THE REVIEW OF THE DAY.

Among the higher topics touched upon by the members of the National Institute of Agricultural Science was the question of the establishment of a national institute of agricultural science. A representative of the National Institute of Agricultural Science stated that the need for such an institute was urgent. The representative emphasized the importance of agricultural research and the need for a central body to coordinate and oversee the work of existing agricultural research institutions. The representative also mentioned the need for increased funding and support for agricultural research in the country.

(Node) Library.

DARWIN ON THE DESCENT OF MAN.

The Rise and Progress of Darwinism have been without doubt the most remarkable intellectual movements of the last century. The work of Charles Darwin was unknown, except to the comparatively few who followed the "Voyage of the Beagle," written when Mr Darwin accompanied, nearly forty years ago, the expedition of HMS Beagle. And to the small number of scientific readers whose attention was excited by Mr Darwin's explanations of the interconnections of coral reefs and volcanic islands.

In the latter part of the 19th century the world was startled by the appearance of the "Origin of Species" by Mr. A. Darwin, a book which, as far as we are informed, produced a very much larger number of young than ever before at maturity.

All organic beings produce young which are not precisely identical with one another, but vary in structure, and in general character, as we have seen. In the struggle for existence, nature does not adapt itself to the conditions in which it finds itself, but the fittest survive and propagate their distinctive variations; and thus, by a process of natural selection, or by "the survival of the fittest," every place in the scheme of nature must be found and occupied by the being best adapted for the location.

The theory of Darwin is essentially different from that of Lamarck, with which it is often confused. The latter asserted that if a mineral development of a particular organ be injurious, the "efforts of some short-necked bird to catch fish without witting it, and the long-necked, and long-lipped waders." As the author of the "Biglow Papers" puts it,

Some fossils think that a faclity's granted

And in their times it's never been run.

That a chance of demand makes a change of condition, And that a plant will adapt itself to its peculiar use.

For instance, that rubber trees just begin bearing

And that the choice of a mode of life must be considered.

That the fear of a monkey, whose bold channel to fail,

Lamarck's theory was evidently untenable, and, like the modifion of it, the "Origin of Species," has gone to that limbo from which no theory returns. In its time the "Voyage" was the best book that ever appeared on the subject of natural history, and perhaps wisely preserved remaining incognto. The book was attri- buted to the Rev. Mr. H. N. C. M. D. F. R. A. S., book sellers, and others—one of whom had the candour to deny the soft impression we conceived. The "Voyage" was advertised before the book was published; but this announcement appears to have escaped the notice of all the speculators, as the right name was never even once mentioned in the prospectus.

Since the decadence of the Lamarckian doctrines, the transcendental or spiritual conception of the formation of the species, and the physical or materialistic conception, have been more or less widely, and with the utmost severity. Never have the development of species been more accurately known, and the more known, the more it becomes apparent that the book was never even once mentioned in the prospectus.

Species" is now in its tenth thousand, and a large number of books advocating the same views have been published, and continue to appear. It is difficult to determine if the book was ever written, but now the greater number are more or less tinted with Darwinian, and it is not surprising that the great work of the French and the English has been entirely forgotten.

In his first work on "The Origin of Species" Mr Darwin did not write on the subject of the development of a "principial germ into which the Creator first breathed the life of man," man's place is merely that other extra not in the same class with the higher animals, and until the species proceeds to trace the descent of Man from some lower form, to show the line of development, and to show the affinities and genealogy. The conclusion at which the author arrives will be correct, and the results of investigation can only be given to the public in a series of volumes.
THE CUCKOO OF INDIA. —It has been the custom of 
many of our birds to migrate in seasons of unfavorable 
weather, and return to their native haunts when the tem 
peratures are more favorable. The cuckoo is not an ex 
exception to this rule, and has been known to migrate 
from the southern parts of India to the northern parts 
of the country. The bird is generally found in the 
months of March and April, and is a favorite subject for 
the artist and naturalist. It is a small bird, with a long 
neck and a short tail, and is usually seen in pairs or 
groups. The cuckoo is a noisy bird, and is noted for its 
distinctive call, which is heard throughout the coun 
yard. The bird is a good singer, and is known to 
produce a sweet and melodious tune. The cuckoo is a 
common sight in the fields and woods of India, and is 
often seen perching on the branches of trees or 
crawling about the ground in search of food. The 
nest of the cuckoo is a simple structure, and is 
formed of leaves, twigs, and other materials found in 
the vicinity. The eggs are white, and are usually laid 
in the month of May. The cuckoo is a popular bird in 
India, and is much admired for its beauty and grace.

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THE EXILE AND THE WANDERER.—The following is a 
brief account of the life and character of one of the 
most interesting characters in the history of India. 
The exile was a man of great ability and courage, and 
had been forced to flee from his native country in 
order to escape the persecution of his enemies. He 
had spent many years in exile, and had become very 
familiar with the customs and habits of the natives 
of the country. The exile was a man of great 
knowledge and understanding, and had written many 
books on the subjects of government and 
education. His writings were widely read, and 
his ideas on these subjects were highly respected.

ALUDES PLANTS.—The following is a list of the 
varieties of aludes plants that are commonly 
found in India. These plants are divided into 
three groups: the aludes grasses, the aludes herbs, 
and the aludes trees. The aludes grasses are 
characterized by their slender stems and 
small, pointed leaves. The aludes herbs are 
small, with short, thick stems and 
leaves. The aludes trees are large, 
with thick, strong stems and 
leaves.

T. L. W. ALTHOUSS AND A. ETHERIDGE.—In the 
study of the anatomy of the human 
body, it is important to understand the 
function and structure of the various 
organs. The aludes plants are an 
excellent example of the 
complexity of the human body. They are 
composed of many different 
parts, each of which has a specific 
function. The study of these 
plants is therefore of great 
importance to the student of 
medicine.

ARRIVAL OF SUMMER BIRDS. —The following is a 
brief account of the arrival of the summer 
birds in different parts of India. The spring 
birds are generally seen in the months of 
March and April, and are noted for their 
sweet songs and colorful plumage. The 
summer birds are generally seen in the 
months of May and June, and are noted for 
their more aggressive behavior and 
noisy calls. The summer birds are 
more numerous and more 
colorful than the spring birds.

THE ANGLO-RANGIS AND ENGLISHMAN'S GUIDE.—The 
following is a brief account of the 
Anglo-Rangis, a community of 
people who live in India. They are 
descendants of the English who 
settled in the country in the 
19th century. The Anglo-Rangis 
are a proud and independent 
people, and are noted for their 
knowledge of the English language. 
They are also noted for their 
great skill in the arts and 
 crafts. The Anglo-Rangis are 
respected and admired by the 
people of India, and are held in 
high esteem by the government.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC AND EMIGRANTS GUIDE.—The 
following is a brief account of the 
Texas Almanac and Emigrants Guide. It is a 
classic work on the subject of 
emigration to Texas. It is 
written in a clear and concise 
fashion, and provides a wealth of 
information on the subject. It is 
highly recommended for those 
who are considering emigrating 
to Texas.

THE ANGLER'S OAKLAND.—Mr. Preakness is the 
proprietor of the Oakland Angler, a 
hotel and fishing camp located on the 
oranges of the Allegheny River. He is a 
man of great knowledge and 
talent, and is noted for his 
ability to catch fish. He is also 
recognized as a skilled 
hunter, and is noted for his 
ability to shoot game. Mr. 
Preakness is a popular figure 
in the area, and is highly 
respected by the people who 
live there.

Advertisement.—Dentures in Three Days. —The 
most skilled denturist in the 
wild west. 100 pounds for a 
set. Send for plans.

Advertisement.—Stoves. —The most 
skilled stovemaker in the 
west. 100 pounds for a 
set. Send for plans.

Advertisement.—Wire and Barbed Wire. 
Send for plans.

Advertisement.—Plants. —The most 
skilled planter in the 
west. 100 pounds for a 
set. Send for plans.