she has become an ideal worthy of imitation and emulation. P. C.