

no pathway, or as in a vast storehouse, where the seeds of every species of plant on the earth's surface are mixed in hopeless confusion. By what means is it that man is enabled to arrange into groups the objects by which he is surrounded, and thus acquire a scientific knowledge of them, and turn them to practical purposes? Plainly by reason of the circumstance that there are numberless points of resemblance and correspondence between them. Scientific men have so long been familiar with this process that they are not impressed by it as they ought, and seldom do they enquire into the ground on which it proceeds. It is only when something new, such as the discovery of homologies in the animal kingdom, comes to light, that they are led to reflect on what has been too common to be specially noticed. But if they but seriously reflect on the subject, they will find that it is because of the universal prevalence of points of resemblance and correspondence, that man is enabled to group the infinity of objects which fall under his view, into classes and sub-classes, which can be comprehended by the intellect, and treasured up in the memory." And again :

*"Everything has, after all, a final cause.* The general order pervading nature is just a final cause of a higher and more archetypal character. In the special principle we have every organ suited to its function ; in the more general principle, we find all the objects in nature suited to man, who has to study and to use them. Professor Owen has declared that his practical assistant found himself greatly aided in setting up the bones of the skull, by proceeding on the principle that they were constructed on the vertebrate type. Lecturers on anatomy find their students following them much more readily when they expound the skeleton on the archetypal idea. It is only by proceeding on some such method that the nomenclature of comparative anatomy can be retained by the memory. Without some such principle there would require to be one set of names for the bones in man, another set for the bones in quadrupeds, and a third and a fourth set for the bones of birds and fishes. By the discovery of homologous parts running through all, it has been found possible to devise a common nomenclature, admitting of application to all vertebrate animals. But let it be observed that it is not the unity of nomenclature which gives the unity to nature, but it is the unity of nature which has given a unity to human science, and the nomenclature which science employs."

With the view expressed in these quotations we fully agree. Taking for granted that there is a God, "the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth ;" and seeking reverently to interpret the order,