

will more fully determine the structure of the bones. It may be seen that we could draw equally just conclusions for the hinder quarters, which contribute to the rapidity of the general movements; as to the formation of the body, the shape of the vertebræ, which influence the ease and flexibility of the motions; as to the form of nasal bones, of the socket of the eye, of the ear, whose mutual relation to the perfection of the sense of smelling, seeing, and hearing, are so palpable. In a word, the formation of the tooth bespeaks the structure of the articulation of the jaw, that of the scapula, that of the claws, just as the equation of a curve involves all its properties; and in taking each property separately, as the basis of a particular equation, we shall find again both the ordinary equation and all the other certain properties: so the claw, the scapula, the articulation of the jaw, the thigh bone, and all the other bones separately considered, require the certain tooth, or the tooth requires them reciprocally; and beginning with any one, he who possessed a knowledge of the laws of organic economy, would detect the whole animal.

This principle is sufficiently self-evident, in the usual acceptation, not to require a farther demonstration; but when we come to apply it, there are many cases in which our theoretic knowledge of the mutual relations of the structure would not be sufficient, if it were not supported by observation.

We see, for instance, very plainly, that hoofed animals must all be herbivorous, since they have no means of seizing upon their prey; we see also that, having no other use for their fore-feet than to support their bodies, they have no occasion for so powerfully-framed a shoulder; whence we may account for the absence of the clavicle and the acromion,