

sand years since vines were transplanted into France; though there is no climate in the world more favourable to them. It is not three centuries since horses, cows, sheep, swine, dogs, corn, were known in America. Is it possible that during the revolutions of a whole eternity, there never arose a Columbus, who might open a communication between Europe and the Continent? To this remark we may add, that from the moment that mankind began to explore the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, the discovery of America was inevitable; and had the great enterprise of discovering a new world been denied to Columbus, in 1493, it would have been the chance achievement of the Portuguese, Alvarez Cabral, who, on his way to India, was driven by a storm on the coasts of Brazil, only seven years after the first voyage of Columbus.

The recent origin of man is a fact of great value in its bearings on the question of the transmutation of species. The entrance of man upon the world is, so to speak, abrupt, and in the vast variety of fossil remains we find nothing intermediate between biped, two-handed man, and the four-handed ape tribe.

While man is thus a modern inhabitant of the earth, and in his bodily structure exhibits contrasts rather than resemblances to the ape tribe, we find that his organisation would be an