

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.

Edited by JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Ph.D.

Vol. II. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1902.

In this volume of the 'Dictionary,' the first volume of which was reviewed in Volume XV., No. 373, of this journal, the text of the work is completed. The third and last volume will contain bibliographies. We have very little to add to what has already been said concerning the general character and value of the undertaking. It should always be borne in mind that this dictionary is intended primarily for the student and not for the practised man of research. It aims 'to state formulated and well-defined results rather than to present discussions.' Its worth must be measured by the ideal which it sets itself, and this fact must be kept in view in our criticisms. The question which we shall have to ask ourselves here is, What help does the 'Dictionary' give to persons seeking information?

This question can not be answered indiscriminately, in a word. Some of the articles in this second volume realize their purpose well; others do not. The psychological (normal and abnormal), physiological and general biological subjects are, in my opinion, ably handled. The treatment of the history of philosophy and epistemology is, as a rule, good; it is clear and sound; it does not aim at originality, but bases itself upon standard works. The ethical articles are much better than those in the first volume, though not, to my judgment, fully adequate. The majority of the logical articles are remarkable for their display of historical learning rather than for their utility to the student. They contain a mass of material which one would expect to find in a work like Prantl's 'Geschichte der Logik' instead of in a book like this. Besides, they are often vague, diffuse and polemical, reminding one of the quibbles of the schoolmen, and are not suited to the needs of the persons for whom they are supposed to be intended. The educational articles are few, but their character is not such as to cause one to regret this fact.

The bibliographical material is, as in the former volume, of unequal value. The psychological and biological bibliographies are good, although there is too great a tendency to mention almost every monograph that has been published in the experimental-psychological field. Most of the other bibliographies are not at all adequate. Of course, the third volume may remedy this defect, but the text itself should give the student the greatest possible assistance, and that is not always done, in my opinion. There is no reason why the references under living matter, localization, memory, nervous system, organic selection, optical illusions, reaction time, speech and its defects, spinal cord and vision, for example, should be so full, and those under equally important subjects so very meager. Modern logical books are seldom mentioned; only where the writers of articles are dealing with subjects very near to their hearts, as for example in the case of symbolic logic, do we get satisfactory lists. The educational book-lists are very poor. The habit which some writers have of constantly referring to their own works and even praising them, does not seem to me to be in good taste. I think it would be a distinct gain if we could develop a little more modesty along these lines.

The biographical portion of the 'Dictionary' is the least satisfactory of all. The editor declares in the preface: "And, again, we are not in any way claiming that the treatment of biography is more than the proverbial 'part of a loaf'; it was a question, indeed, of part of a loaf or no bread." But the sins here are not merely sins of omission. Unimportant details are often inserted, and generally no hint is given of what the men described actually stood for. Besides, comparatively unimportant persons are mentioned and important ones left out. We look in vain for such names as Lyell, Machiavelli, Maine de Biran, Mandeville, Marcianus Capella, Karl Marx, Maupertuis, Maxwell, Robert Mayer, Moleschott, Pherecydes, Plataner Quintilian, Ratke, Renan, Savigny, Spener, Stirner, Stobaeus, Jeremy Taylor, Tindall, Toland, Tyndall, Vanini, Leonardo da Vinci, Vischer, Whately, Wiclif, Winckel-

mann, but get in their stead: Libelt, J. B. de Mirabaud, Opzoomer, Prevost, Ernst Reinhold, Rothe, Schilling, Schubert, H. C. W. Sigwart, B. H. Smart, Upham, J. Weber, C. Weiss and C. Wright. We cannot expect every one to be mentioned, it is true, but it does seem to me that a biography of Jeremy Taylor, for example, would not have been too dearly bought even if its insertion had made necessary the exclusion say of Upham and Chauncey Wright. Under the rubric 'Philostratus' our attention is called to four Sophists by that name. The most important Philostratus, however, the one who wrote the life of Apollonius of Tyana, in the third century A.D., is omitted.

In addition to the subjects discussed in the 'Dictionary' the following, which are very general in their scope, would not have been out of place: Medieval education, a special article on modern philosophy, modern physical theories, monarchianism, neo-humanism in education, physical culture, primitive christianity, professional education, real-gymnasium, realschule, right of sanctuary, school-reform in Germany, secondary schools, social virtues, specialism, sermonism, subordinationism, tolerance, universities, Waldenses. The account of the Renaissance is very meager, but we are referred in it to 'Humanism,' which is also incomplete and refers us back to 'Renaissance.' We are frequently referred to a topic, 'Terminus,' but the topic never turns up. The same statement applies to 'Victorines.' Under 'Preexistence' we are told to look for 'Transmigration.' When we turn to this subject we are sent to 'Metempsychosis.' Still these are minor annoyances, and no dictionary would, it seems, be complete without them.

The statements on page 51: "It (the form) is the result of the development of matter. He (Aristotle) looks upon the problem from the point of view of the naturalist. In particular, the soul is an outgrowth of the body," are, to say the least, misleading. On page 133 ('Nativity') a false impression is given of the dogma of Immaculate Conception. The dogma of immaculate conception which was defined in 1854 does not refer to Christ's

miraculous birth at all, but to the immaculate conception of Mary. That Christ was miraculously conceived was accepted almost from the very beginning, but Pius IX. was the first to set the seal of the Church on the doctrine that Mary 'in the first moment of her conception, by a special grace and privilege of Almighty God, in virtue of the merits of Christ, was preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin.*' On page 421 the following sentence occurs: 'Kant terms his philosophy empirical realism, meaning that it holds to an existence of things in space independent of our particular states of consciousness, opposing it to transcendental realism, which asserts that time and space are something in themselves independent of our sensibility.' This does not seem to me to give Kant's meaning correctly. The Plutarch mentioned on page 496 as having died 120 A.D. is not the Plutarch who belonged to the Neo-Platonic school of Athens. The celebrated Plutarch, author of the 'Lives,' died in the neighborhood of 120. Plutarch the younger, the philosopher referred to on page 496, died 433.

The references which are made to other books are not always definite and exact enough. We are frequently referred to passages in Kant's works, for example, but we are seldom told in which one of the many editions the passages are to be found. Where the references are to translations of works, a statement should be made to that effect.

The lack of uniformity in spelling, etc., to which attention was formerly called, is not so great in this volume as in the other. There are, however, a few points which may be mentioned here. We find Localisation, Lokalisation, localisirt; Pharisäertum, Eigentum, Minderwertigkeit, Tatsachen; Socialisierung; Watts's; Kritik, Critique, Critic; Okham, Occam; Abelard, Abélard; Leibnitz, Leibniz; spacial, spatial. French titles are written with and without capitals.

In conclusion, I should like to call attention to the following mistakes: p. 28, for Machina write Maschine; p. 85, for Atomen,

* Translation from Schaff's 'Creeds of Christendom.'

Atome; p. 113, for present, prevent (the passage from Bentham in which this mistake occurs was evidently taken from Eisler's 'Wörterbuch,' where the same mistake is made); p. 126, for Preyer, Preger; p. 143, for Appendix B, Appendix II.; p. 194, for Fonsgrève, Fonsegrive; p. 269, for Kirchener, Kirchner; p. 270, for 1894, 1874; p. 273, for Appuleius, Apuleius; p. 292, for Herbert, Herbart; p. 456, for fühlen, Fühlen; p. 500, for Natur und Grenzen der Naturwissenschaft, Über die Grenzen des Naturerkennens; p. 533, for Gibert, Gilbert; p. 601, for Pufendorf, Pufendorf; p. 668, for stata, states; p. 823, for Nietsche, Nietzsche. The reference on page 421 to Müller's translation of the 'Kritik' (p. 320-326) should, I suppose, be to pages 300 ff.

The Greek, Latin, German, French and Italian indices which are found at the end of the second volume are useful.

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The Popular Science Monthly for January contains an excellent account of 'The Missouri Botanical Garden,' by William Trelease, telling of its origin, arrangement and plans for future growth. Alfred C. Haddon makes a plea for 'The Saving of Vanishing Data,' mainly zoological, and A. J. McLaughlin combats 'America's Distrust of the Immigrant' with the aid of various tables showing his various deficiencies. 'Variation in Man and Woman,' by Havelock Ellis, is largely a reply to former criticism by Professor Pearson and tends to show that variation is greatest in man. J. C. Sutherland considers 'The Engineering Mind,' and A. L. Benedict makes a plea for 'Post-graduate Degrees in Absentia.' Frederick Adams Woods presents the sixth of his papers on 'Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty,' the present being devoted to the Bourbons in Spain, and W. J. Spillman discusses 'Mendel's Law.'

In *The American Naturalist* for December A. W. Grabau presents some 'Studies of Gastropoda' and W. M. Wheeler describes 'The Occurrence of *Formica cinerea* Mayr and

Formica rudibarbis Fabricius in America.' The twelfth part of 'Synopsis of North American Invertebrates' is by H. S. Pratt, and continues the treatment of the Trematodes, embracing the digenetic forms. This is a long and fully illustrated paper. The number contains the index to Volume XXXVI.

The American Museum Journal for January gives notes on the second Cope collection of fossil vertebrates, on the Eskimo collection from Hudson Bay and on the skeleton of the finback whale recently acquired by the museum. The supplement is a substantial 'leaflet' of thirty pages, fully illustrated, devoted to an account, by W. D. Matthew, of the 'Evolution of the Horse.' This pamphlet should be in demand, as it summarizes our knowledge of this subject in a most admirable manner and brings it down to date.

THE leading article of *The Museums Journal* of Great Britain for December is on 'Technical Museums,' by John MacLauchlan, and is a sketch of the technical museum of Dundee, showing how its collections were brought together at comparatively little cost. Not every museum, however, is so favorably located for acquiring material. The bulk of the number is occupied by reviews of museum reports and with notes. From these last we learn that the collections made by Sven Hedin are now in the Stockholm university college, where they are being arranged and studied.

F. A. LUCAS.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

OHIO STATE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

THE twelfth annual meeting was held at Columbus, November 28 and 29, with about thirty-five members in attendance. The committee on topographic survey reported that the legislature had granted \$50,000 to continue the work in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey in 1902 and 1903. Lynds Jones, of Oberlin, gave an account of work done with aid from the Emerson McMillin research fund to secure data for a catalogue of the birds of Ohio to be published by the Academy. C. Judson Herrick was elected president for the ensuing year; J. A. Bownocker and Miss L. C. Riddle, vice-presi-