unexplained and inexplicable by our present laws of natural science. He, too, endeavored to employ such facts as theological arguments but, in spite of many sound contentions, with less success in a more skeptical age.[1]

The most obvious effect of the high specific heat of water is the tendency of the ocean and of all lakes and streams to maintain a nearly constant temperature. This phenomenon is of course not due to the high specific heat of water alone, being also dependent upon evaporation, freezing, and a variety of circumstances which automatically mix and stir water. But in the long run the effect of high specific heat is of primary importance. It will be convenient to postpone consideration of the regulation and importance of the constant temperature of the ocean until the other properties of water which contribute thereto have been discussed.

A second effect of the high specific heat of

[1] "Assume that the variations preserved by natural selection are all accidental, a point on which naturalists greatly differ, still what is the result? An adaptation to the environment. According to the theory, then, the conditions of the environment are a determining cause; and unless we believe that all nature was the result of a fortuitous concourse of atoms, we can find in these conditions abundant opportunities where intelligent causation can act." — JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, "The Credentials of Science." New York, 1888, p. 251.