

on with physical perfection and certain teleologicality, and are somehow registered. The standard cases of alteration of personality are cited in some detail, but their bearing on the general problem, aside from their nature as extreme cases of dissociation, is not made clear.

This part of the book is rather a miscellany of illustration and comment which might be interesting to the lay reader, than a systematic treatise available for the student.

In the third or theoretical part the author goes again over the whole field, discussing the participation of the subconscious, and raising the question of its status, but evading any answer more definite than that it 'though not in consciousness may be said to be of it.' In the second part he expressed his belief that dissociation involves a 'central dominating agency from which the dissociation takes place,' that an experience is made ours only by a synthetic 'act of incorporation,' and that the nebulously conceived subconscious is the 'non-personal, non-synthetized' experience. To this factor of selfhood he now adds two others, leading finally to the statement that it is the privilege of the psychic experience to arouse a realization of its place in the series (*incorporation*), and of the background that is passing (*orientation*), and of the fact that it is moving (*initiative*). Such realization involves the conception of a conscious self. Anesthesias of abstraction, somnambulism, hypnosis and hysteria are 'practical symbols' of impairments of incorporation, 'a state of mind in which the psychic movement persists, but without obtaining normal acknowledgment.' Loss of orientation manifests itself characteristically as confusion of subjective and objective: the crediting of hallucination as in hypnosis, delirium and hysteria, being consequent on anesthesia, which cuts off the normal corrective judgment on which orientation is based. Light forms may be mere bewilderment or doubt. Impaired initiative is 'impulsion' or loss of control over motor activities, as in automatism. The typical form is 'substitution for spontaneous action of an impulse imposed from another source than the directive will.'

These three realizations are the characteristics of self, and therefore, when they are impaired, the self is impaired. The various abnormalities previously treated lend themselves very nicely to generalization under these heads, which, however, to the reviewer seem to add very little to the explanation or better understanding of the phenomena.

The general course of the schematization in terms of the three components of selfhood would lead us to expect a vital impairment of all three in decided alteration of personality. 'With the conjoint impairment of all, an altered state (of the self) is induced,' the author says, but comes no nearer to an analytical application to the cases of alteration cited in Part II., leaving us, therefore, to be content with the inference that although 'conjoint impairment' *would* produce decided alteration of personality, the typical and accepted cases depend entirely or largely on 'loss of incorporation.'

In spite of the few criticisms above incorporated the book is a strong and interesting one, displaying the extent and intent of Dr. Jastrow's grasp on the field which it covers. It is to be hoped that the volume is what it appears to be, namely, an expression of intention or preliminary filing on the said field, and that it will be followed shortly by a more exact and basic work from his pen, a contribution which would be highly appreciated by all students of this obscure portion of the psychological domain.

KNIGHT DUNLAP.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

Bird-Lore for November-December opens with an account, by Edgar F. Stead, of 'The Wry-bill Plover of New Zealand,' the only bird in which the bill is noticeably bent side-wise. It is stated that this bird is dying out without apparent cause. Other articles are 'Our Garden Mockingbird,' by Mrs. F. W. Roe; 'Tame Wild Geese' (visitors to Golden Gate Park), by W. K. Fisher and 'Italian Bird Life as it impresses an American To-day,' by F. H. Herrick. This might better be called, the *absence* of bird life, small birds being scarce in Italy, their place as insect

destroyers being taken by lizards. W. W. Cooke gives the seventeenth, and last, paper on the 'Migration of Warblers.' It is noted that the colored plates of warblers will be followed by those of the thrushes, and these in turn by the flycatchers, it being the laudable ambition of the editor to figure in time (a slip in the types makes it in the next volume) every species of North American bird. The number contains the Annual Report of the Audubon Societies, which shows a gratifying increase in bird protection throughout the country, though much yet remains to be done in arousing public sentiment in favor of protection, and the enactment and—what is more important—the enforcement of laws.

The Museums Journal of Great Britain for November contains articles on 'The Significance and Scope of a Museum in Lienz,' by A. B. Meyer, being advice as to the objects and administration of a local museum; 'The Equipment of a School Museum,' by Oswald H. Latter, showing the museum from the teacher's point of view; and, under the head of 'International Bureau of Ethnography,' a free translation of the memorial adopted by the congress at Mons, Belgium, in 1905. The object of the bureau, which is to be established in Brussels, is the organization at common expense, of services pertaining to the scientific documentation relative to the social state, the manners and customs of different peoples, especially peoples of inferior civilization.

THE Geological Survey of Canada has recently issued a 'Catalogue of Publications' that forms a most acceptable addition to the literature of geology. It is divided into various parts, the first containing 'Reports of Progress, Annual Reports and Summary Reports in Order of Publication.' Part II. contains 'Publications arranged according to Locality'; Part III. contains 'Authors' Reports,' arranged alphabetically; Part IV. is a list of reports according to their principal topics, economics, paleontology, etc.; Part V. comprises the 'Principal Reports in the Director's Summary Reports since 1894'; Part VI. is devoted to 'Reports on Economic Subjects included in the Reports of the Mines Section' and Part VII. is a list of maps.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

THE 418th meeting was held on October 20, 1906, President Knowlton in the chair and about fifty persons present.

Dr. Evermann called attention to the capture last August (28) of a Pacific Chinook salmon, weighing 5½ pounds, in Sunapee Lake, N. H., the second example of this species known to have been taken in Atlantic waters. This is the result of the introduction by the State Fish Commission in the spring of 1904 of fry hatched from eggs furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. The bureau has made numerous plants of Chinook salmon in eastern waters, but, though a 14-pound specimen was caught in Lake Ontario several years ago, had despaired of establishing the species, and had begun to introduce the silver and humpback salmon with which it feels more confident of success. The Sunapee specimen was not over two and a half years old, and it seems probable that the conditions in that lake are favorable and will result in the permanence of the species on the Atlantic side.

Dr. Rose exhibited a photograph and specimen of a very curious compact desert plant¹ which resembled a giant puff ball, but with corky bark and grass-like leaves. The plant was introduced into England sixty years ago, but female flowers and fruit had never been collected until found by Dr. Rose in Mexico in 1905. These show that the plant is near *Nolina* and *Dasyllirion*, but of very different habit and fruit.

Mr. Piper showed a specimen of the Japanese 'hagi,' a plant, *Lespedeza bicolor*, from the Arlington farm, and called attention to the peculiar form of fasciation which consisted in the flattening of the branches.

Mr. W. J. Spillman presented a paper on the 'Mechanism of Heredity.' It was pointed out that our present knowledge of cytology apparently enables us to form a satisfactory theory of heredity. The fundamental assumptions necessary to the theory are as follows:

1. The chromatin is the material in which hereditary qualities inhere. This assumption

¹ '*Calibanus*, a New Genus of Liliaceous Plants,' Contr. Nat. Herb., 10: 90, 1906.