

a large theoretical and practical comprehension of the social problem of our time.

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The Origins of Leadership. A Dissertation Submitted in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago. By Eben Mumford. The University of Chicago Press. Chicago. 1909.

This is a valuable contribution to the science of institutional development. The social structure is the institutional adaptation to its environment effected by a group. But as conditions are continually changing it is necessary to make new adaptations. The adaptations effected are always adaptations to conditions passing or already past. Hence arise crises in the life of the group, social strain, the necessity for change. The continued efficiency, if not the very existence of the group, often depends upon proper adaptations to changed conditions or in resisting improper adaptations. But in such times ordinary people become confused. There is need for a man of larger intelligence and mightier personality to guide the group in making the new adaptation—a leader. The continual necessity for the function of leadership leads to the development of institutions. The function may take the form of maintaining and that of changing existing customs and institutions." The dissertation consists in the elaboration of these principles. The method is inductive, and the result is a genuine contribution to sociology.

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Socialism Versus Christianity. By Edward R. Hartman, New York. 1909. Cochrane Publishing Co. Pages 263.

If we confine attention to their superficial but more obvious, aspects it is possible to establish a pretty complete antithesis between Socialism and Christianity. They differ in their doctrines of man's nature, sin, salvation, indeed at almost every point. Furthermore, in the deeper, underlying principles it is possible also to see certain fundamental antagonisms; the reason being that Socialism deals with the present, whereas Christianity