

650 journals. To be sure, all the papers on anatomical subjects which appeared in 1901 are not given in this volume, and there are numerous papers appearing in 1900 catalogued, but the series of volumes gives practically a complete catalogue of such papers.

When we compare the new catalogue with Schwalbe's so many deficiencies are at once seen that only a few of them can be mentioned in this review. Less than half as many titles (about 1,600) are given as in Schwalbe. To be sure, it is stated in the preface of the new catalogue that it is to be a *complete* index, but it is noted that the literature of Austria has not been included and this omission of literature is not sufficient to account for the difference between the new catalogue and Schwalbe's. The omissions are best expressed by making some comparisons. In Schwalbe's 'Jahresbericht' the blood and lymph, the female organs of sex and the integument are represented by 301, 65 and 74 titles and in the new catalogue by 77, 43 and 36 titles respectively. Under 'Pedagogy and Biography' we miss, among others, Spalteholz, 'Zum 70 Geburtstag von Wilhelm His'; Gegenbaur, 'Erlebtes und Erstrebtes'; Barker, 'On the Study of Anatomy,' and Jackson, 'A Method of Teaching Relational Anatomy'; all of which are given in Schwalbe's 'Jahresbericht.' We also do not find any reference to the *Journal of Morphology*, *The Biological Bulletin*, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, *The American Journal of Physiology*, *The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports*, *The Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital*, *The American Journal of Anatomy*, *The Journal of Comparative Neurology*, the *Proceedings of the Association of American Anatomists* and the *Journal of Medical Research*, each of which contains articles on anatomy—83 altogether. In the new catalogue we find but one reference to Minot and one to Bardeen; in Schwalbe there are eleven references to these two authors.

While there are many omissions there are also many duplications. Spalteholz's 'Atlas' with its translation is entered thirteen times; Szymonowicz, which came out in parts is given fifteen times, while Stöhr is given six times in the subject catalogue and not at all in the

authors' catalogue. There are also a number of contributions which should not have been included in this catalogue, e. g., Meisenheimer, 'Die Entwicklung von Herz, Perikard, Niere und Genitalzellen bei *Cyclas*,' etc., and also a few subjects catalogued under the wrong headings. Eisler on the 'Muscularis Sternalis' should be under 'Abnormalities' and Parskij, 'Die Anatomie und Histologie der Schilddrüse,' should not be under 'Pituitary Body.'

The above illustrations are only a few, but they are sufficient to show that the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature on Human Anatomy' is very incomplete; so much so, that anatomists will not find in it a substitute nor a supplement to the lists accompanying the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* nor to Schwalbe's 'Jahresbericht.' It is to be hoped that the volume for 1902 will include all the titles found in any of the lists, for they are at hand and can be copied and supplemented. A *complete* authors' catalogue with a subject catalogue will be welcomed by all anatomists.

M.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

WE have received the first number of the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*, edited by Professor Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University and published by The Science Press (Sub-station 84, New York City). The contents are as follows: 'The International Congress of Arts and Science,' Professor Hugo Münsterberg; 'The Religious Consciousness as Ontological,' Professor George Trumbull Ladd; 'Some Points in Minor Logic,' Christine Ladd Franklin; 'The Third Meeting of the American Philosophical Association'; 'Stratton's Experimental Psychology,' Professor H. Austin Aikens; 'Journals and New Books'; 'Notes.' The scope of the journal is explained in an editorial note which reads: "In so far as an explanation or even an excuse may be needed for the establishment of a new journal, it is hoped that this may be given by the contents and form of the first number of *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*. There are in

Germany 'Centralblätter' for nearly all the sciences, and there are in all countries 'trade journals' for the applied sciences such as medicine and engineering. But there exists no journal covering the whole field of scientific philosophy, psychology, ethics and logic, appearing at frequent intervals and appealing directly to the interests of all professional students. It is a matter of importance at the present time that the relations between philosophy and psychology should remain intimate, and that the fundamental methods and concepts of the special sciences, now receiving attention on all sides, should be kept in touch with philosophy in its historic development. What may be accomplished by the prompt publication of short contributions is demonstrated by the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy, whose four-page articles cover nearly the whole scientific activity of France. A fortnightly journal is particularly suited for discussion, the interval being just long enough to permit of questions and answers. Finally the special function of such a journal is the quick and complete publication of reviews and abstracts of the literature."

The Botanical Gazette for December contains the following articles: E. N. Transeau, in a paper 'On the Geographic Distribution and Ecological Relation of the Bog Plant Societies of Northern North America,' finds that the bog plant societies of North America show an optimum dispersal in moist climates subject to great temperature extremes. Relations of the bog societies are with the conifer rather than with the deciduous forests. The bog societies are considered as relicts of former widespread societies, and are observed in various places largely because of favorable temperature conditions. Edward W. Berry discusses 'Aralia in American Paleobotany,' giving a critical account of the fossil forms that have been referred to this genus.—In his concluding instalment of 'The Vegetation of the Bay of Fundy Salt and Diked Marshes: an Ecological Study,' Professor Ganong considers the mesophytic and hydrophytic conditions of the Bay of Fundy marshes, also the succession of plants in place and time. In his conclusion he makes an earnest appeal for more

careful description of ecological facts, longer periods of study before publication, and advance in the method of correlating meteorological data with vegetation, the recognition of physiological as well as structural adaptations, and a careful study of the exact nature of plant cooperation and competition.—Alice Eastwood publishes a synopsis of *Garrya*, a characteristic California genus, and describes three new species.—J. Y. Bergen, in a study of 'The Transpiration of *Spartina junceum* and other Xerophytic Shrubs,' has reached the conclusion that during the leafy season the relative power of transpiration of the leaves compared with that of the cortex is much greater for equal areas, and that leafless individuals of *Spartina* grow but little in any season.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SECTION OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

THE fourth regular meeting of the San Francisco Section of the American Mathematical Society was held at the University of California on December 19, 1903. Fourteen members of the society were present. A number of other teachers of mathematics living in or near San Francisco attended both of the sessions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—Professor Allardice.

Secretary—Professor Miller.

Program Committee—Professors Haskell, Stringham and Miller.

The dates of the regular meetings of the section were changed from May and December to February and September. This change is to go into effect after the next regular meeting, which will be held at Stanford University in May. The following papers were read:

DR. E. M. BLAKE: 'Exhibition of models of polyhedra bounded by regular polygons.'

PROFESSOR M. W. HASKELL: 'Brianchon hexagons in space.'

PROFESSOR R. E. ALLARDICE: 'On the locus of the foci of a system of similar conics through three points.'

PROFESSOR IRVING STRINGHAM: 'On curvature in absolute space.'