SCIENCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

CONTENTS:

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor, J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

*PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL PRACTICE.**

IN coming before you I had hoped to deal with the problem of the relation of psychology to the social sciences—and through them to social practice, to life itself. Naturally, in anticipation, I had conceived a systematic exposition of fundamental principles covering the whole ground, and giving every factor its due rating and position. That discussion is not ready to-day. I am loath, however, completely to withdraw from the subject, especially as there happens to be a certain phase of it with which I have been more or less practically occupied within the last few years. I have in mind the relation of Psychology to Education. Since education is primarily a social affair, and since educational science is first of all a social science, we have here a section of the whole field. In some respects there may be an advantage in approaching the more comprehensive question through the medium of one of its special cases. The absence of elaborated and coherent views may be made up for by a background of experience, which shall check the projective power of reflective abstraction, and secure a translation of large words and ideas into specific images. This special territory, moreover, may be such as to afford both sign-posts and broad avenues to the larger

* Address of the President of the American Psychological Association, New Haven meeting, December, 1899.

Numerous half-tone and other illustrations, maps and tables of statistics aid the reader in obtaining a most satisfactory understanding of the extent and importance of the mining industries of California.

R. H. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Richter's Organic Chemistry. Edited by PROFESSOR R. ANSCHÜTZ. Translated by EDGAR F. SMITH. Third American Edition. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900. Vol. II., pp. vi + 671. $3.00.

Malay Magic. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT. With preface by C. O. BLAGDEN. London and New York, The Macmillan Company. 1900. Pp. xiv + 665. $6.50.

Lessons in Elementary Physiology. THOMAS H. HUXLEY. Edited by FREDERIC S. LEE. New York and London. 1900. Pp. xvi + 577.

The Teaching of Elementary Mathematics. DAVID E. SMITH. New York and London, The Macmillan Company. 1900. Pp. xv + 312. $1.00.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The Plant World for February has for its leading article 'Notes on the Edible Berries of Alaska,' by Walter H. Evans, who states that they are of wonderful abundance and variety. John M. Coulter treats of the 'Geograpical Distribution of Conifers,' Byron D. Halsted presents a note on 'Coloration of Leaf for Seed Distribution,' and K. C. Davis discusses the 'Wild and Garden Pæonies in America.' Mrs. Caroline A. Creevey continues her series of articles on 'Plant Juices and their Commercial Values,' amber, copal and turpentine being among those discussed in this number. The Supplement on 'The Families of Flowering Plants' contains the Ginkgoales, the Pinaceæ and the Taxaceæ.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

THE 97th regular meeting was held at the Cosmos Club, February 14, 1900.

Under informal communications, Mr. Bailey Willis stated that a diamond drill hole at The Dalles, on the Columbia River, had reached a depth of 916 feet and had penetrated several flows of Columbia basalt, distinguished by layers of clay and by differences of texture. No exact section has been kept. A piece of core from 916 feet in depth is shown by examination in thin section to be basalt. The object of the boring, which is a private enterprise, is to prospect for coal.

Mr. H. W. Turner proposed the adoption and use of the term *Sierran*, originally suggested by Professor Le Conte, to distinguish the erosion interval of the early Pleistocene. The actuality and importance of this early Pleistocene erosion were illustrated with reference to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. It was shown that the *Sierran* cañons had in some cases been occupied by lava flows upon which the moraines of Glacial time are resting.

The following papers were presented on the regular program:

(1) 'A peculiar Clastic Dike and its Associated Ore Deposits,' by Mr. F. L. Ransome. This dike is exposed in the workings of the Wedge and Bachelor mines, near Ouray, Colorado. It fills a normal fault-fissure, of small throw, cutting nearly horizontal beds of sandstone and shale. The filling material came from above, and is largely composed of flakes of black shale, derived from a bed which is traversed by the fissure, but which limit the upward extension of the dike. This material was subsequently forced by pressure into all the branches of the fissure and has the form of an eruptive dike. It has been explored to a depth of 630 feet and has an average width of 2 or 3 feet. The ore, which is an argentiferous tetrahedrite, or freibergite, occurs alongside of, or in the dike, in spaces opened by later movements. These have been in part bedding faults, which have dislocated the dike along nearly horizontal planes.

(2) 'Wood River Mining District, Idaho,' by Mr. Waldemar Lindgren. The silver-lead mines of Wood River are located in southern central Idaho, some 50 miles north of Snake River. The geological formations consist of a sharply folded series of Paleozoic, probably very largely Carboniferous, sediments consisting of limestones, quartzites, and slates. Imperfect fossils indicating Upper Carboniferous were found in it at two localities. The large granite area of southern Idaho abuts against the sedimentary