

other editions, keeping it abreast with the times. From the brevity of the treatment and the propagandist aim, it results that the statements given are in some cases rather more confident or dogmatic than the facts known to us may warrant. In particular, I should have wished to look a little more cautiously over some of Karl Pearson's results, such as those on the inheritance of mental traits and on the greater susceptibility to disease of the first born in a family. Broadly speaking, however, the arguments are sound and well presented, and any non-scientific person reading and accepting them as they stand will not go far astray.

The first chapter, on "the sources and aims of the science of eugenics" begins with a summary of the history of the subject, and goes on to discuss the relations of biology to sociology, giving some of the sociological data which are important for the "eugenist." The second goes into the biological foundations of eugenics, and gives a condensed account of the main facts concerning variation, heredity and kindred matters. In the description of the Mendelian phenomena, the first case given is one (the Andalusian fowl) in which the heterozygous form is unlike either of the homozygous ones. This reverses the usual order, with I think distinct advantage, making the matter clearer and showing from the start that dominance is not essential to Mendelism. The third and final chapter is a long one on human heredity and the eugenic program. In it are given many striking human pedigrees, and much other information likely to astonish many readers. On page 200, in discussing the inheritance of acquired characters, the "giraffe's neck and the fox's cunning" are classed among these, by some slip or ambiguity. In connection with this matter we may perhaps question the practical limitation of the concern of the eugenist (pp. 42-43) to "conditions which affect the innate characteristics of the race," as it is obvious that improved social conditions will tend to bring out or make visible desirable innate qualities, which may then be considered successfully from the standpoint of eugenics.

The author rightly insists that a large part of the present eugenic program is educational. Scientific men who are of this opinion can do something for the cause if they will help to circulate Professor Kellicott's book.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

Animal Intelligence. By Professor E. L. THORNDIKE, Columbia University. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1911. Pp. viii + 297. \$1.60 net.

Students of behavior, biologists and experimental psychologists, alike, welcome the volume containing the collected papers on animal psychology of Professor E. L. Thorndike which has just been published in the Animal Behavior Series.

For some years the most important two of the papers, "Animal Intelligence" and "The Mental Life of Monkeys," published originally as Monograph Supplements to the *Psychological Review*, have been out of print. Since Thorndike's studies marked the dawn of the experimental era in animal psychology it is distinctly worth while to have this material in convenient form and available for students for years to come. The historical value of the work, however, is not the chief reason for the publication of the volume. However much the technique and scope of animal psychology may have advanced since the first appearance of Thorndike's work, his penetrating discussions of the general nature of animal mind have by no means been outgrown. In looking back upon his work one is struck by the boldness and apparent rashness of his general conclusions, especially in view of the fact that his experimental material was limited; and yet those conclusions in the most essential points have stood the test of twelve active years.

J. B. WATSON

QUOTATIONS

SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

THOSE who have been watching the development of medical education in this country have noted with no little astonishment and gratification the remarkable progress that has been made in recent years and particularly