

the younger Pliocene deposits of South-eastern England where a number of northern molluses make their appearance. The proportion of northern species increases rapidly in the next succeeding or Pleistocene beds. The Pliocene period, therefore, embraces the long interval between the warm temperate climate of the later ages of Miocene and the cold Pleistocene or Glacial period and its fossils show the gradual extirpation of southern and advent of northern forms. The general facts are the same for North America. Migration of forms contemporaneous with man of early times were from the north, tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and finally arctic, moving along in silent majestic procession before the advancing cold until ice and snow extended far south into Europe and North America.

Eventually, and no doubt very gradually, after intervals of increase and diminution the ice finally retired toward the north and with it went the Arctic flora and fauna that had peopled the plains of Europe, Canada and New England. The existing snow fields and glaciers of the Pyrenees, Switzerland and Norway are remnants of the great ice-sheets of the Glacial period while the Arctic plants which people the mountains and survive in scattered colonies on the lower grounds are relics of the northern vegetation that covered Europe from Norway to Spain. The general succession of events has been the same throughout all the European region north of the Alps as well as in Canada and the North Eastern States.

That man was in Europe during the retreat of the glaciers is as certain as geological evidence can make it. That he was also in America at this time is just as certain, and man of the same race and using implements of about the same material and state of perfection. How did this people come to be in these two continents separated by thousands of miles of ocean who were undoubtedly ignorant of navigation and could not have crossed such extensive tracks of water? Shall we suppose with some of our predecessors the existence of the hypothetical continent of Lemuria, and that the races appeared on this continent in the Indian ocean and pushed from this warm climate northward to the margin of the ice fields, directly opposite to the migrations of all other forms of life? Shall we suppose that they came into America by way of Behrings Straits on the retreat of the ice, or that they crossed the Pacific from Lemuria by means of the chains of islands that dot its surface for thousands of miles?

Wright states that undoubtedly men were in America when the glaciers reached to New York harbor, while the