of these propositions is founded upon the same axiom, that like effects imply like causes."

If these two propositions are granted, he sees no escape from the following three important conclusions:

First. "That living matter has existed upon this earth for a vast length of time, certainly for millions of years."

Second. "That during this lapse of time, the forms of living matter have undergone repeated changes." The effect of this is that the earth contains forms which did not exist at some antecedent period, and others which have ceased to exist.

Third. "In the case of many groups of mammals and some of reptiles, in which one type can be followed through a considerable extent of geological time, the series of different forms by which the type is represented at successive intervals of this time is exactly such as it would be if they had been produced by the gradual modification of the earliest form of the series."

These are facts, concerning the history of the earth, which are guaranteed "by as good evidence as any facts in civil history."

The well-ascertained truths of palæontology leave room for only two hypotheses:

"The first is that in the course of the history of the earth, innumerable species of animals and plants have come into existence, independently of one another, innumerable times.

"This, of course, implies either that spontaneous generation on the most astounding scale, and of animals such as horses and elephants, has been going on, as a natural process, through all the time recorded by fossiliferous rocks; or it necessitates the belief in innumerable acts of creation repeated innumerable times."

"The other hypothesis is, that the successive species of animals and plants have arisen, the later by the gradual modification of the earlier."

"This is the hypothesis of evolution; and the palæontological discoveries of the last decade are so completely in accordance with the requirements of this hypothesis, that if it had not existed, the palæontologist would have had to invent it."

Prof. Huxley continues by saying that the "spontaneous generation" or the "miraculous creative" acts are so utterly devoid of even a scrap or shred of evidence that he is compelled to adopt the hypothesis of evolution.

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**Contributions.**

**Two Receipts**

**FOR THE THIRD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.**

"Have patience, good people." — *As You Like It.*

I.

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
Commonly known as the *Style of Queen Anne,*
You must first study up architectural history;
Then *mis*-remember as much as you can!

Drawings and photographs, prints and descriptions
(Sift all the meal out and keep all the bran);
Temples and tombs of the ancient Egyptians;
Pagodas and such like about Hindostan;
Towers and castles; the Louvre and Tuileries;
Gothic cathedrals, from Cork to Milan;
Domes and basilicas, prisons and pillories, —
Houses of all sorts from here to Japan.

The wood-work of Cairo, the stucco of Cordova;
Chairs and four-posters the "Mayflower" brought over;
Every old tumble-down stair-case and mantel-piece;
Sunflower, griffin, or peacock-eyed fan-tail piece, —
Don't be particular as to the names,—
Francis, Elizabeth, Henry, or James.

Take of these elements all that's adaptable,
Likely to make habitations more habitable;
Turn aside neither for reason nor witicism,
And the thing that you get will be far beyond criticism.

II.

Do you want a receipt for that capital article
Known as the *Architect, Artist, and Man?*
Of every best thing take the very best particle;
Then let them beat the result if they can.

The classical taste of Italian Palladio;
Skill of Sir Christopher making a plan;
Knowledge of mortar and bricks, of a paddy, oh!
Knowledge of style of Labrouste or Durban;