

ence to other of the means of grace. Mr. McKay closes his exhortation to his brethren in the ministry, in which he presents the claims and utility of the sacrament of baptism with these words: "*What we want is a thorough revival of religion by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, to break up the all-engrossing spirit of worldliness that so generally pervades the homes of our land—a great shaking among the dry bones, 'very many and very dry'—the Divine breath entering in, and then our revived and quickened people, parents and children, will stand upon their feet an exceeding great army, ready and willing to do the Lord's work, whatever difficulties or discouragements may lie in the way.*"

This is what our ministers and all Christian workers desire, and are striving to accomplish by those means that have been found most effective. That a more reverent and prayerful observance of the ordinance of baptism would be a great aid is unquestionable, but is not the same thing equally true of the other means of grace? There is no doubt a tendency, in our day, to overlook the work of the Spirit, and forget our dependence upon Him. This the ordinance of baptism properly explained and administered would correct.

We cannot pass in silence Mr. McKay's attack upon the opponents of infant baptism. It is entirely uncalled for, and he has to go out of his way to do it. Moreover, whatever Baptist theories may logically require, it is simply malicious to represent them as having to drive their children Cain-like outside the gospel-fold to become a prey to the destroyer. The two pages of this attack, meeting the reader in the beginning, are calculated to destroy the usefulness of the book, otherwise its earnest words could not have failed to arouse all who read it.

*Life of Sir William E. Logan, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S., etc.* By Bernard J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Mining in McGill University. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1883.

GEOLOGY holds in Canada the first place among the different sciences, both as to the amount of work done and the interest of the facts ascertained. The related sciences of mineralogy and palæontology have of course been developed with it. Its progress is in a great measure due to the establishment by Government in 1841 of the Geological Survey of Canada and the fortunate choice of Sir William Logan as its first director. A sketch of his life and labour accordingly furnishes in an interesting form an account of the work done during nearly a quarter of a century.

The book is largely made up of letters and extracts from his journal, and papers on scientific subjects. These are written in Sir William's clear and simple style, and the general reader can follow him with ease and interest, even when treating a strictly scientific subject. The author has shown great discretion in the selections he has made, and the interest only increases as we pass from the story of his boyhood to that of his business career and on to his real life work, which made him famous throughout the whole scientific world. It is the biography of a man who deserves to be kept in remembrance and honoured by Canadians for his devotion to his science, for the work he accomplished and the honour which it reflected upon his country. We must again compliment Dawson Brothers upon the excellence of their work. This is a matter of considerable importance in the case of this book, as it will undoubtedly have a large sale in other countries where Sir William was almost equally well-known and esteemed both for his personal qualities and scientific labours.