

a misunderstanding of Nietzsche's most cherished convictions, and is perhaps itself due to the prevalence of a semi-Darwinian standpoint, which tends to regard all evolutionary theories as necessarily of the prevailing biological type.

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Nietzsches Philosophie. DR. ARTHUR DREWS. Heidelberg, Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1904. Pp. viii + 561.

Five hundred and fifty pages seem a good many to be devoted to Nietzsche by a man who regards his value as consisting chiefly in the warning he affords against false methods in philosophy. Dr. Drews finds Nietzsche's writings stimulating and full of clever bits of observation and reflection, but with no systematic basis that will stand against criticism. He gives an unusually detailed account of Nietzsche's views, following strictly the chronological order and dwelling at some length upon the corresponding events of Nietzsche's life. The criticism is altogether from the standpoint of Dr. Drews' own conviction that every philosophy based upon the equation of consciousness and being is foredoomed to failure. Nietzsche, accordingly, is treated as the logical result of such attempts to dispense with the absolute. Endeavoring to embody his particular interpretation of *cogito ergo sum* in both his life and his philosophy, Nietzsche showed that its inevitable consequences are inconsistency in the one field and madness in the other.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. August, 1904, Vol. 29, No. 8. *Morale et Biologie* (pp. 113-135): D. PARODI. - Largely a criticism of Metchnikoff's 'Études sur la nature humaine.' Its view of science is optimistic, but not its presentation of nature. The present century commences to emphasize the discords, not the harmonies of nature. Man, in particular, is displayed as an example of poor adaptation to natural conditions. Metchnikoff gratuitously asserts a normal duration of life; he can not really make clear what a death instinct is; he misunderstands the basis of the fear of death. Neither biology nor sociology really suffices to establish the ends of human life. *Le sourire; étude psychophysiologique* (2e et dernier article) (pp. 136-151): G. DUMAS. - The development of the smile is to be explained on lines of economy of effort. It is most highly developed among the Japanese. All forms of the smile are compounds of the smile of pleasure and of the laughing smile; *e. g.*, the bitter, the defiant, the disdainful and the resigned smile. It is the laughing smile that is the source of the finer shades of expression in these various forms. The mechanical explanation of these developments is to be preferred to the psychological. *La logique du discours musical* (pp. 152-161): P. LANDERMY. - The philosophy of music has been despised thus far