

“occupied the front, what use could we have  
 “made of either? Shall we then admire the skill  
 “of him who disposes a chorus of thirty-two  
 “men in just order; and can we deny the skill  
 “of the Creator, in disposing the same number  
 “of teeth in an order so convenient, so neces-  
 “sary even for our existence?”

He then extends the argument to the teeth of other animals, as corresponding with the nature of their food; and also to the form of their feet, as having a relation to the character of their teeth.

“Never,” says Cuvier, one of the most experienced physiologists of the present age, “never  
 “do you see in nature the cloven hoof of the ox  
 “joined with the pointed fang of the lion; nor  
 “the sharp talons of the eagle accompanying  
 “the flattened beak of the swan.”

In corresponding expressions Galen exclaims,  
 “<sup>p</sup> How does it happen that the teeth and talons  
 “of the leopard and lion should be similar; as  
 “also the teeth and hoofs of the sheep and goat;  
 “that in animals which are by nature cou-  
 “rageous, there should be found sharp and  
 “strong weapons, which are never found in  
 “those animals that are by nature timid: or,  
 “lastly, that in no animal do we meet with a  
 “combination of powerful talons with inoffen-

<sup>p</sup> Lib. xi. cap. 8. ed. Kühn. vol. iii. p. 875. lin. 3—17. and p. 892. lin 12—17.