

forms which we now have in existence. The general law, therefore, of animal life on the earth since the beginning has been a law of progress.

Man in every way we consider him whether it be embryologically, geologically, structurally or mentally is one of these forms of animal life. The differences which exist are those of degree and not of kind. Therefore he has been, and is still, subject to the same general laws that have governed life since its appearance on the earth, and any discussion of his antiquity must be carried on in the light of the geologic series, or in other words, the succession of forms in time.

As Geology cannot be marked off distinctly from many other sciences, these others should also be consulted whenever they bear upon the question.

In the study of Natural History, no feature will move the observer to greater wonder than the remarkable adaptation of organisms to their environment, so wonderful that we have been taught to regard it as conclusive evidence of the direct supervision of a Supreme Being.

When a country becomes cultivated, many insects injurious to the crops soon appear and new pests are continually being described with marvellous habits and structures designed either for protection from enemies, or for procuring subsistence under the changed conditions of life. Most of these insects, undoubtedly, formerly thrived on the forest trees or wild vegetation of the country until the changing conditions led to change of habits and more or less change of structure to enable them to exist. As the habits and structures of these insects change under changing environment, and as conditions, climatal or otherwise determine the existence of forms of life in all cases upon the earth, we have come to regard the principle of adaptation to environment as one of the great Natural Laws, and to deduce the Physical Geography of the Globe during past time from the structures of the organic forms found in the different portions during the several periods.

From these considerations it follows that new species come in when changed conditions render change of habits and consequent change of form necessary to existence, and further, that existing species came in as soon as these conditions became favorable for their existence, and at the place where these conditions first became favorable.

Positive and direct evidence of the Antiquity of man from Geology, is unfortunately somewhat meagre and indefinite, but when we consider the subject in the light of these