

to give him his proper place. This he wisely does not by any personal glorification but by the surer method of a penetrating outline of recent philosophy wherein there appears the necessity for Bowne's contribution to the conflict between materialism and a too remote and vague idealism. Thus, the author not only honors Bowne but serves the students of philosophy and helps on the growth of personal idealism which is now rapidly winning the field.

W. O. CARVER.

The Problems of Science. By Ferderigo Enriques. Authorized Translation by Katherine Royce, with an Introductory Note by Josiah Royce. Chicago and London, 1914. The Open Court Publishing Company. 400 pp. \$2.50.

The author of this volume is "professor of projective geometry and geometric drawing in the University of Bologna" and while little heralded in this country is obviously to be set down as "one of the most conspicuous of contemporary Italian scientists." The present work might be notable for many qualities. First let us note that its translation into English is most effectively accomplished, and that can have been no easy task. Technical language is extremely difficult to drop in one tongue while the ideas are embodied in the idiom and verbiage of another tongue. In reading one has no feeling here of a constructed vehicle for a load of foreign ideas. The ideas have apparently grown in English. To find brought together summaries of the historical and present problems of the sciences of epistemology, logic, geometry, and mechanics is to find oneself in possession of a fascinating encyclopedia of the intellectual enigmas of man.

But the bringing of them together thus is due to a fundamental unity in knowledge, a unity which it was the purpose of the author to urge with the end of "enabling the workers in any field whatsoever to understand better how the object of their own research is subordinated to more general problems." Thus we come to the threshold of philosophy. In biology we transcend the laws and limits of *mechanism*, but do not contradict them nor wholly leave them behind. Thus the author seeks to relate the

sciences of life to the physical sciences. For a principle for philosophy we cannot follow him here, but his error grows out of starting point and emphasis—out of assuming that because one begins knowing in the real of physics he begins being there also. The relation is real and abiding. It is for philosophy to explain and interpret. The volume is encyclopedic in scope and in range.

W. O. CARVER.

Foundations of Christian Belief: Studies in the Philosophy of Religion. By Francis L. Strickland, Professor of Philosophy in the University of West Virginia, formerly President of Simpson College, Iowa. The Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati, 1915. 319 pp. \$1.50 net.

This work is a splendid introduction to Christian Apologetics, or to the philosophy of Theism. Its range is broad, its positions sound and clearly stated. It is not profoundly metaphysical and by no means a complete defense of the Christian faith. It pretends only to discuss the "foundations" and from the standpoint of philosophy; and this it does in a way readily comprehensible. The style is direct, concrete, popular. It would be hard to imagine a book on this subject more easily readable. Besides the clarity of expression, splendid type and paper, bold-faced headings and subheadings and an analytical table of contents, help the reader.

Without unduly emphasizing that feature the book really rests on the idea of personality and unfolds that as basal not only for Theism as a system but as a process in the growth of religion. The views are strongly conservative but the method is thoroughly modern.

W. O. CARVER.

The Gospel Miracles: An Essay with two appendices. By J. R. Illingworth, M.A., D.D., The Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1915. XVII+213 pp. \$1.50.

Buy this book and put it on the shelf with Wendland's "The Miracles of Christianity" and "Miracles" by seven Oxford men and in the three you will have the modern view of miracles splen-