

ized the views of earlier investigators, and added many new lines of fertile study and suggestion. Structurally, men and the quadrumana belong to the same order—the primates; and it is insisted that this structural resemblance predicates a similar structural origin or some common progenitor. The popular misapprehension that writers holding this view suppose that man is a lineal offshoot or child, through intermediate links, of our anthropoid apes is quite unjust to science. Our physical frame is most heterogeneously, so to speak, allied to the entire monkey race. We can claim, anatomically, no direct

proach man in some respects nearer than the Old, and again and again it has been shown that the child monkey is nearer the child man than the adult monkey is to the adult man—a significant divergence through age. In fact, the aggregate features of the human frame, when compared with their closest correspondences among the quadrumana, establish between man and these a network of intercrossed relationships.

Hence the proposition is, that man has issued from the group of the quadrumana genealogically at some far distant period, and descended from a creature whose physical construction had begun

garded, has started a vital growth in nature, which, progressing and widening under the control of fixed laws, peopled the world with all its past and present inhabitants without invoking at any moment, in the long train of sequences thus inaugurated, any special act of creation. Naturally, man is but one, though the highest, of the occupants of this globe, and is subjected to the same law of origin.

Was war ein Gott der nur von aussen stiesse
Im Kreis das All am Finger laufen liesse,
Ihm ziemt's die Welt im Innern zu bewegen,
Natur in Sich, Sich in Natur zu hegen,



THE ANTHROPOID ARE AT HOME.

descent from any known species. As Urwart says:—

"Some of the lower apes resemble man more than they do the anthropoid ones in the length of the arm and hand compared with that of the spine; while in the length of the leg without the foot, compared with that of the arm without the hand, he is equalled only by certain lemurs. The baboons (the lowest of the anthropoids) exceed all the higher apes in resemblance to man in the sigmoid curvature of the spine," and in many other particulars, unnecessary to mention here. Some, indeed, of the New World monkeys ap-

a variation which resulted in a line of descent of which man, as at present made, represented the climax. At the same time the close likeness of the anthropoid apes to man is very obvious, and some recent cases of hairy and tailed men might be regarded as *reversions* to a simian ancestry. However, the proposition cannot be, or has not been, absolutely proved. It rests upon an inherent probability based upon a study of evolution in other branches of animal life, and is bound up logically in what has been called the *monistic* view of creation, viz., that a single impulse at a moment of time, however it may be re-

So dass was in Ihm lebt und webt und ist,
Nie Seine Kraft, nie Sein Geist vermisst.—*Goethe*.

So far as regards man's physical characters, his psychic part is less easily to be imagined as derivative from the brutal and sensual disposition of the quadrumana. As Hartman says:

"A great chasm between man and anthropoids is constituted, as I believe, by the fact that the human race is capable of education, and is able to acquire the highest mental culture, while the most intelligent anthropoid can only receive a certain mechanical training."

The anthropoid apes are the gibbons, gorilla,