

Mendel, discovered a principle bearing upon this point, which wholly confutes Darwin's notion. The force of heredity is shown by innumerable experiments and observations to be persistent, so that accidental variations have no chance to compete with the ordinary form of a species.

Since Darwin's day, too, Jean Henri Fabre, the great French entomologist, predisposed to Darwinism, has shown, however, that insects are not able to plan for themselves or acquire new ways by experience, but obey a blind impulse, having no power to adapt themselves to unlooked for situations.

Then, there is a question which has never been answered by the evolutionists: If it is a law of all life to be ever moving towards something higher, how is it that further development has ceased at man? The latest estimate made by people calling themselves scientific, of the period of his existence upon the earth is 20,000,000 of years—only a wild guess. Surely, by this time, assuming the correctness of the guess, there should be some tokens of the acquisition of wings or some other sign of his rising a step higher in the scale.

Except Hæckel and Wallace, the latter holding the same theory, although somewhat modified, the men of science of this day has given up the notion that species have formed themselves by any inner potentiality or plans of their own, however the selection, which is a fact, is to be accounted for.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN PALÆONTOLOGY.

"The Manus in a Specimen of *Trachodon*, from the Edmonton Formation of Alberta."

"A New Genus and Species of *Ceratopsia*, from the Belly River Formation of Alberta."

"On the Fore-Limb of a Carnivorous Dinosaur, from the Belly River Formation of Alberta, and a New Genus of *Ceratopsia*, from the Same Horizon, with Remarks on