PROCEED Ural PROBABILITY OF NATURE

I loth it yesterday. In spite of the interval of time, yesterday’s train of thought and today’s have continuity of interest. Again, while meditating on my problem my attention may be directed by the arrival of a visitor. There is temporal continuity between my mental processes in attacking the problem and in entertaining my guest; but there is discontinuity of interest. Continuity of interest continues in part the bond between one individual consciousness and another, which makes possible which is called the ‘collective’ mind. I may work at my problem up to a certain point, and then communicate my method and results to another. He may continue the same train of thought, and in his turn communicate his results to me. In this way we may solve the problem into operation.

Our minds act as if they were one whole, so far as concerns the attainment of the end which we both pursue. This kind of cooperation in thinking and willing constitutes the psychological cohesion of human society, and binds together the successive generations of mankind. The process, however, though divided among different minds, is individual, not social. Of SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SOCIAL PROCESS, and TRADITION.

Other forms of distinguishable mental process, such as cognition and feeling, have continuity also, which can probably in all cases be reduced to temporal merely (as emotional change produced by external events), or to dispositional merely (as in the continuity of a disturbed cognitive process), or to those two existing together. The further question of the reduction of all phenomenal continuity in change to a principle itself not subject to change, as well as the attempt to consider mental process in an independent system of self-produced changes, leads into metaphysics.

Process (social) see SOCIAL PROCESS.


Procedural: see DEPICTION (in biology).

Predilections Born on the island of Crete in the 4th century B.C. He was a teacher of virtue or the art of living, a Sophist, and taught for money at Athens.

Prodigality of Nature. Darwin’s expression (Origins of Species) for excess or
PROGNOSIS—PROJECTION

This characteristic is regarded as significant in the evolution of the higher animals, and in its development in the evolution of man. It is measured either by the ratio of the length from the nasion to the alveolar point, or the ratio of the length from the nasion to the subnasal point, or some index (Frere, 1895), which is the ratio of the length of the head from the nasion to the alveolar point, or the length from the nasion to the subnasal point, or some index (Frere, 1895), which is the ratio of the length of the head from the nasion to the alveolar point, or the length from the nasion to the subnasal point, or some index (Frere, 1895).

(2.2) in logic: proceeding along a linear series in the natural order. Opposed to regress or projecting in a reverse order.

Progressive method: the method which proceeds from general to particular.

Progressive nerve: a structure (q.v.) in which the premises are so arranged as to proceed from what is regarded as whole to what is regarded as part. See Hamilton, Lect. on Logic, xix.

(3.2.3)

- Project (Lat. praevius, anticipatory): Ger. Erwartung, Fr. projet; Ital. progetto. (1) A possible course of action conceived simply but not decided upon. This follows the usage of Bagwell and Hickey (Physiologie, 1845, 260, who make Project an adjective and Projecteur a verb.) (2) That which is 'projected' in the sense given under PROJECTION.

(3.2.4)

- Projection: Ger. Projektion; Fr. projection; Ital. proiezione. (1) The spatial objectification of objects in sense perception. See Localisation in space.

This usage is vague and descriptive, varying from the mere recognition of a spatial datum in the hypothesis of the spatial projection of states at first partly 'wrong' and unsatisfactory. It is also complicated with the hypothesis (Lorenz, for instance) that nervous Proportion (q.v.), to the periphery, sometimes extends out in lines at right angles to the sensitive surface.

(3.2.5)

- A stage in the genetic construction of objects antecedent to the conscious relations between subject and object. This meaning, suggested by Baldwin (Men. Devel. in the Child and the Race, 1896), applies especially to the material of the unconsciousness of self. The project is considered in contrast with Heredity (q.v.) and Exact (q.v.)—the last terms designating later phases in the genetic process.

Literature to (1): James, Prince of Psyex, 1892; with numerous references, many citations in Ezekiel, Wirterich, d. philos. Bogriff, sub verbs (where projection is made equivalent to spatial localization).

- Projection (nervous, or 'cranial'). (1) The property of the nervous system whereby stimulations are referred to the periphery of the body or to the end-organs. See Localization.

There is considerable scepticism as to whether this is an original property of the nervous system. It is undoubtedly developed to a high degree by experience, but may probably be considered in some way having a rudiment in the nerve structure (3.2.6).

- Projection system: see Radiation.

Proliferation (1) [Lat. prolife, off-spring, a source to bear]: Ger. Erneuerung, Fr. proliferation; Ital. proiferazione. The multiplication of nerve-cells by division of the pre-existing cells.

In an early embryonic stage such multiplication is very rapid, and is accompanied by mictosis. In this stage it plays a very important part in the formation of the peripheral nerves and their glia. C. von Conrad and the works there cited. Migratory neuroblasts form proliferating centres in various regions of the presumptive epidermis. Recent writers (Herrick, Turner, Ayers) claim to find centres of permanent proliferation in older stages of the process than are apparently amitotic.

Literature: C. L. Hotzke, Notes on the Brain of the Alligator, J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist., xii (1889); Contributions to the Comparative Morphology of the Central Nervous System of Animals. J. Comp. Neuroi., i. (1893) 21; C. E. Turner, Morphology of the Arris Brain, J. Comp. Neuroi., i. (1892) 1; W. H. Arrington, the Child and the Race, 2d ed. (1896). Interpret], applies especially to the material of the unconsciousness of self. The project is considered in contrast with heredity (q.v.) and exact (q.v.)—the last terms designating later phases in the genetic process. (3.2.7)

- Proportion (Lat. proportio, one's own, belonging to; share of, or part of): Ger. Proportion, Fr. proportion; Ital. proporzion. A term used loosely for any sort of more permanent active terence (q.v.). Martensius (Types of Ethical Theory, ii. chap. 6) uses proportion to designate 'the primary springs of action, i.e., the primary appetites and animal spontaneity.' James discusses the 'religious propensities' in Varieties of Religious Experience (1902) (q.v.).

In view of the meanings given (q.v.) to proportion, prepotency, tendencies, in various religious, ethical, and social sciences, a general use can best be described.

(3.2.8)

- Property (1) and (2) Property (Lat. proprius, one's own, belonging to; share of, or part of): Ger. Eigentum, Fr. propriete, Ital. proprietad. A term used loosely for any sort of more permanent active terence (q.v.).

In view of the meanings given (q.v.) to proportion, prepotency, tendencies, in various religious, ethical, and social sciences, a general use can best be described.