

third, and fourth toes; and in neither case to the thumb of the hind foot, which corresponds to the great toe, in the human race. Upon what process or use could this anatomical change be brought about? But the conclusive argument against the theory of Mr. Darwin is that afforded by the latent powers with which the lowest races of men are endowed, powers wholly beyond their present requirements, and which seem to anticipate a future condition, far higher, and more complex, than that in which they are found. If Darwinism or evolution be true, there can be neither latent forces, nor latent powers. All that we possess in this way are the outcome of appetency, and the tendency to return to the original type, would obliterate in time whatever ceased to be used. How does such an hypothesis agree with the facts? The average cubical capacity of the brain in the Teuton is 94 cubic inches; in the Esquimaux, 91 inches; in the Asiatic, 87 inches; in the Negro, 85 inches; in the Australian, 80.9 inches; in the Bushman, 77 inches; in the gorilla, 34.5 inches. If we put the gorilla at ten, the savage will be 26 and the European 32. Beginning with the smallest anthropoids, they range from 4 cubic inches up to the gorilla; but the smaller monkeys are not, in proportion to their size, possessed of much less nerve power than the gorilla. Whenever an adult human being has less than 65 cubic inches of brain, he is invariably an idiot. The Australian savage who floats upon his log, fishes with his hands, and sleeps in a tree, does not require a much higher degree of intellect than the ourang. How did he get this excess of brain beyond his actual requirements upon any theory of development, he has not used it? There is no reason to suppose him more ignorant than his ancestors have been for a hundred generations. Why does he not return to the original type? Why does not this excess of brain disappear? Marks may be seen on the

tall trunks of trees in the forests of Australia, up which the natives have gone to gather the fruit. These marks have been made with stone hatchets as resting-places for the feet. How is it that the great toes do not again turn to thumbs? The larynx of the negro is adjusted for music, although he has never sung. The negro and the Hottentot when they hear the music of civilized people, have not only the capacity to readily learn it, but they strike out melodies of their own, which civilized men may imitate, but which they did not originate. We see, then, with regard to the capacity of brain, the savage possesses it as a latent force. How came he by it? If we admit the existence of an Omniscient Creator, looking into the future of our race, we have an intelligible explanation, but is not this a standing disproof of evolution? If from the lowest form of life up to the gorilla, you have one hundred and twenty thousand species, that is from zero up to 34.5, how many ought there to be between that and the man with one hundred cubic inches of brain? A wide space no doubt separates a man of culture from the Bushman; but it is small indeed compared to the chasm which lies between the Bushman and the gorilla.

I will next notice some of the latent forces which exist within the animal organism, which can, not only not be accounted for on the theory of evolution, but which are directly at variance with that hypothesis. We have seen that the savage possesses a brain power wholly beyond his needs, and which he does not lose, however long he continues a savage. So, too, we find the recuperative organs, and organs for repairing the animal structure in case of accident, exist, in the case of every animal, from its birth to its death. I will by way of illustration, quote two statements from Paget's *Surgical Pathology*, the case of a fractured bone and the case of an amputated limb. The provision made in