priori in Geometry." He reduces the axioms which are strictly a priori to three which are involved in any form of externality, but rejects as empirical those which refer especially to Euclidean Space.

Mrs Bryant contributes a paper on the emotions, taking Prof. James's theory as a text, and arguing against him in favour of the more purely mental element in the emotions, as opposed to their manifestation in mere bodily sensations.

More historical in their interest are the papers by Mr Webb on "Anselm's Argument for the Existence of God," and by Mr C. Llewellyn Davies on "Kant's Teleology"; though both writers conclude with a brief application of their results to our present day needs. This latter point of view, on the other hand, is predominant in Mr Blunt's paper on "Philosophy and Naturalism," in which the shortcomings of Naturalism as resulting logically in "the irrationality of the world with consequent pessimism" are censured, and the claims of Philosophy maintained.

The symposia are of special interest as bringing together the very different points of view from which a subject may be discussed, and as revealing the very different colouring which it assumes in its passage through different minds, even when they arrive at a consensus of opinions. In the symposium on "In what sense, if any, is it true that Psychological States are extended?" Mr Stout, Mrs Bryant, and Mr Muirhead take part, but only Mrs Bryant is able to find the required sense, and she is obliged to limit it carefully. The second symposium on "Are Character and Circumstance Co-ordinate Factors in Human Life, or is Either Subordinate to the Other?" is introduced by the President, and his conclusion that circumstance is subordinate is accepted with various provisos and on various grounds by Miss Jones, Mr Gildea and Mr Shand.

H. Bosanquet.


The work of Mr Wesley Mills is of a kind which deserves a hearty welcome from all who are interested in psychology. It consists so far of six papers, dealing respectively with the Dog, the Cat, the Mongrel Dog, the Dog and Cat compared, the Rabbit and the Cavy, the Pigeon and the Domestic Fowl. The method adopted is that of keeping a record showing the gradual progress of the animals from day to day. Great care is taken to test the development of the senses. The author in each case appends to the diary remarks and a summary of conclusions. The remarks are sometimes too condensed to be readily intelligible. One of the chief points which his diaries seem to us to illustrate is the gradual transition from isolated sensory reactions to combinations of movement controlled by perpetual synthesis of sensory data. It would be interesting to have an exact correlation between the various stages of mental development and the corresponding phases of brain growth. We gather from various hints that Dr Mills has not neglected this side of the subject, and we presume that his results will appear in subsequent papers.

No one can doubt that the abstract form of social speculation characteristic of the middle of last century still has enormous authority in democratic countries, in spite of all the destructive criticism which has intervened, and destroyed its vogue with scholars. It is still maxims like "one man, one vote," with their blameless quasi-axiomatic plausibility, which sweep great populations, and serve as the flags under which the blundering battles of actual politics are usually fought. There is a singular tenacity of life in these labour-saving eighteenth century principles; nor is it only in untilled soil that they flourish. Despite the criticisms of Austin and Maine, and the masterly work of the historical school, they are constantly cropping up in all the social sciences, usurping the place which should be taken by the study of history and fact. If then, we still have to reckon with this mode of thought, it is worth careful study: and if it deserves study, it can hardly be better studied than in Rousseau. Never has it found a more splendid or persuasive literary expression than in his Contrat Social.

But Rousseau is not read. "Rousseau est célèbre," says M. Dreyfus-Brisac, "mais il n'est pas connu." M. Dreyfus-Brisac has removed all excuse for such ignorance so far as the Contrat Social is concerned by the admirable edition he now gives us. It is a work of truly historical character carried out upon lines which will commend themselves to scholars, and especially to the readers of this Journal. Instead of wearying the reader with subjective appreciations, the editor has endeavoured first to define Rousseau's meaning by reference to the "perpetual commentary" which is afforded by passages in his other writings, and secondly to illustrate his positions by comparison with similar passages in other great political writers, and notably in Hobbes, Spinoza, and Montesquieu.

Besides the text of the Contrat Social, carefully collated from the different editions, and from the MS. of Geneva, the volume contains the text of this MS., passages bearing on the composition of the work, and large extracts from other works of Rousseau: together with reproductions from the MS., illustrating Rousseau's writing and other important particulars bearing on the authenticity of the text.

The whole is prefaced by a short but excellent introduction. The editor here gives a concise account of the circumstances and form in which the Contrat Social first appeared, and a brief abstract of its contents. He also takes occasion to explain the principles by which he has been guided in his editorial work, and the canons of interpretation which seem to be proper for treatises produced under eighteenth century conditions: principles so judicious that, did space permit, one would be tempted to quote them. The introduction ends with a modest commendation to the reader. M. Dreyfus-Brisac tells us he has not sought to adjudge praise or blame, sincere admirer as he is of Rousseau. He has only had one object in view. "J'ai voulu faire mieux connaître Rousseau." The book is admirably calculated to realise its author's aim.


From Xenophon, Plotinus, and St Augustine, and yet more directly from the writings rightly or wrongly identified with the name of Dionysius the Areopagite, St Thomas draws the two fundamental principles of his theory of objective beauty, viz. proportion or symmetry, and brightness of
indigenous services minister, Marc Miller, recently called for a formal apology from the Pope for the Catholic Church’s role in the abusive residential schools, echoing a request made by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau directly to the pontiff back in 2017. Think your friends would be interested? Share this story! Follow RT on.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences is a fortnightly peer-reviewed scientific journal published by the Royal Society. It publishes original research and review content in a wide range of physical scientific disciplines. Articles can be accessed online a few months prior to the printed journal. All articles become freely accessible two years after their publication date. The current editor-in-chief is John Dainton. In this short outtake from the full podcast, Malone, Weinstein and tech entrepreneur Steve Kirsch touch on the implications of the controversial Japanese Pfizer biodistribution study. The study was made public earlier this month by Dr. Byram Bridle, a viral immunologist. They also discuss the lack of proper animal studies for the new mRNA vaccines, and the theory, espoused by virologist Geert Vanden Bossche, Ph.D., that mass vaccination with the mRNA vaccines could produce ever more transmissible and potentially deadly variants. Usually, signals like this are picked up in animal studies and long-term clinical trials, but this didn't happen with mRNA vaccines, Malone said. There are two adverse event signals that are becoming apparent to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Current developments at Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B. Authors: Linda Partridge. In November 2011, a Royal Society discussion meeting, 'New vaccines for global health', was held in London to discuss the past contribution of vaccines to global health and to consider what more could be expected in the future. In this Theme Issue of Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, we describe current and future trends in usage, together with the many benefits that plastics bring to society. Read More. View Article.