

pamphlet published by Heinrich Schmidt, of Jena, entitled: *A Struggle for "The Riddle of the Universe"* (Bonn: Emil Strauss). Mr. Schmidt's little book is essentially a synopsis of the many controversies which Professor Haeckel's book raised in Germany.

Among the sociological and economic works recently published by the Macmillan Company, may be mentioned: (1) *Experimental Sociology, Descriptive and Analytical*, by Frances A. Kellor, graduate student of the University of Chicago, which is "a study of the methods of investigation of delinquents and their treatment, together with such suggestions for the prevention of criminology as have resulted from it." (Price, \$2.00); and (2) *The Theory of Prosperity*, by Simon N. Patten, Ph. D., professor of political economy in the University of Philadelphia, being an analytical study of the various economic and cultural aspects of incomes. (Price, \$1.25.)

The University of Chicago Press has issued a work which will claim attention from many historical readers and students of politics. It is a new book on Russia, by Maxime Kovalevsky, formerly professor of Public Law in the University of Moscow, and now lecturer on Russian institutions in the University of Chicago. Its title is: *Russian Political Institutions, Their Growth and Development from the Beginning of Russian History to the Present Time*. Professor Kovalevsky's aim differs from that of Mackenzie Wallace's book, which has hitherto been the standard work on Russia. His book is the story of the political *evolution* and internal development of the Russian nation, and treats of the making of Russia, its complex ethnology and early political vicissitudes, the development of Muscovite institutions, the reforms of Peter the Great and Catherine II., the reforms of Alexander II., etc. (Crown 8vo, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.60.)

NOTES.

Before going to press, Judge Waterman added the following comment to his taxation article: A man who owns one million dollars worth of Chicago city bonds at three per cent. derives from them an income of \$30,000 in round numbers, of which he is requested in Chicago to pay between \$12,000 and \$13,000 taxes, leaving him \$17,000 about to live on. If the same man goes to England, he would have to pay \$1,500, leaving him in round figures a net income of \$28,500.

Now the question arises, What do we expect a capitalist to do, stay in this country or go to England? What should we do if we were capitalists? And can it be our intention to drive capital out of the country?

The aim of the Indian National Social Congress is to improve the social conditions of India, and, as we learn from the *Indian Mirror*, that it has just held its fifteenth meeting, it seems fairly to have passed the period of probation. The leading members are prominent natives, who have come to recognise the importance of introducing reforms that are forced upon them by their contact with Western civilisation. And the Congress can look back upon its work with satisfaction, for many evils, if they have not altogether disappeared, have yet been reduced. The speakers, however, were fairly unanimous in recognising the necessity of a wider spread of female education, and of bringing about a further decline of polygamy. The great masses of Hindus still keep aloof, because they suspect the Congress as being too much under foreign influence, but the leaders are anxious to preserve the ancient Hindu civilisation as the foundation of India's future.