

wings and beaks, and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.

10. And by secretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca, which begat articulata, and articulata vertebrata.

11. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable begat evolved the bipedal mammalia.

12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the hipparion before he was a oredon.

13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian and begat the pentadactyle; and the pentadactyle by inheritance and selection produced the hylobate, from which are the simiadæ in all their tribes.

14. And out of the simiadæ the Lemur prevailed above his fellows and produced the platyrrhine monkey. And the platyrrhine begat the catarrhyne; and the catarrhyne monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evolved the what-is-it.

15. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.

16. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types.

17. The homunculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the antochthon, the terragene; those are the generations of primeval man.

18. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment.

19. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homegeneous; for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.

20. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey.

21. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.

22. And as types were differentiated the weaker types continually disappeared.

23. And the earth was filled with violence; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish and secured the survival of the fittest.—*Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 19.*

## HINTS FOR LETTER WRITING.

ALFRED HENNEQUIN, M. A.

I. Any kind of letter whatever is never without consequence: never forget this when you have to write.

II. To write a letter, consult neither your grammar nor your dictionary. Content yourself with reading the best letters of writers of both sexes; but consult those written by women, in preference to those written by men.

III. Before you write the first line of your letter, suppose yourself, in thought, present with the person you are writing to. Write your letter as if you were talking to him.

IV. Julius Cæsar dictated several at the same time. Do not you imitate the Roman dictator: never write more than one at a time.

V. In writing to a man in a public character or to a protector take care not to show more wit than he has.

VI. While you are under a laborious digestion, never write a letter of reproach.

VII. Never write long letters to people who are happy.

VIII. All your life long write to your teachers with almost as much respect and gratitude as you would to your father and mother.

IX. Never ask or refuse anything in your letters, which would make you blush, were you to ask or to refuse it by spoken words.

X. Let the style of your letters be simple, particularly when you are writing to a witty or silly man.