

Book on Comparative Physiology," in 1890. His next publication was on "How to Keep a Dog in the City," in 1891, and this was succeeded by a volume on "The Dog in Health and Sickness," in 1892. No one was ever a greater lover of dogs than he and no one ever got deeper into the secrets of the dog's nature. Indeed, he was known as the friend and champion protector of all animals. An ancient poet-philosopher took credit to himself that he counted nothing relating to man foreign to him. The range of Professor Mills' interest and sympathies was vastly more comprehensive: it embraced everything that had life. To him no bird or beast was an object of indifference. And this is a prime qualification in one who would interpret animal life. To understand the creatures about us we must love them, as love is the true organ of man's perception and of his interpretation of the entire field of his observations. Longfellow ascribes the remarkable skill in various kinds of woodcraft of his Indian hero, Hiawatha, to the tenderness of his sympathies with the tenants of the forest; in consequence they readily yielded up their secrets to him: He "learned of every bird its language, where they built their nests in summer, where they hid themselves in winter." According to this law, while the knowledge of that most sagacious animal and companion of man, the dog, Dr. Wesley Mills made peculiarly his own, all animal nature was to him an open book.

When he entered upon the domain of Comparative Physiology, he extended the scope of his energies and thought, and the fruit of his new studies was given in his next publication, "The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence," a work of rare charm, issued in 1898. Speculation along the line of evolution was rife at this time, and Dr. Mills' work gave tokens that he had come largely under the fascinating spell of Darwin, Huxley, Spenser, and Hæckel. These great masters had an unquestioned influence upon his views. His studies were conducted under the same thorough fashion as