

book with any large measure of understanding and sympathy. I would particularly wish also that all law-makers and executives might read parts of Volume I.

I came to the close with a new sense of obligation to the author for enlarging my vision, quickening my spirit and inspiring my purpose to live for the Church for the sake of Him who "loved the Church and gave Himself up for it," loved humanity and died for it "that He might create in himself" out of its broken fragments "one new man."

W. O. CARVER.

An Introduction to Philosophy. By Orlln Ottman Fletcher, Professor of Philosophy in Furman University. New York, 1913. The Macmillan Company. xvii+420 pages. \$1.60 net.

This is a new sort of text-book for undergraduate students in philosophy. After a "General Introduction" it lays the basis in a brief—somewhat more than a hundred pages—outline of the history of philosophy. It then takes up the Elements of General Philosophy, dividing them into Epistemology and the Categories. Finally there is a division devoted to "Human Freedom and the Existence of God."

It will be seen that this is a very comprehensive course and must make a very full year's work for college students. To be sure the discussion is on a scale suited to the preparation of such students and its form adapted to them. The chapters are short. They average about ten pages but with no effort to make them artificially uniform in length. Sections are carefully marked and numbered and summaries close the discussions of the various topics.

The most engaging fact about the work is its declared and obvious purpose of teaching the student himself to think—to philosophize—about the problems of being. He is not merely taught objectively about philosophy. The aim is to reveal and encourage the student as engaged in the process himself.

One of the serious faults of current pedagogical theory is that the teacher is not to teach but to encourage development. Both are needed. This author has proceeded on the assumption

that his own position must be definite and known, not to coerce or even to convince students to agree with him but that they may feel that these problems can reach a state of peaceful progress toward satisfactory answer. Hence the author frankly avows himself "an objective idealist," and that is a very safe philosophical attitude for a teacher of young men. Professor Fletcher is to be congratulated and his book ought to be widely used and useful.

W. O. CARVER.

A Brief History of Modern Philosophy. By Dr. Harold Höffding, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Copenhagen; Authorized Translation by Charles Finley Sanders, Professor of Philosophy at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., Author of the English Translation of Jerusalem's Introduction to Philosophy. New York, 1912. The Macmillan Company. x+324 pages. \$1.50.

This translation is from the original edition of 1905 and it is a good thing to have the work accessible to English readers. Höffding has analyzed quite fully the modern movement of philosophical thought in Europe. The work is too brief to give much more than an analysis, but such an analysis is a splendid guide to the student and a splendid summary for the scholar. Some of the more recent movements have come to be better understood and their tendencies are more marked than at the time of the preparation of this work. Possibly some modification of the late phases would be needed.

One ventures also to suggest that the influences of Eastern thought might have clearer recognition.

Höffding's influence in modern philosophy is such that his interpretation of the history is of primary importance.

W. O. CARVER.

The Principle of Authority in Relation to Certainty, Sanctity and Society. By P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D. George H. Doran Company, New York and London. 475 pages. \$2.50 net.

No writer of this generation has more thoroughly analyzed the evangelical experience of redemption through Christ than