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London, Ont., Tuesday, September 26.

About \$15,000,000.

THE new House of Commons at Ottawa has been used for some time, but it is not completed. There has been a squabble with the architect, carried over from the last government, as to how much shall be paid in fees.

The building, in the first place, was to cost about \$5,000,000. In the end the people of Canada will probably be called upon to put the derelict in their right hand pocket for \$15,000,000, or just three times the original estimate.

There is material at Ottawa, and there are plenty of men who want work, yet the material lies idle and the men are likewise.

One critic points to defects in the \$30,000 ceiling of the Commons, which may call for another ceiling. He also points out that the refrigerator plant is situated right below the Speaker's chair, and the engines thump so much they may have to be moved.

Then it is notoriously apparent that the acoustics of the Commons are very, very bad, while those of the Senate are in about the same class. It is little short of blundering that such should be the case. There are buildings and auditoriums all over the world, the sound-carrying properties of which are excellent, and all these were open for the inspection of those who were to plan the new Canadian Commons and Senate chambers. No doubt we are in for a good many thousands of dollars, so that near-speakers may be able to make their words of wisdom and of satire fall with proper measured effect upon the ears of the Commons.

Likewise, space takes up the place where the tower should be, apparently because some entanglement over fees has tied the whole works up tight.

Well, if we're going to be touched for \$15,000,000, go ahead and give us something to look at. It's too great a price, of course, but the damage has been done, and we can't tear the place down.

Paying Big Money.

IT SEEMS that every few months we must revise our ideas about what is the most highly-paid calling. Bank presidents and railway heads used to have the thing pretty much to themselves, until the prize fighters and the home-run hitters in the baseball leagues got after them, and then it was that the financiers lauded, rested on the brows of the bruisers and the athletes.

Likewise the movie world has been responsible for taking away much of the glamour that used to settle around the homes of big interests. For have we not seen a dainty, demure bit of a maiden pulling down a salary in real money that would make the pay of a bank president look like that of an office boy.

But there's a new calling coming to the front in leaps and bounds, and that is the writing of memoirs by the big men of various countries. This fact is brought out prominently today by the fact that the memoirs of the ex-Kaiser of Germany are running in the columns of THE ADVERTISER. This paper has to pay a stiff price for them, and the rights of publication in the United States were sold in the first place for \$225,000, and, of course, much more than this will be received by the time they have been resold to newspapers all over the continent. The publication rights and the book royalties for the rest of the world will probably bring the whole figure for the writer up to almost a million dollars.

On the American continent, the publication of GEN. GRANT'S memoirs was a big money maker, and it is reported that \$450,000 went to the family out of the writings. GRANT penned the material, because his brokerage business was in family shape, and he feared that his family would be left without money. MARK TWAIN, in the publishing business himself at that time, saw the possibilities of the sale of the book, and had much to do with the great success of the undertaking, although GRANT had almost a race with death to complete the writing of the necessary manuscript.

GENERAL SHERMAN also wrote memoirs, and he was paid about \$250,000 by publishers. The reason why such great sums are paid now is that the material is sold to newspapers as well as in book form, and in this way the expense is spread over a greater area and the book becomes a greater area.

WOODROW WILSON was offered a straight million dollars for his war memoirs, and his secretary, TUMULTY, is said to have made \$100,000 for his book rights on "Woodrow Wilson As I Knew Him." Following the war, LUDWIG KAUFMANN came out with a set of memoirs, and it is reliably stated he received \$123,000 by newspapers on this side of the Atlantic alone, besides all he might have received elsewhere, although the European market is rather limited just now by reason of financial conditions. Had GLADSTONE and DISRAELI been publishing their works today there is no doubt that they might have gone into the half-million class quite readily, and

probably would have surpassed that mark.

And what easy money has fallen to some people by reason of their being able to impart the information that the people wanted to read at some particular time. For instance, there was that American dentist, ARTHUR N. DAVIS, who used to fix the teeth of the Kaiser. When the war broke out it was considered of public interest to buy a story from this gentleman, and he actually made \$20,000 on "The Kaiser As I Knew Him."

Then it is hard to say how much BRAND WHITLOCK received from his "Story of Belgium," but it could not have been far from the \$100,000 mark. Count SZERENIN's explanation of Austria's part in the war was worth \$10,000, and the suppressed Kaiser's Letters to Bismarck were sold for \$5,000, and only six papers used them. Sir PHILIP GRANT wrote "Now It Can Be Told," and made about \$14,000 on it. MARY PICKFORD wrote "Advice to Girls" for three years and made \$65,000 from it, while WELLS' famous Outline of History, now running in THE ADVERTISER, has already brought in \$25,000 from newspapers, with several months to go.

One cannot help but think that if NAPOLEON were alive and well today, and possessed a pile of paper and a pencil, he could make enough money in writing his memoirs to buy the island on which he was exiled and hire a battleship to take him away to a place more to his liking. Troublesome times have certainly had the effect of setting new high-water marks for the reading matter the world desires.

The Dotted Line.

THE old saying about the ease with which signatures can be secured for any kind of a petition is well known, and based upon fact. If you doubt it, set out some fine day and prove it. Get up a petition about anything within reason at all, and you can get quite a lot of signatures before many days have passed around.

When the famous reciprocity pact was being so vigorously discussed in Canada in 1911 one newspaper sent out a reporter to find who had read the document prepared by Messrs. FELDING and FENNELL, about which the whole election centered. The reporter stopped many people on the streets, and he even asked some of the men who were running for parliament, and who had been so outspoken in their wholesale condemnation of the whole business. In the whole assortment he did not find any person who had read the whole proposed bill from beginning to end to see just what was proposed by the Liberals, and what was being added to it by those who saw the chance for the greatest flag-flapping campaign that had ever been foisted on this country. Many people had apparently taken it for granted that the draft actually proposed free trade in all things between Canada and the United States, instead of an interchange of many leading products of the soil.

Why is it that people do not go to the trouble to secure such information? Probably because the measure was a long affair and it would take quite a bit of time to go through it. It was, in the 1911 case, so long that few newspapers ever printed it in full. From that cause there may be some explanation.

The New York World, in the case where PRESIDENT HARDING signed the McCUMBER-FORNEY tariff bill, claims that the president did not read it at all, but simply signed it. The World claims there are certain things in connection with the bill that the president does not know about, and adds: "Perhaps if the president had read the bill he also might discover that it will mulct the American public \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 a year with no corresponding advantage to the public treasury."

"There is a delicious tropical fruit, the durian, which is eaten in greater comfort with the nose gripped between the forefinger and thumb, its odor being rather potent than polite. Perhaps the only comfortable way to sign the FORNEY-McCUMBER tariff was to stab at the dotted line without looking higher. If Mr. HARDING had read the bill he might have signed it with the same party discipline is strong—but it would have made him unhappy."

Of course, the statement of the World may be taken as somewhat of an exaggeration, as no doubt the president could plead that the whole matter had been fostered and passed by men of his own school at Washington. While this may be so, it only gives added proof to the belief, now general in many circles in the United States and Canada that the president had given his signature to a document that will be oppressive to many people and not conducive to good business relations between the United States and Canada, and it would be interesting to know just what proportion of the people of the United States actually know the real proposals that are set forth in the new tariff measure, and what effect they are likely to have on their national and individual future.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Games have been won in the ninth inning with two men out.

The tourist trade is worth its weight in meals and beds.

Why is it that we have always got to threaten in places spelled and pronounced like Tchatalja?

The Turk can't be such a great warrior as he is painted, because he hasn't killed all the Armenians yet.

We used to get Britannia Rules

the Waves," but present custom makes us warble, "Marcel Rules the Waves."

Many a good husband is now seeking to have the furnace put in good shape before his wife starts to operate it for the winter.

The kind of company we like to take home is best described by the fact that we can still eat dinner in our shirt sleeves.

An ad. for a cream separator says "Don't feed butter to your hogs." Quite right, especially when they'll put their feet in the trough and snort over a feed of whey.

After all, we are not wasting too much pity on girls who accept rides from strangers in closed cars. They may be objects not for pity, but for a session with the slipper in the woodshed.

Oklahoma boasts a surplus of \$3,500,000. Ever since the report came out taxpayers have been thumbing over the youngster's geography book to find where that place is and how to get there.

A "heated difference" between two congressmen at Washington was the way it read in a dignified paper, while a sheet that likes such things played up says "the gentleman from Alabama landed right on the jaw of the gentleman from New York."

A new species of the meanest man in town is continually coming to the surface. In Brantford the police court had two men who had built a still and placed it on the premises of a third party, after which the authorities were tipped off to go in and make a raid. A fine of \$500 and six months in jail was ordered. Deportation would be an excellent thing, if any country could be found that would open its doors to men of this character.

Humane societies at several points have taken up the matter of showing freak animals at fairs, and there is some point to their plea. What good purpose is served by looking at a cow that has a couple of extra legs dangling out from the shoulder? It conveys nothing pleasing or beneficial to the mind. It teaches no lesson, and the only thing in its favor—and it is a doubtful virtue—is that it provides a living for the parasites who exist by exhibiting the freak.

The St. Thomas Times-Journal mentions that the press was mentioned in the prayers of a certain minister in that city. May be a good chance for the humorist or the paragrapher, but the incident has a deeper significance. Men who run newspapers and direct their policies as much in need of prayerful consideration as those who have the affairs of state in their hands. Sympathy and consideration from the pulpit would be welcomed many times.

And now comes a snake story from Victoria. It tells of a big reptile coming on board a little Chinese junk that was about to cross the ocean. A gun was brought into action and the snake shot. Instead of some frisky Chinaman getting the dead snake and chasing the rest of the crew around with it, they went to work and cut the thing to pieces, making steaks, pot roasts and stews out of it, and are willing to state they had the time of their lives. It is quite the most wiggly story we have read for some time.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is—SACROSANCT. It's pronounced—sah-ros-an-kt, with accent on the first syllable. It means—sacred, inviolable. It comes from—Latin "sacrosanctus," which in turn is from "sacer," sacred.

It's used like this—Every British interest ought to be considered sacrosanct by the British people.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

NO. 338—BRAIN DISCIPLINE FOR THE BLONDE.

Men's mental powers grow through use, not disuse. The natural tendency of all of us is to use most the faculties in which we are strongest, making them still stronger, while we let our weaker faculties become even weaker.

But while it is quite logical for us to put our main reliance in those faculties in which we excel, it is illogical to cultivate them to the exclusion of the others.

To cultivate an all-around efficient mentality, for instance, the blonde should discipline herself (or herself) to pause every little while and take stock of herself and what he is doing.

He should make it a point to curb his enthusiasm. He should occasionally, at least, impose silence and introspection upon himself. He should cultivate a careful attitude, and at the same time curb his impatience and discount his optimism.

The reason for this is that the strongest characteristics of the blonde, other things being equal, are his enthusiasm, optimism, animation and love for variety. To cultivate these things to the extreme would only serve to make him flighty and unstable, to give him breadth of knowledge without depth of experience, and to make him impractical. To cultivate the opposite characteristics, his special faculties of none of their inherent strength, but give him something with which to balance them.

Tomorrow—Mental Discipline for the Fine-Haired.

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TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH COAL

Editor of the Advertiser:

Sir—There has been so much written lately about "Welsh coal" that it does not seem to be realized that it is but one small part of the British coal output. The two terms, "anthracite" and "Welsh coal" may cause an unnecessary amount of suffering in Ontario this winter.

The term "anthracite" is so commonly used to denote a hard domestic coal that people have begun to believe it is the only coal any good, except for industrial purposes.

The term "Welsh coal" has been so used lately that people in Canada think it is the only good coal in Great Britain.

The writer has just made a visit to Great Britain for the special purpose of obtaining all available up-to-date information on the coal question, with a view to arranging for the importation of large quantities of British coal into Ontario this winter, and permanently.

My friends over there, who have been in the coal exporting business for more than fifty years, are the largest firms in England and Scotland respectively, and it has been my privilege to obtain the best practical and scientific advice available. The result of this investigation is as follows:

1. The Americans have bought most of what is known over there as "anthracite," which is the output of a number of Welsh collieries, many of which are merely holes in the ground.

2. Those who have been purchasing for Canada do not know what British produces, and the shippers do not know what this market needs, and have brought into Canada this year from Great Britain has been the most unsuitable of all their products for domestic use in Ontario.

3. These blunders are being used to the utmost by all those interested in keeping the coal trade in its old channels, and seeing that nothing but Pennsylvania coal comes in here, whether the people suffer or not. Since my return I have been told by a very large purchasing agent that "Welsh admiralty" (a smokeless coal), was actually used in Canadian furnaces, while another told me there was no coal except Welsh anthracite equal to Pennsylvania coal, and a third said there was no anthracite over there.

A careful comparison of our needs and British produces discloses a few facts that there are at present in England and Scotland, as well as in Wales, large supplies of coal available, which are eminently suitable for both domestic and industrial purposes in Canada, and which taken either on a chemical analysis or the practical results of heating steam engines, are superior to Pennsylvania anthracite.

This superiority consists in their containing a greater heating capacity per pound, in being less liable to clinker, in giving off a smaller percentage of ash, and being less liable to destroy the furnaces in which they are used.

The products of many of these collieries are available in the usual ton, egg and stove sizes and larger, and many are not only called "anthracite," but which, by any test that can be applied, will be found superior to anything produced on this side of the Atlantic.

As we are having practically all the exportable surplus of these mines offered us, and have plenty of shipping

available, the only limits on the amount of really good, clean, hard coal obtainable for Ontario are:

(a) The amount she is prepared to put up the cash to purchase.
(b) The amount of carriage space and cars that can be obtained on arrival of cargoes on this side.

W. D. MIDMER.

Napanee, Ont.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

Editor Advertiser:

Sir—I noticed in one of your recent issues that the above association gave forth its flat re the Canadian's duty in the imminent war with Turkey. There is a precept which says: "That practice is better than precept." I was all the more astonished, since they are supposed to be a very enlightened body and always ready to give gratis to the people—and especially to the lower strata—the fruits of their patriotism and wisdom. The working classes, owing to their ignorance and cussedness in general, are particularly well looked after by this august body of spiritual advisers, and the people ought to be harken unto them. But why do our spiritual advisers forget the precepts? I think it would place them on a still higher pedestal if they practiced what they preached, and I would suggest, in case of an actual war, that they volunteer to a man and go in defense of their mother country. It would be a brave and lasting example. Their names would be handed down to posterity and would be a stimulus to all.

I believe the Lions club, Rotary club, Kiwanis Club, tennis clubs and the men who carry clubs would soon follow their suit: then woe to the terrible Turks! But I hear some one say: "What would become of the flocks in our churches if the shepherds and pastors went? Wouldn't the goats have it all their own way then? Not a bit of it. There may be many called, but many will be left. There is just as good fish in the sea as ever came in keeping the flock together. There are many fine, matronly gray-haired ladies who would be glad to fill the ministers' places for them. Also efficient Theosophists, Christian Scientists, Seventh Day Adventists, Latter Day Saints, Spiritualists, Faith Healers, Quakers, Christadelphians, Salvationists and others too numerous to mention, yet all, I am sure, with a willing spirit. I would suggest that everything would be safe, suggest that our dear ministers form themselves into companies, squads or battalions, not only in London, but all over Canada. Such a brigade would be invincible, and a great example to the rest of the world. God surely would be on their side, and the Turks, or even the Huns, would be swept off the face of the earth.

May I also suggest that as far as the London contingent is concerned it would be a good idea to have Rev. Mr. Spracklin as captain.

WM. GLADSTONE.

Our Own Country.

CANADA'S FIRST HISTORIAN.

Q.—Who was Canada's first historian?

A.—Canada's first historian was Major de Beaucourt de la Potherie, who accompanied d'Arville in his voyage to Hudson Bay in 1697, and who thereafter wrote the "Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale."

LARGEST MARITIME PROVINCE.

Q.—Which is the largest of the three Maritime Provinces?

A.—New Brunswick is the largest of the three Maritime Provinces with an area of 28,000 square miles.

Brain Testers

Can you name nine European countries of which the initial letters are the same as the initials.

Solution will be printed in tomorrow's paper.



H. G. WELLS' FAMOUS OUTLINE OF HISTORY

The Romance of Mother Earth.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT—14.

THE origin of man is still very obscure. It is commonly asserted that he is "descended" from some man-like ape such as the chimpanzee, the orang-utang, or the gorilla, but that, of course, is as reasonable as saying that I am "descended" from some Hottentot or Eskimo as young or younger than myself.

Others, alive to this objection, say that man is descended from the common ancestor of the chimpanzee, the orang-utang and the gorilla. Some "anthropologists" have even indulged in speculation whether mankind may not have a double or treble origin; the negro being descended from a gorilla-like ancestor, the Chinese from a chimpanzee-like ancestor, and so on. These are very fanciful ideas, to be mentioned only to be dismissed. It was formerly assumed that the human ancestor was "probably arboreal," but the current idea among those who are

erect refinement. But if one examines closely into one or two differences, the gap widens. Particular stress has recently been laid upon the tread of the foot. Man walks on his toes and his heel; his great toe is his chief lever in walking, as the reader may see for himself if he examines his own footprints on the bathroom floor and notes where the pressure falls as the footprints become fainter. His great toe is the king of his toes.

Among all the apes and monkeys, the only group that have their great toes developed on anything like the same fashion as man, are some of the lemurs. The baboon walks on a flat foot and all his toes, using his middle toe as his chief throw-off, much as the bear does. And the three great apes all walk on the outer side of the foot, in a very different manner from the walking of man.

The great apes are forest dwellers; their walking even now is incidental; rather than trees. It could still climb trees well, and hold things between its great toe and its second toe (as the Japanese can to this day), but it was already coming down to the ground again from a still remoter, a Mesozoic arboreal ancestry. It is quite understandable that such a creature would very rarely die in water in such circumstances as to leave bones to become fossilized.

It must always be borne in mind that among its many other imperfections, the geological record necessarily contains abundant evidence of water, or marsh creatures or of creatures easily and frequently drowned. The same reasons that make any evidence of the ancestry of the mammals rare and relatively unprocurable in the Mesozoic rocks, probably make the traces of possibly human ancestors rare and relatively unprocurable in the Cainozoic rocks. Such knowledge, we have of the earliest man, for example, is almost entirely got from a few caves in the United Kingdom, in which they left their marks. Until the hard Pleistocene times they lived and died in the open, and their bodies were consumed or rotted away altogether.

But it is well to bear in mind also that the record of the rocks has still to be thoroughly examined. It has been studied only for a few generations, and by only a few men in each generation. Most men have been too busy making war, making profits out of their neighbors, toiling at work that machinery could do for them in a matter of the time, or simply playing about, to give any attention to these more interesting things.

There may be, there probably are, thousands of deposits still untouched containing countless fragments and vestiges of man and his progenitors. In Asia, particularly in India or the East Indies, there may be hidden the most illuminating clues. What we know today of early man is the merest scrap of what will presently be known.

The apes and monkeys already appear to have been differentiated at the beginning of the Cainozoic age, and there are a number of Oligocene and Miocene apes whose relations to one another and to their sub-human associates, to be presently described, have still to be made out. Among these we may mention the Dryopithecus of the Miocene age, with a very human-looking jaw. In the Siwalik Hills of Northern India remains of some very interesting apes have been found, of which Sivapithecus and Palaeopithecus show some quasi-human traits.

Possibly these animals already used implements. Charles Darwin represents baboons as opening nuts by breaking them with stones, using sticks to prise up rocks in the hunt for insects, and striking blows with sticks and stones. The chimpanzee makes itself a sort of tree but by intertwining branches. Stones apparently chipped for use have been found in strata of Oligocene age at Boncelles in Belgium. Presumably the implement-using disposition was already present in the Mesozoic ancestry from which we appear to be descended.

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Tomorrow—"Relics of the 'Sub-Men.'" NOT RESPONSIBLE.

"Look here," said the farmer indignantly, to an itinerant with a hungry horse, "don't you see that keep off the grass sign?"

"Yes."

"Well, your horse is on the grass," "I know it, gov'nor," was the placid answer, "as well as you do. But that horse can't read."



qualified to form an opinion seems to be that he was a "ground ape," and that the existing apes have developed in the arboreal direction.

Significance of Man's Great Toe. We give the prevailing opinion. It is well to bear in mind that the animal ancestry of man is still passionately denied by many able and learned people. And it is only fair to them to admit that none of the sub-human species we shall proceed to describe is believed by scientific men to be the direct ancestor of man. At nearest these sub-men are cousins and collaterals.

Of course if one puts the skeleton of a man and the skeleton of a gorilla side by side, their general resemblance is so great that it is easy to jump to the conclusion that the former is derived from such a type as the latter by a process of brain growth and general refinement.

They have very distinctive methods of climbing; they swing by the arms much more than the monkeys do, and do not, like the latter, take off with a spring from the feet. They have a specially developed climbing style of their own. But man walks so well and runs so swiftly as to suggest a very long ancestry upon the ground. Also he does not climb well now; he climbs with caution and hesitation.

Moreover, it is to be noted that he does not swim naturally; he has to learn to swim, and that seems to point to a long-standing separation from rivers and lakes and the sea.

Conceivably the precursor of the men and sub-men we shall presently describe was, at the opening of the Cainozoic period, a running and living creature on the ground, hiding among rocks

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