

that hardened into fatalism and was devoid of the love, sympathy and spirituality. Plato taught the subordination of the lower to the higher and in this he was right. But he made the antithesis too sharp. Platonism was partly impractical idealism that is reproduced in much of the "New Thought" of the present day, a revival of Neo-Platonism. Aristotle sought to combine the previous systems into a harmonious whole. He endeavored to strike a balance between the higher and the lower in proper proportion. Dr. Hyde finds only one flaw in the teachings of Aristotle concerning personality and that is its lack of universality. He did not see that all men as men had rights in his city—state. This defect is removed in the teachings of Jesus who made love the dominating principle of life, love without limit of any kind. The great principle of Jesus conserves the good that Epicurus, Zeno, Plato, and Aristotle had without their limitations and their errors. The ultimate principles of personality are reached in the teaching of Christ. Modern teachers like John Stuart Mill and Spencer follow in the steps of Christ here, however loudly they call themselves Epicureans or what not.

It is a fresh and striking book. There are many ringing sentences that snap with fire and energy. It is a book with verve and power and it is a timely utterance.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

A History of American Revivals.

By Frank G. Beardsley, Ph.D. American Tract Society. New York. \$1.50.

The two most obvious criticisms upon this useful work are forestalled by the author in his preface, when he says: "The present volume makes no pretensions to literary excellence, nor does it lay claim to being an exhaustive or critical treatment of the subject." A thoroughgoing and satisfactory history of the great revival movements in American Christianity is still wanting; and it is much

to be regretted that no competent hand has as yet undertaken the difficult but rarely engaging and worthy task of producing such a work. The more modest aim of this treatise is further stated by the author in these words: "Its purpose is to furnish within modest limits a simple and straightforward account of the great revivals and revival movements characteristic of our national religious history." And this aim it certainly reaches.

Beginning with a very general account of revivals in Scripture and history, our author proceeds to tell of the notable revivals, and their leaders, of American religious history. The great awakening of 1734-1749; the remarkable movement which culminated about 1800-1801, but went on periodically up to about 1825; the wonderful work of Nettleton and Finney; the great revival of 1857-1858; the work in the armies during the Civil War; and the movement led by Moody and Sankey about 1875 and on—all receive attention. Besides these larger movements and more notable men, numbers of others are mentioned and discussed. The treatment is sympathetic, and the subject itself is of such absorbing interest as to make up in large degree for the lacks of the book.

Altogether the work is a brief and compendious, connected and highly useful account of the religious revivals which have formed so important a feature of our country's history. The book should have a wide reading, especially among our preachers; and will serve as a transition work between the partial and sketchy treatises that have hitherto appeared, and that fuller and more complete and satisfying treatment for which we still must wait.

E. C. DARGAN.

The Foundations of Education.

By Levi Seeley, Ph.D. Hinds & Noble, New York.

This is an important and valuable contribution to the moral aspects of education. The author thinks that there