

THE EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

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As the term evolution means literally an unfolding, it is convenient and comprehensive for the purpose in view, whether it be employed in its more literal signification or in the sense that has become attached to it by the modern doctrine of evolution as set forth by Darwin and other writers of recent times.

Darwin himself believed as thoroughly in mental evolution as in organic evolution; that is to say, he held that the non-corporeal or psychic (this term being employed to cover all qualities not physical whether purely intellectual or relating to will, feeling, etc.) qualities of animals were as much related by genetic descent as their corporeal features. The characteristics of the human mind for example, are to be explained, according to this great investigator, by man's descent from forms of life lower in the scale, in the same way as his corporeal nature. To illustrate, Darwin believed that we are in a position to understand the dog much better if we recognize his origin from wild forms such as the jackal, wolf, etc.

As regards man's psychic nature, however all evolutionists do not hold to Darwin's view.

Alf. R. Wallace, who enunciated the doctrine of organic evolution at the same time as Darwin, held that all the qualities of man's mind could not be accounted for in this way, though he thought such an explanation adequate for the corporeal structure of man.

The majority of evolutionists are of opinion, however, that the doctrine of descent of higher from lower forms does explain both the physical and psychic nature of animals, with all their