

those written in his earlier years (between 1755 and 1775) are scattered a number of very important passages which would justify our placing him, by the side of Lamarck and Goethe, as the principal and most eminent of Darwin's precursors. Professor Fritz Schultze, of Dresden, has done important work by collecting and giving a critical explanation of these very interesting but little known passages from the writings of the great Königsberg philosopher. Schultze's work is entitled, "Kant und Darwin," a contribution to the history of the Theory of Development (Jena, 1875). From the passages quoted by Schultze, it is quite evident that Kant had, at that time, clearly and perfectly grasped the great idea of the unity of nature (pp. 32, 46), and the monistic conception of development that embraces all nature. Hence he not only maintains the derivation of the various organisms from common primary forms (the theory of descent!), the degeneration from the primary form of the species by natural wanderings (the migration theory! p. 65), but he likewise assumes (as early as 1771!) "that the original mode of walking in man was to proceed on four feet, that to walk upright on two feet was undertaken only by degrees, and that man has only gradually, proudly raised his head above his old comrades, the animals" (*l.c.*, 47-50). Kant, moreover, was the first to discover the principle of the "Struggle for Existence" and the theory of Selection, as we shall presently see (*l.c.*, 25, 56, 57, 61, 140, etc.).

For these reasons we should unconditionally have to assign the place of honour in the history of the Theory of Development to our mighty Königsberg philosopher, were it not that, unfortunately, these remarkable monistic