

to His incarnation Christ is to him the Son of God, and, as He appears on the earth, He is an entirely supernatural person. The *Kenosis* is not embraced. "If the Son of Man was, and was conscious of being, at the same time the Son of God, then all the divine and all the human properties, in most intimate union, must be ascribed to His whole person:" this is said of His earthly appearing.

Regarding the Descent into Hades we have but a few sentences. As expressing his own view Van O. adopts the language of Sartorius: "He descended into the abode of the lost—into hell—there also to save that which would be saved: to the deepest depth of all did the Lord of Heaven descend." We have hardly more than this unsatisfactory declaration. Universal Restoration is, however, decisively rejected: "We believe we have convincingly shown that neither the teaching of the Lord nor the word of His apostles justifies the expectation of a restoration of all things." The terrible dualism of light and darkness will remain.

No one can read this book without profit, and without learning to love a spirit so reverent, sympathetic and beautiful as that of Van Oosterzee.

The book is delightfully printed on the best of paper.

Knox College.

WM. CAVEN.

MANY INFALLIBLE PROOFS. By Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., Philadelphia. Toronto: S. R. Briggs. Price, \$1.25.

DR. PIERSON, in his preface, tells us that the chapters in this book are the blazed trees which mark the path by which he got out of the forest of doubt. Others are still there, and perhaps they may try the same route with a like result. Each chapter is evidently a sermon which Dr. Pierson preached to his own people on the evidences of Christianity. The aim is not to develop any new line of argument, but to present the old arguments in a fresh and popular form. The first chapter is introductory. In it he points out the advantages of a careful study of the evidences, and lays down the principles which should guide us in such study. He then proceeds to prove: 1st. That the Bible is divine in its origin; and 2nd. That Christ is the Son of God. Under the 1st he deals with Prophecy and Miracles, showing their apologetic value. He then dwells very fully on the scientific accuracy of the Bible, and on its moral beauty and sublimity. Each of these subjects takes up several chapters.

In his proof that Christ is the Son of God, he dwells on the prophecies concerning Christ in the Old Testament, and then enters on a very full discussion on "The Person of Christ." "Here," he says, "is the focal centre of all Christian evidence. When we reach and touch that heart, feel its divine throb and know its divine love, our intellectual doubts vanish, and we are constrained to confess, 'Truly this is the Son of God.' The last three chapters deal with the form and matter of Christ's Teaching. 'Never man spake like this man.'"

The book is not, in any sense of the term, a profound or original work, and anyone who has given any attention to apologetics is familiar with the