of the end they have in view"; but that the end to which this impulse really leads is the attraction of other persons by pleasing them. It follows, therefore, that a work of art is to be estimated according to the pleasure it produces, or, as the author himself expresses it: "That object is to be considered beautiful which produces a psychoris that is permanently pleasurable in revival. Each pleasure may form an element of impression in an æsthetic complex; but only those pleasures are judged to be æsthetic which (relatively speaking) are permanently pleasurable in memory. . . . We are led also to the further conclution that that object is to be considered ugly which produces a psychoris that is permanently disagreeable in revival" (p. 110). The pleasure which the beautiful object produces may be of any kind that has the quality referred to—that of being permanent in revival; and consequently men's judgments about what is beautiful will vary according to the kind of pleasure they most enjoy, or, in the author's words: "For each person the æsthetic field to which he refers in making judgments as to beauty is his relatively permanent pleasure-field of revival." From this theory it follows that the aim of the artist in his work should be to produce as great and as varied pleasures as possible unaccompanied by pain.

Now that the end at which art aims, or at least one of its ends, is what Aristotle called "noble pleasure" will be admitted by all, and the pleasures it produces are undoubtedly of the kind that Mr. Marshall refers to, but is it correct to say that all the pleasures that a work of art produces are due to its beauty? It seems to us, rather, that the pleasures produced by beauty are of a special kind, and that many of the pleasures that we experience in contemplating a work of art are due to other qualities than its beauty. A religious song, for instance, may awaken religious emotion, and a patriotic song may awaken patriotic emotion, but these pleasures appear to be quite different from that produced in both cases by the beauty of the song, and it is obviously possible to have either of the former feelings when no beautiful object is present. Mr. Marshall's art theory, however, contains much that is true and valuable, and is worthy of attention from both artists and psychologists.

A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Vol. I., quarto. New York, Funk and Wagnalls Company.

THE preparation of this dictionary was begun nearly four years ago, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the issue of the second volume in June of the present year. The editor-in-chief is Dr. Isaac K. Funk, the head of the firm that publishes it; the managing editor is Dr. D. S. Gregory, who has also had special charge of the definitions in philosophy and theology. Professor F. A. March has had charge of the spelling and pronunciation; and there have been, besides these, several assistant editors and many writers on special topics. The dictionary, when completed, will contain two hundred and eighty thousand words, which is a much larger number than is found in any other English dictionary, the Century Dictionary having only two hundred and twenty-five thousand, and other dictionaries a still smaller number. The dictionary will be issued in two volumes of over a thousand pages each, and also in a single volume; and it seems likely to take a prominent place among the word-books of the English language.

The dictionary has certain distinguishing features, some of which, we believe, are entirely original, and are deemed by the editors decided improvements. The most prominent of these, and the one on which the most stress is laid, is the practice of giving the most common meaning

of a word first and the other meanings afterwards, without regard to logical order or historical precedence; as a consequence of which it frequently happens that some special meaning stands first and the general meaning follows. For instance, *allegiance* is first defined as "the obligation of fidelity and obedience that an individual owes to his government or sovereign, in return for the protection he receives," and then as "the obligation of fidelity in general, as to a superior or to a principle." The reason given for this arrangement is that the most common meaning is the one most frequently sought for, a proposition which as regards the ordinary words of literature we incline to doubt, as most persons who will consult such a dictionary as this are already familiar with the usual meaning of such words, and will turn to the dictionary either for some rarer meaning or to trace the etymology of the word and the logical development of its various significations. For these purposes it is obvious that the arrangement here adopted will not serve, yet experience only can determine which arrangement is better.

The editors are interested in spelling reform, and though they have not attempted to change the established orthography, they have used the alphabet devised by a committee of the American Philological Association to indicate the pronunciation of words, which purpose it serves fairly well, though some of the vowel characters are used in a way that will be strange to the merely English reader. Scientific terms have been defined by experts in the various subjects to which they relate, and we note that the editors have adopted certain changes in the spelling of chemical terms advocated by the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The dictionary is well printed, as, indeed, a dictionary in these times must be, and the illustrations, nearly five thousand in number, add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the work.

Domestic Science. By JAMES E. TALMAGE, D.S.D., Ph.D., F.R.M.S. Salt Lake City, Geo. Q. Cannon and Sons Co. 2nd Edit., 389 p.

THIS is an admirable little work containing a systematic review of those principles of science which we encounter constantly in our daily life. Familiarity has lead us to accept without thought the many details of household routine, but by so doing there is lost to us a vast amount of enjoyment which may be had by a clear understanding of the phenomena we see about us. The laws of nature enter into the most commonplace, and most of us would be surprised to discover how "near home" are chemistry and physics. We are only too apt to look upon these sciences as special studies for university scholars, as something apart from and foreign to our every-day life, while in reality we are constantly, as it were, at work in a laboratory applying principles of science and carrying on experiments. Dr. Talmage's work is now in its second and revised edition, having been somewhat altered to better meet the needs of students. The four main divisions are divided into chapters, the subject being treated under the general heads of air and ventilation; heating and lighting; water, its character, impurities, and purification; foods and cookery; cleansing agents; bleaching; poisons and their antidotes. It is safe to say that the students of "Domestic Science" (it has already been adopted in all the district schools of Utah) will gain a vastly greater amount of useful and permanent scientific knowledge than will those who have pursued only the customary text book course in chemistry and physics.

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