certainly produced by selective breeding from a common stock are fertile, and their progeny are fertile with one another, that link will be wanting; for, so long, selective breeding will not be proved to be competent to do all that is required of it to produce natural species."

This, then, is one of the difficulties ; and it is remarkable that these gentlemen, after throwing over the Scripture account of the creation because it is at variance with the operation of natural laws, should have found refuge in an hypothesis which is equally opposed to it.

The other difficulty is the fact that we have no means of bridging over the chasm which separates organic from inorganic matter. I again quote Mr. Huxley: "To enable us to say that we know anything about the experimental origination of organization and life, the investigator ought to be able to take inorganic matters, such as carbonic acid, ammonia, water, and salines, in any sort of inorganic combination, and be able to build them up into proteine matter, and that proteine matter ought to begin to live in an organic form. That, nobody has done yet, and I suspect it will be a long time before anybody does do it. But the thing is by no means so impossible as it looks ; for the researches of modern chemistry have shown us—I wont say the road to it, but, if I may so say, they have shown the finger-post pointing to the road that may lead to."

This last sentence is sublime. So great a distance are they from the desired goal, that to express it the writer has to use language unheard of before, for which he feels compelled to make half an apology—"if I may so say." The chemists have shown them "the finger-post pointing to the road that *may* lead to it"(!) Mr. Huxley proceeds to show what this finger-post is. It consists in the fact that chemists