eral north and south trend, while in the northern hemisphere the main direction of the masses of land should bend round toward northeast, and in the opposite hemisphere toward southeast. Prof. Darwin thinks that the general facts of terrestrial geography tend to corroborate his theoretical views, though he admits that some are very unfavorable to them. In the discussion of such a theory, however, we must remember that the present mountain-chains on the earth's surface are not aboriginal, but arose at many successive and widely-separated epochs. Now it is quite certain that the younger mountain-chains (and these include the loftiest on the surface of the globe) arose, or at least received their chief upheaval, during the Tertiary periods—a comparatively late date in geological history. Unless we are to enlarge enormously the limits of time which physicists are willing to concede for the evolution of the whole of that history, we can hardly suppose that the elevation of the great mountain-chains took place at an epoch at all approaching an antiquity of 45,000,000 years. Yet, according to Prof. Darwin's showing, the superficial effects of internal distortion must have been exceedingly minute during the past 45,000,000 years. We must either therefore multiply enormously the periods required for geological changes, or find some cause which could have elevated great mountain-chains at more recent intervals.

But it is well worth consideration whether the cause suggested by Prof. Darwin may not have given their initial trend to the masses of land, so that any subsequent wrinkling of the terrestrial surface, due to any other cause, would be apt to take place along the original lines. To be able to answer this question, it is necessary to ascertain the