

casting of a whole animal indispensable to its preservation. This is the well-known law of the correlation of organs. Remove the proboscis of an elephant, and how many other alterations become necessary before the creature can satisfy its hunger and thirst?*

4. The objectionableness of the hypothesis is not of a kind to be diminished in being graduated. Laws of nature do not thin out like a stratum of limited extension; and the laws of life are just as truly natural laws as any others which are so called. The invariability of species is ascertained by evidence equally distinct and decisive as the property of gravitation. Show us that two stones do not gravitate towards

* Let us investigate the structure of the elephant. We find in most birds and quadrupeds that the length of the head and neck together is equal to that of the fore legs, and the reason for this is so obvious as scarcely to require being specified. In the elephant this is not the case; the fore limbs are much longer than the head and neck, and consequently the animal could not reach the ground to take up its food. There is still another difficulty in this instance: the long tusks of the elephant, even if the neck were of the requisite length, would effectually hinder him from laying hold of anything by his tongue or lips. Until, therefore, the proboscis grew and became developed the elephant must in the meanwhile have starved.

S.