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Note

CLARK GRIFFITH DUMAS'S STUDY OF "APICULTURE IN EARLY TEXAS."
 —A weighty thesis presented for the M.S. degree at Southern Methodist University, 1952, includes in its 257 pages (13 chapters, two appendices, bibliography) discussion of the following matters: Early Accounts of Bees in Texas; Factors Responsible for Scientific Apiculture; Leaders in American Apiculture; The Invention of Beekeeping Implements; The Importation of Foreign Bees; Queen-Rearing, Diseases of Bees, and Migratory Beekeeping; The Influence of Early Journals and Societies; Leaders in early Texas Apiculture; Women Beekeepers in early Texas; The Eckman Apiary at Richmond, Texas; Bee Magazines of early Texas; Beekeepers' Societies in early Texas; Sketches of early Texas Beekeepers. The period of time covered extends from the founding of Austin's Colony in the 1820's to about the turn of the century; and an extensive appendix gives census returns for the 1850 to 1900 Censuses. Fourteen plates, giving portraits of early notables in beekeeping practice (chiefly in Texas) accompany the text. Extensive correspondence, scrutiny of the manuscript minutes of Texas beekeepers' societies, and a thoroughgoing study of the history of beekeeping in Europe, and elsewhere in the United States, make the thesis of exceptional interest. Copies in manuscript are available in the Fondren Library of Southern Methodist University. Chapter XIII, "Sketches of Early Texas Beekeepers" (folios 172-227) gives a surprising amount of data on the lives and work of some 172 students of bees in our State. The thesis is a mine of accurate information on beekeeping and beekeepers in Early Texas.—S. W. Geiser.

Book Review

THE HERMIT PHILOSOPHER OF LIENDO [Edmund Montgomery]. By I. K. Stephens. (Dallas, Texas: Southern Methodist University Press. 1951. Pp. x, 402. \$5.00.)

April 17, 1951 was the fortieth anniversary of the death of Edmund Montgomery; and on that date the Southern Methodist University Press published the first biography of this eminent British-American philosopher. Handsome, urbane, educated in medicine at Heidelberg, Berlin, Bonn, Würzburg, Prague, and Vienna, member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, this scientist-philosopher whose work was admired by Europe's keenest intellects, lived for many years obscurely, on a plantation at Hempstead, Texas. A less likely cultural home for this illegitimate son of a Scottish lord could scarcely be imagined. . . .

This admirable biography of Edmund Montgomery (1835-1911), philosopher and scientist, and of his wife Elisabeth Ney (1833-1907), Bavarian sculptor, leaves little to be desired. Montgomery, of Scottish ancestry, came to America with his wife in 1871, and to Texas in 1873. At the time of his advent in Texas, that State was still frontier or semi-frontier country. The biography is a dual one of Edmund and Elisabeth; this is inevitable as their lives were in ideals and actions inextricably interwoven from the time they met in Heidelberg in 1852 until her

death in 1907. Montgomery is known among scientists and philosophers as the scholar who, on the basis of experimental biological studies, for almost fifty years (1878-1907) combatted the current materialistic-mechanistic explanations of vital phenomena, and in his philosophy of vital organization anticipated by at least forty years modern organicism. Views akin to Montgomery's were later published by Benjamin Moore, J. Arthur Thomson, C. Lloyd Morgan, A. N. Whitehead, H. S. Jennings (and especially William E. Ritter, in his *Unity of the Organism*, 1919.) Ritter, in his work, stressed "not only the unity of the individual organism, but also the essential unity of biology, chemistry, and psychology, just as Montgomery had done forty years earlier."

Born in Edinburgh in 1835, Montgomery spent his early life in Paris. At the age of nine, he removed with his mother to Frankfort on the Main, where he studied under private tutors until 1852. Then followed his studies in medicine, at Heidelberg, Berlin, Bonn, and Würzburg, from 1852 to 1858. He passed the medical *Staatsexamen* at Würzburg in 1858, and there took his M.D. degree. After post-doctoral work at Prague and Vienna, he was resident physician at the German Hospital in London, was connected with the Bermondsey Dispensary, and was during 1860-63 demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum at St. Thomas's Hospital (M.R.C.S., Lond., 1862.) After his marriage to Elisabet Ney in November, 1863, at Madeira, he practiced medicine at Funchal, Mentone, Rome (with journeys to the Austrian Tyrol, London, and Munich) until 1869. The year 1870 he spent largely in Munich, completing his critical work on Kant's theory of knowledge (*infra*).

With his wife, Montgomery left Europe for New York in January, 1871, and soon went to Thomasville, Georgia, making it his home until early 1873, when they went to Texas, purchasing a plantation in Waller County. Here he spent the rest of his life, and here both he and his wife were buried.

The twenty-year period of 1873-1893 included the most significant years of Montgomery's whole scientific and philosophical career. The first years were spent in laborious and long-continued laboratory studies and observations of the physiology and behavior of the protista. It was in this period that nearly all of his most original and important papers were published, in German, British, and American journals (*Mind*, 1880-95; *Index*, 1884-87; *Open Court*, 1887-90; and *Monist*, 1892-1909.) He published five books: *On the Formation of So-Called Cells in Animal Bodies* (1867), *Die Kant'sche Erkenntnisslehre widerlegt vom Standpunkt der Empirie* (1871), *The Vitality and Organization of Protoplasm* (1904), *Philosophical Problems in the Light of Vital Organization* (1907) [his *magnum opus*, which, alas! came from the press almost unnoticed], and *The Revelation of Present Experience* (1910). During all these years he lived, as he said, "in utter scientific and philosophical seclusion, never once having a chance to converse with anyone about subjects that most occupied his mind." Harassed by financial difficulties on the plantation, he was with few exceptions unable over the years to attend meetings of scientific men and philosophers; until, at length (as Professor Stephens says) "he had been so long out of the game, so long isolated from personal contacts with men of intellectual ability, training and interests, and had become so

habituated to thinking in seclusion, expressing his thoughts, hurling his polemics, and conducting his controversies through the medium of the printed page and the personal letter, that he more or less recoiled from the idea of meeting and conversing face to face with men of intellect and learning."

The death of Elisabet Ney in 1907 severed an intimate relationship that had had the most far-reaching effects on the development of both. A few months later Montgomery himself suffered a paralytic stroke that at first greatly lessened, and then stopped his work. He died on 17 April, 1911.

Professor Stephens in his careful, sympathetic, but always objective work, has rescued from oblivion one of the keenest minds that ever worked in the Southwest. His analysis of materials, drawn from the most diverse sources, has been admirable, and his published study has given a most revealing insight into the life of an almost forgotten man of science. The social and intellectual backgrounds of Montgomery, both European and American, have with great skill been woven into the biography of his subject, in an excellent literary style. Now we have a definitive biography of a great pioneer in the history of philosophy.

— S. W. GEISER

NEW SPECIES, TRANSFERS, ETC. IN VOLUME XX

Plants

- CAKILE lanceolata* var. *geniculata* (B. L. Robinson) Shinnery (33)
CHAMAESYCE carunculata (Waterfall) Shinnery (24), *platysperma* (Engelm.) Shinnery (25)
CYNANCHUM Grayi Shinnery (110)
CYPERUS globulosus var. *robustus* (Boeck.) Shinnery (34)
ERAGROSTIS oxylepis var. *Beyrichii* (J. G. Smith) Shinnery (34)
PALAPOXIA callosa var. *bella* (Cory) Shinnery (94), *Hookeriana* var. *minor* Shinnery (98), *rosea* var. *ambigua* Shinnery (95), *rosea* var. *papposa* Shinnery (95), *texana* var. *macrolepis* (Rydb.) Shinnery (97), *tripteris* var. *brevis* Shinnery (94)
YUCCA pallida var. *edentata* Cory (33)

Animals

- MEGATHYMUS yuccae buchholzi* Freeman (31)