

poor of the East End. He then joined the Navy Medical Service, and as assistant-surgeon to the "Rattlesnake," commissioned for a surveying voyage in the southern seas, made his mark among the learned societies by the value and interest of his reports. He left the Navy Service in 1853, and, on Professor Forbes shortly afterwards relinquishing the chair of Natural History at Jermyn Street to go to Edinburgh, Huxley was appointed in his place. He was now, it may be said, fairly established on the ladder of fame, and his after career was one of steady progress to the top. From 1863 to 1869 he held the post of Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was elected Secretary of the Royal Society in 1873, and ten years later was called to the highest honorary position which a scientific man can fill, namely the Presidency of that society. During the absence of the late Professor Sir Wyville Thompson with the "Challenger" Expedition, Huxley in 1875 and 1876 took his place as Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. From 1881 to 1885, he acted as Inspector of Salmon Fisheries.

In the space at our disposal it is almost impossible to do justice to Huxley's remarkable ability and the extent of his influence. There is hardly a department in the wide field of zoology, in its most comprehensive sense, in which he has not done original work. In each of the larger divisions of the animal kingdom, according to Haeckel, we are indebted to him for important discoveries. He was, in short, a perfect master of the science. "Most men," to quote a contemporary, "are content to know but a part of it. Huxley professed nothing less than the entire biology of animals; and his observations of individual phenomena always took their place at once in a scheme of

general relations. From the lowest animals he gradually extended his investigations up to the highest, and even to man. His studies in the comparative anatomy and classification of the vertebrata would, of themselves, suffice amply for a reputation. His grasp of general ideas was especially remarkable in a man so patient in observation of individual facts. Though he seemed to wander far and wide in the realm of nature, he knew pretty well what he set out to find. With all this he had the gift of exposition in a remarkable degree. He could make the most abstract theories intelligible, and even fascinating, to a mixed audience; and in our time he was the first of those who brought down science from the skies." Clearness, in fact, was one of his chief merits, and he was a conspicuous example of the fact that it is possible to be a man of science and yet a master of style.—*The Publishers' Circular*.

The measure of real influence is the measure of genuine personal substance. How much patient toil in obscurity, so much triumph in an emergency. The moral balance never lets us overdraw. If we expect our drafts to be honored in a crisis, there must have been the deposits of a punctual life. Our real rank is determined not by lucky answers or some brilliant impromptu but by the uniform diligence.—*Bishop Huntington*.

"Every hour of honest work you spend will stand you in good stead before you are done."—*Marcus Dods*

"Among all the wretched, I think him the most wretched who must work with his head, even if he is not conscious of having one."—*Lessing*.

"In most cases the insanity is bad habits grown to mental deformity."—*Dr. H. Mandsley*.