Large Scale Maps as Geographical Illustrations: By W. M. Davis. The value of maps in geographic study has long been recognized, but it has not always been so well stated as in the present paper. Prof. Davis maintains that their study endows the observer with a power that could not even be gained by field work without their aid, except by spending a long time on the ground, and that work based on good maps is as truly scientific as Loomis's famous studies. He proceeds to describe a number of foreign maps which are better than the average American maps, and have proved to be of especial help in his own teaching. He also gives information where these maps can be bought, the price and the results of experience as to the best way to display and use them. D. P. N.

THE MONIST.—JULY.

In an article on Terminology, Prof. Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, broadly sketches the characteristic biographical features and vicissitudes of scientific and philosophical terms, giving concrete examples in enforcement of his views, and pointing out the immense advantages to be derived from the systematic prosecution of this study. In his plan of a colossal and exhaustive thesaurus of scientific and philosophical terms he characterizes the realization of the same as a task eminently worthy of American scholarship, wealth and enterprise.

Prof. Fr. Jodl, recently called to a chair of philosophy in Vienna, critically examines, in his article on Causality, the views of David Hume, which he regards as having dominated all modern inquiry on this subject, including Kant and the Kantians and the majority of professional scientists. He then discovers the origin of the notion of causality in our feeling of personal effort and of our personal action upon the external world, and considers it to have found its rigorous justification in the modern view of the transformation of energy and matter. His article contains much psychological analysis.

The second part of the series on Science and Faith is by Dr. Paul Topinard, entitled Introduction to Man as a Member of Society. Dr. Topinard discusses his subject under two heads: (I.) Preliminary Biological Data; and (II.) The Animal Family; which are to be followed by another article on Animal Societies. He follows here the origin and course of development of the solidarity of the organism and of its representative ego, as also the origin and development, in all its aspects, of the animal family, which he regards as the outward terminal phase of the process of the reproduction of the species—a result which has been shaped to this end by the exigencies of evolution. The rise of the social instincts is also considered in this paper, which is exhaustive and contains the results of new inquiries by Topinard.

The Holiness of Instinct, the title of the leading article, by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, is a plea for the reinstatement of our natural instincts as unerring criteria of conduct, and also a literary apotheosis of the beauty of life.

The article by the editor, Dr. Paul Carus, on The Problem of Good and Evil, opposes the idea of a merely subjective existence of evil, which he regards as a positive, objective aspect of life, and concludes with a discussion of the God idea and with a sketch of the significance of the devil in history.

The number concludes with the usual Literary Correspondence. Among the Book Reviews are critical notices of Ostwald's pamphlet on Scientific Materialism, Helmholz's Researches in Mathematics and Mechanics, Grassman's Ausdehnungslehre, and Henry Clarke Warren's Buddhism.

NEW BOOKS.

