VERACITY — VERIFICATION

Veracity [Lat. veritas, truthfulness]: Ger. Worttreue; Fr. verité; Ital. verità. The disposition not to deceive another by positive misrepresentation; that is, not to Lie (q.v.). The appreciation of veracity, especially as regards speech, has varied much in ancient and modern ethics. The Greeks did not include it in the cardinal virtues, or regard it as absolutely and inevitably obligatory. The Romans, however, gave expression to their estimate of it in the Res Publica (ii. 352), where he distinguishes between the "true lie" or the "lie in the soul," which is hinted by both gods and men, and the "lie in words," which is, in certain cases, useful and not harmful, as in declar- ing with sincerity or with truth in a fit of madness or illusion, and in mythology, where we do not know the truth. He also justifies the "false" or "royal lie" (povena véita), the rulers are privileged to lie for the public good (Plato, 330d. 414). The modern juridical concept of veracity as obedience to law has led to a more rigorous enforcement of the duty of veracity. Kant, e.g. in his Über die voraussetzung der recht und rechtslehre in ihren (Abert's trans., 361-5), maintains the absolute obligations of veracity, since lying, if universalized, contradicts the presuppositions of human intercourse. "To be truthful in all declarations is therefore a sacred unconditional command of reason, and not to be limited by any experience." A single exception would destroy the universality which is essential to a moral principle. On the juridical deprivation of the virtus on the ground that he would justify the means, see Equivalent. Cfr. also CONSCIENTIA.

The principles involved in the discussion, besides the psychological and logical ones indicated by the word verus in the definition (explained under LEX) and in the article Etre, include, would seem to be, at least to the extent of an other should be capable of reasonableAssumption, except through the hypothesis. But throughout the process of verification the exigencies of the economy of research should be carefully studied from the point of view of its abstract theory.

When, in 1830, Auguste Comte laid down the rule that no hypothesis ought to be entertained which was not capable of verification, it was far from receiving general acceptance. But this was chiefly because Comte did not make it clear, nor did he apparently understand, what verification consisted in. He seemed to think that it was generally unde-
Vertebrate — VESTIGIAL RIGHTS

Vertebrate [Lat. vertebra, a joint; Gr. Wirbelborr; Fr. vertébre; It. vertebra]. Strictly, an animal having vertebrae, but used to designate all members of the sub-kingdom to which animals with vertebrae belong. Cf. Invertibrate.

The lowest fishes (Myxineid and amphioxus, a fish-like animal) present no trace of vertebrae, the axial skeleton comprising only the notochord.

The Vertebrata, sometimes called Chordata, all possess a dorsal skeletal structure at some time in their development.


Vertebrate [Lat. from vertere, to turn]: Gr. Schelhet; Fr. est frappe; It. vertebra. A bending or curve in the body of a fish. (C.M. L.)

Vertebral, with fear of falling, a confused sensation in the head, and apparent motion of outward objects.

Vertebral sensation may vary in degree from a slight sense of confusion or instability, up to violent reeling and actual falling in an attempt to correct the subjective sensation of apparent motion of surrounding objects. The vertebrae, in the disarrangement of which produces vertigo, is a very complicated part. The special organs of Equilibrium (q.v.) are concerned in the maintenance of the body in a stable position.

The sense of the equilibrium, situated in the cerebellum. The sensations reached from the cause are correlated with visual impressions of position and movement. Vertigo may be produced in most persons by unusual postures, as swimming in a boat, or on an inclined plane, as on a mountain; as an oscillation in a first class carriage, or the visual impression of a stationary scene. Vertigo is a malady of the brain, manifesting certain symptoms, such as a feeling of dizziness, and a tendency to fall.

Vertigo [Lat. verticim, a footstool]: Ger. Spur; Fr. vertige; It. vertigio. See Vertebrae and Osteichthyes.

Vestigial Organs and Characters. Reduced to a vestigial organ or character of the ancestral animal; a single such organ or character is called a vestige.

This phrase has largely replaced the earlier phrase: vestigial organs and rudiments. It has been distinguished in the last two centuries, the idea of generation of, a basic theory in biology, from organs in general. (C. R.)

Rudimentary organs are the vestiges of features which, on the theory of evolution, represent the fully functional and useful organs or characters of ancestral animals; a single such organ or character is called a vestige.

Since the theory of evolution has become widely accepted, the method of suppression has been discussed. On the Lamarckian hypothesis, the process affects itself to effect reduction of size or complexity; thus, the effects of disease are on this hypothesis inherited. Those who reject this hypothesis account for the facts by reversal selection, assuming that the possession of the organ constitutes a disadvantage. The cases of inheritance of with Farnmy (q.v.) and by the principle of economy of growth with Exterulation (q.v.). Wemann has noted the hypothesis of General Selection (q.v.) as a more general scheme, which disregards determinants or structural units in the germplasm. (C. R.)

Vestibular: C. Darwin, Origin of Species; J. G. Huxley, Pioneers; and Darwin, The Germ-Plasm; and Germs. (C.M. L.)

Vest: see FAVN AND NORTHERN.

Vibration [Lat. vibrare, to shake]: Ger. Schaker; Fr. vibrer; It. vibrare. The movement of a body or a whole body back and forth in a linear path or closed curve. In the latter case the vibration is called circular, elliptic, etc., according to the form of the path. Movement in one direction is sometimes called a motion in a line in both directions a complete vibration. Such a vibratory movement when propagated through a homogeneous medium is called an undulation or wave. Cf. Ether.

Vibrism: C.M. L.

Vibrant Knowledge: A term of Scutum defined by decor Orma (Pto. 4, 1: 3) as follows: Quantum ad sustinat habitum Averite.
VIRTUE

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