

the female they have fertilized. Even in mankind, not only is the act of parturition exhausting; not only does it render the mother vulnerable in different ways to diseases to which she would be otherwise immune; but the duties of parenthood constitute for years a drain upon the resources of both parents, which diminishes their life-worthiness, exacts from them part of the nutriment that might otherwise go to the increase and prolongation of their lives, and so is antagonistic to self-preservation. In many cases, the preservation of the life of the offspring is attained by the sacrifice of the parent's life. In all cases it involves a sacrifice of part of the means of living, on the part of the parent.

In social animals, a third set of actions, and of instinctive desires, prompting to the actions, is added to the two sets just reviewed, and is antagonistic to both. There arises a new means of securing the preservation and propagation of the stock; a third mode of action contributing to the common end, but contributing by means that are in conflict with, as well as corroborative of, the other two, is provided. In common with other social animals, man has certain instinctive desires, which prompt