

Such men as Prof. Green, of Princeton; Prof. Stroeter, Denver University; Dr. Howard, of Rochester Theological Seminary; Prof. Moorehead, Dr. Stephens and other contributors are the peers in scholarship of any of the higher critics.

It is shown by example that even the familiar parables of the Prodigal Son and the Good Samaritan may be dissected and divided into two continuous narratives, in precisely the same manner as the higher critics dissect and divide the Pentateuch. Among the subjects treated are "The Unity and Mosaic Origin of the Pentateuch," by Prof. Green; "The Book of Psalms," by Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, "Isaiah" and "The Testimony of the Bible to its own Integrity," by Dr. James H. Brooks of St. Louis; "Messianic Prophecy," by Prof. Moorehead; "The Gospels," by Prof. Stroeter. We strongly commend this book to any who are puzzled by the assumptions of some of the so-called higher critics, that scholarship is almost wholly with them in their methods and conclusions.

The Canadian Ice Age, Being Notes of the Pleistocene Geology of Canada, with Especial Reference to the Life of the Period and its Climatic Conditions. By SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Montreal: William V. Dawson. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, \$2.

When called upon to speak for Canada at the World's Sunday-school Convention in London, the present writer took occasion to say that Canada, instead of being the youngest, was the *oldest* country in the world, that it was heaved up above the primeval sea earlier than any other land, that the oldest inhabitant of this planet was a Canadian, and that Sir William Dawson had discovered him and given him his name, "*Eozoön Canadense*."

The venerable discoverer of the "early born Canadian" still keeps up his studies of the history of our country. The volume under review is his latest contribution to science.

The veteran geologist has the courage of his convictions, and gives good reasons for his dissent from certain conclusions as to the ice age in Canada. Sir William takes exception to the theory of Prof. Geikie and others, that an ice cap of enormous thickness, caused by astronomical changes in the position of the earth, from five to twenty thousand years ago, covered the Arctic hemisphere, whose slow motion southward grooved the rocks and gave their present contour, and largely their contents to the superficial stratum of northern Europe and America.

The great difficulty of this theory is that it would involve a vast elevation of land, besides an enormous deposition of snow in the central part of Northern America to set in motion this great glacier. On the contrary, there is no evidence of such elevation ever having existed, and the snowfall in the extreme north and north-central parts of the continent is much less than in the lower latitudes and on its east and west borders. The case of Greenland, which has a solid ice cap many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet thick, from whose margin innumerable icebergs break off and float southward, is not analogous, for there the snowfall is enormous and the slope sufficient to give the glacial matter a steady flow.

How then are the so-called glacial groovings and scratchings, the transportation of erratic blocks and boulders, and the existence of marine shells on high levels to be explained? Sir William Dawson, who has made a study for forty years of the action of sea-borne ice, field ice, icebergs and bordage ice, considers that he finds in these, operating upon a vast scale, together with the alternate elevation and depression of the land surface, ample and more rational explanation of the so-called glacial phenomena. This theory is elaborated with true scientific accuracy and careful induction from a wide observation of facts in the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence.

Sir William Dawson also takes a conservative view of the age of man