than is the interaction of Inheritance and Adaptation. The struggle for life is a mathematical necessity, arising from the disproportion between the limited number of places in nature's household, and the excessive number of organic germs. The origin of new species is moreover greatly favoured by the active or passive *migrations* of animals and plants, which takes place everywhere and at all times, without being, however, entitled to rank as *necessary* agents in the process of natural selection.

The origin of new species by natural selection, or, what is the same thing, by the interaction of Inheritance and Adaptation in the struggle for life, is therefore a *mathematical necessity* of nature which needs no further proof. Whoever, in spite of the present state of our knowledge, still seeks for *proofs* for the Theory of Selection, only shows that he either does not thoroughly understand the theory, or is not sufficiently acquainted with the biological facts—has not the requisite amount of experimental knowledge in Anthropology, Zoology, and Botany.

As in the case of every great idea that marks an epoch, Darwin's Theory of Selection had its forerunners at an earlier date; and it is again our great Königsberg philosopher, *Immanuel Kant*, in whom we find the first ideas of this theory already a century before Darwin. As Fritz Schultze has pointed out in his already quoted work on "Kant und Darwin" (1875), Kant, as early as the year 1757 (hence more than a century before the appearance of Darwin's principal work), in his "Physical Geography" makes various statements in which both the idea of a history of development of organic species, as well as the assumption of the importance of *selection*, *adaptation*, and *inheritance*, are