destined elevation is reached, when further development is arrested. It is now a favorite doctrine among some embryologists that every higher type, in the progress of its development, passes in succession through phases which represent the fixed conditions of the several orders below it. The author of the "Vestiges of Creation" has consequently undertaken to show at what period of his existence the embryo man corresponds to the fish—at what to the salamander—at what to the tortoise, the bird, the whale, the quadruped, and the ape. Indeed, he goes a step farther, and insinuates that the rank to which any embryo is developed is limited only by the term of incubation or gestation, so that by prolonging this term an offspring of higher grade than the parents may result. There is danger of pushing analogies too far. Similar sequents within certain limits do not warrant us in spurning all limits. Analogies are not to be taken for dependent relations. They may, indeed, express identical plan—identical intelligence—but they are liable to fail at any point. Notwithstanding, it must be admitted that Nature furnishes us in this case with some very suggestive facts. Unlike the author of the "Vestiges," however, I shall employ these facts to show that intelligence presides over creation, instead of proving its absence.

Again, worms are lower in rank than insects. The worm-like grub which cuts off our young corn, and the slugs which eat our cherry and rose leaves, are but the embryos of insects. Here, also, the embryo of a higher type appears under the similitude of the adult form of a lower type. Such illustrations could be adduced at great length. We arrive, then, at the conclusion that Nature, in realizing the succession of phases through which an embryo is made to pass, gives expression to the same succession of ideas as we recognize in the gradations of adult animal forms.