

as by other fragmentary observations about natural selection made by Patrick Matthew, and hidden in his book on "Timber for Shipbuilding, and the Cultivation of Trees," which appeared in 1831. The celebrated traveller, Alfred Wallace, who developed the Theory of Selection independently of Darwin, and had published it in 1858, simultaneously with Darwin's first contribution, likewise stands far behind his greater and elder countryman in regard to profound conception, as well as to the extended application of the theory. In fact, Darwin, by his extremely comprehensive and ingenious development of the whole doctrine, has acquired a fair claim to see the theory connected with his own name.

If, as we maintain, natural selection is the great active cause which has produced the whole wonderful variety of organic life on the earth, all the interesting phenomena of *human life* must likewise be explicable from the same cause. For man is, after all, only a most highly-developed vertebrate animal, and all aspects of human life have their parallels, or, more correctly, their lower stages of development, in the animal kingdom. The whole history of nations, or what is called "Universal History," must therefore be explicable by means of *natural selection*—must be a physico-chemical process, depending upon the interaction of Adaptation and Inheritance in the struggle for life. And this is actually the case. And yet not only natural selection, but artificial selection as well, is variously active in the history of the world.

A remarkable instance of *artificial* selection in man, on a great scale, is furnished by the ancient Spartans, among whom, in obedience to a special law, all newly-born