

all under the one roof; a summer-kitchen, or wood-house, opening off the kitchen, could also be added. The upper floor contains six bedrooms and a dressing-room; a servant's bed-room and a store-room could be located in the attic. The cel-

lar would be placed under the kitchen. The design is for red brick, with white brick arches. A similar building has been executed at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The Messrs. Langley, Langley & Burke are the architects.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Fallacies of the Alleged Antiquity of Man proved, and the Theory shown to be a mere Speculation. By Rev. Wm. Cooke, D. D. London: 1872. Toronto: S. Rose.

The accomplished defender of revealed religion against the attacks of infidels in the sphere of theology, has again rendered signal service to the cause of truth by his exposure of the fallacies of a more covert but scarce less perilous assault on the bulwarks of the faith. The question of the antiquity of man is one of the most important of the recent discussions of science, and one about which many conscientious thinkers have been painfully exercised. If true, the doctrine, as Dr. Cooke has strikingly shown, conflicts in numerous points with the explicit testimony of Scripture. That testimony, we may admit, was not designed to teach us a system of geology, so we are not surprised at the omissions of the Mosaic record; but man and his relations to the Divine are the special theme of revelation, and we cannot refuse its evidence on this subject unless prepared entirely to reject its authority.

The literature of this subject is already very voluminous, and the theory of man's antiquity is sustained by a great array of learned names, and an apparently formidable amount of evidence.

The case may be briefly stated thus: The advocates of man's immense antiquity discover, they think,

evidences of a *palæolithic* or Early Stone period of human existence, reaching back probably one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand years; of a *neolithic* or Later Stone period; of a Bronze and of an Iron period of intermediate age down to historic times. It is assumed that man has passed through the different grades represented by these periods from the condition of a rude flint-using savage to his present civilization. Dr. Cooke carefully examines the evidence with reference to each of these periods, and with the utmost candor admits its full legitimate force, but is led to very different conclusions from those above mentioned. He shows that whereas the "Theorists" ascribe to their oldest iron relics an antiquity of only four thousand years, the Scriptures assert it to have been used during the lifetime of Adam. If man has been on the planet for one hundred thousand years, it is incredible that he should have remained in ignorance of so important a metal, which is widely distributed in a native or meteoric condition, till so comparatively recent a period as is alleged.

With respect to the Bronze age, there is no evidence that there was a distinct period in which this material was exclusively employed. Indeed the Scriptures assert that brass was used contemporaneously with iron very early in the history of the race. M. Figuier also admits that bronze implements are rarely found