

opinion of those naturalists who hold that the Theory of Selection requires for its actual proof these further details. It is our opinion that Darwin's first work, which appeared in 1859, already contains sufficient proof. The unassailable strength of his theory does not lie in the immense amount of individual facts that may be adduced as proofs, but in the harmonious connection of all the great and general phenomena of organic nature, which agree in bearing testimony to the truth of the Theory of Selection.

Darwin, at first, intentionally did not notice the important conclusion from his Theory of Descent, namely, the descent of the human race from other mammals. It was not till this highly important conclusion had been definitely established by other naturalists as the necessary sequel of the doctrine of descent, that Darwin himself expressly endorsed it, and thereby completed his system. This was done in the highly interesting work, "The Descent of Man, and Sexual Selection," which appeared as late as 1871, and has likewise been translated into German by Victor Carus.⁴⁸ Darwin's ingenious work on physiognomy, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and the Animals," which appeared in 1872, may be considered a supplement to it.

The careful study which Darwin devoted to *domestic animals* and *cultivated plants* was of the greatest importance in establishing the Theory of Selection. The infinitely varied changes of form which man has produced in these domesticated organisms by artificial selection are of the very highest importance for a right understanding of animal and vegetable forms; and yet this study has, down to the most recent times, been most grossly neglected by zoologists and botanists. They have filled not only bulky volumes,