

eral theory has been applied in numerous directions. The reading of this volume will give a very much more comprehensive conception of the significance of this new theory and the applications of various lines of evolution, than can be obtained from the reading of isolated papers on the subject which have hitherto appeared. Indeed, Professor Baldwin's discussion of this theory and its application in various lines is a real contribution to the general subject of evolution. No one who is interested in the modern doctrine of evolution and the method of the development of animals and plants can afford to miss reading this new work of Professor Baldwin's, for it throws a light upon many phases of the descent theory which are left in the dark by both the Darwinian and the Lamarckian schools. Although Professor Baldwin is not the sole originator of this conception, and has given due credit to the two who independently conceived it with him, he certainly has developed it more carefully than any other, and this new work of Baldwin's must be regarded as one of the positive contributions to the discussions of the evolution doctrine.

The other parts of the work, though interesting and suggestive, are, at least to the general biologist, less significant and instructive than this careful elaboration of the theory of othoplasy, but may be especially recommended to those interested in the psychological phases of evolution.

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#### SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

*The Museums Journal* of Great Britain contains a brief account of 'The Manchester Whitworth Institute,' a paper on 'The Descriptive Arrangement of Museum Collections,' by Frank C. Baker, dealing with that of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and 'Notes upon the Haslemere Educational Museum,' by E. W. Swanton. This last is extremely interesting, describing a successful attempt to make a museum instructive at the minimum cost; the building covers 6,400 square feet and cost but £1,305. There are reprints of H. I. Smith's 'Methods of Col-

lecting Anthropological Material' and of H. F. Osborn's paper on 'The Collecting and Preparing of Fossil Vertebrates.' Also there are the customary interesting notes.

*The American Museum Journal* has an account of 'Entomological Work in the Black Mountains of North Carolina' by Wm. Beutenmüller and an illustrated article on 'Collecting Flamingoes and their Nests in the Bahama Islands' by Frank M. Chapman, which gives a very clear idea of the breeding grounds of a flamingo colony. The lecture announcements are made. *The Guide Leaflet Supplement* is devoted to 'The Sequoia, a Historical Review of Biological Science' by George H. Sherwood. It is primarily a brief account of the specimen of Sequoia acquired by the museum and secondarily a review of the progress of science during the life of the tree, which was 1341 years.

*The Plant World* for September commemorates its fifth anniversary, by issuing a number comprising many more pages and plates than usual. It contains 'Extracts from the Note Book of a Naturalist on the Island of Guam,' by W. E. Safford; 'A Deciduous Tropical Tree,' by O. F. Cook; 'Our Vanishing Wild Flowers,' by L. H. Pammel; 'The Etymology of Columbine,' by E. J. Hill; and the second paper on 'The Origin of Plant Names,' by Grace S. Niles. There are the customary notes, reviews and briefer articles.

#### SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE fifty-second annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the first of the 'Convocation Week' meetings, will be held in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1902, to January 3, 1903.

A meeting of the executive committee of the council (consisting of the general secretary, secretary of the council, the permanent secretary, and the secretaries of all the sections), will be held in the council room of the Cosmos Club at noon on Saturday, December 27.