sions of ideas? In their structural rank, in their embryonic development, in their geological sequence, and even, in one case, in their relative position in depth, the groups of the animal kingdom give utterance to the same intelligible sentences. This is not the utterance of chance; it is the language of One Intelligence presiding over the evolutions of the organic world through all ages and in all the conditions of its existence.

Other world-harmonies crowd upon our attention. Identical thoughts are written upon the flowers and the stars.

Every one has observed that the leaves of some plants stand in pairs opposite each other, on opposite sides of the stem. In other plants the leaves are scattered over the stem. In this case they are not promiscuously placed, for, on careful observation, we find them disposed in the most regular manner. Commencing with any given leaf, for instance, we shall find the next leaf above this one third of the distance around the stem; the next, another third; and the next another third, so as to stand exactly over the first. The series is, therefore, arranged in a spiral, which may be designated by the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$. Taking another plant, we shall find the next leaf above any given one two fifths of the distance around the stem; the next will be four fifths; the next, six fifths, and so on, each leaf moving two fifths of the circumference farther around the stem. In this case the fifth leaf stands over the first, and this superposition is attained after winding twice around the stem. Here we have an order of arrangement, or a spiral, which may be represented by the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$. In precisely the same way we discover in other plants spirals which may be expressed by the fractions $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{13}$, $\frac{8}{21}$, etc. If, in the case of opposite leaves, first mentioned, we conceive that two spirals start from the same level on opposite sides of the stem, it is evident that each successive leaf in each spiral is separated