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## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILOSOPHY.

*Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.* Edited by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin. Vol. iii. Two parts. Part i., pp. xxiv+542; part ii., pp. vi+543-1192. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1905.) Price 42s. net.

WITH the publication of this "Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects," Prof. Baldwin's great enterprise comes to an end, and he and his collaborators are to be congratulated on the successful completion of a work that will be indispensable to the teacher and student of philosophy. The compiler of this latest volume, Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard, will in particular receive the thanks of those who hitherto have painfully had to make their own bibliographies from *Jahresberichte* and various popular indexes, and who in the fulness of their ignorance have not been able to neglect even the humble catalogue of the Leipzig bookseller.

The work does not profess to give references to books and articles that have appeared since 1902; but up to that date it seems to be very complete; at any rate, a first perusal does not reveal very startling omissions. Psychology is, of course, one of the strongest features of the Dictionary, and of this present volume, of which it occupies 280 pages; and the editor points out in a prefatory note that the annual volumes of the Psychological Index from 1902 may be regarded as a supplement of this Dictionary. Accordingly, those who possess this Dictionary and secure the index each year from 1902 "will have for Psychology an exhaustive Bibliography, and for the other topics of this volume one that is selective and fairly adequate, continuing indefinitely into the future."

The scheme of the volume seems to cover all the ground, and the headings are well arranged. The first part is occupied with a few pages containing a bibliography of bibliographies; then about fifty pages of general works on the history of philosophy; then come about 500 pages on philosophers, their works, and works upon them. We note that Aristotle has twenty-four pages assigned to him, Darwin five, Kant thirty-four, and Plato nineteen. Naturally there has been some hesitation in selecting for this columnar any but the most prominent of living philosophers; Wundt is there, and Bain (though he was alive in 1902), but not Mr. F. H. Bradley or Mr. Shadworth Hodgson. Those, however, who have not attained a place beside Plato and Aristotle, and some six hundred of the majestic dead, have tardy justice done them under the later head "Systematic Philosophy: Systems and Essays." Under systematic philosophy we have such further headings as atomism, evolution (only eight pages!), materialism, positivism, teleology, and the like. Then come the sections of logic, æsthetics, philosophy of religion, ethics, and psychology. The biologist and the student of the physical side of mental processes will note that

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to the brain and its functions are given fifteen pages, to heredity two, to the nervous system ten, to sensation and the senses about thirty-eight. The arrangement under each heading is, of course, alphabetical according to the names of the writers, which are generally printed in heavy type. The main references to epoch-making works—and to some not epoch-making—are followed immediately by a note of the important reviews that greeted their appearance. One must heartily commend the fulness with which, e.g. under atomism, we have the references to Aristotle's discussions of the topic: Phys. II., 4 196 a 25; III., 4 203 a 22. But perhaps in dealing with important Greek and Latin authors an attempt should have been made to distinguish translations and commentaries.

Without being captious, however, we must complain that the number of misprints is a little too large. It is irritating to have to inquire whether some new writer or thinker has suddenly appeared whose name differs from someone of comparative fame only in one of the initial letters, H for A, or G for S, or C for E. Such misprints must occur, but woe to the editor or proof-reader of a bibliography in which misprints attain more than a certain proportion.

## THE ROMANCE OF THE EARTH AND MAN.

*The Human Epic. The Prehistoric Story of Mankind.* By John Frederick Rowbotham. Pp. 214. (London: Gay and Bird, n.d.)

THE author of this remarkable publication, like the Mayor of Coquerico in "Genevieve de Brabant," is by no means averse to blowing his own trumpet; accordingly he announces to the world at large, on the title-page of his work, that it is "the twelfth Epic Poem of the world"; he also modestly states that he is "The Homer of Modern Times." Such courage deserves our applause, even if we fail to recognise the modern representative of Greek poetry in Mr. Rowbotham.

The author begins with the evolution of the earth and the origin of life, and strives to show the changes undergone by the inorganic world and the gradual appearance of lowly marine beings in the Cambrian and Silurian seas. Of poetic fancies the author nothing lacks, but of natural history lore his stock is meagre:—

"Much fear I him who armed with claws and quills  
Steals stealthily along the weedy mire.  
I dread the shape who bears the bristling gills  
Which seem with rage and venom to respire.  
But chiefly do I fear the lobster dire.  
Four claws he wears, his quarry to assail,  
Two spears he brandishes to wreak his ire,  
Invulnerable gleams his quilted mail.  
O'er such stupendous foe nought living can prevail"  
(p. 27, v. 35).

We are quite at a loss to fit the author's description with any Silurian, or, indeed, any other fossil arthropod!

We are next favoured with a view of the Old Red Sandstone period and its armoured fishes; then of the "Age of Trees"—"One mighty Sunderbund earth's surface seemed . . . which with evaporating moisture steamed," but though we surmise this to be a view