

and destruction—"The worm is spread under thee and the worms cover thee" (Is. xiv. 11)—is found to be also a regenerative power in nature. We cannot but conclude with one suggestion, which seems naturally to arise out of such a wonderful narrative. Is the accomplishment of such enormous results by an agency so insignificant, but at the same time so exactly adapted to the work to be done, explicable on any other supposition than that of positive design? It is observable that in this book we do not find any suggestion of the influences by which so singular an agency can have been evolved by natural selection. These infinitely numerous little ploughs seem to be expressly provided to prepare the earth for the sustentation of plants and of other animal life, and for no other purpose whatever. We can remember no more vivid illustration of the old argument which infers, from the perfect adaptation of means to ends, the action throughout nature of a Divine wisdom and will.

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THE attendance at the various German universities during the summer semester of last year was: Vienna, 4,706; Berlin, 4,145; Leipzig, 3,230; Munich, 2,511; Prague, 2,000; Halle, 1,716; Tübingen, 1,500; Breslau, 1,481; Bonn, 1,241; Würzburg, 1,232; Göttingen, 1,100; Heidelberg, 989; Königsberg, 925; Freiburg, 924; Jena, 636.

THE entire object of true education is to make people not merely *do* the right things but *enjoy* the right things; not merely industrious, but to love industry; not merely learned, but to love knowledge; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.—*John Ruskin*.

WHEN we know how to appreciate a merit, we have the germ of it within ourselves.—*Goethe*.