theirs. The scientific spirit was pre-eminently his. How earnestly he planned and how patiently he waited and worked to get at the truth this volume makes clear. While accepting evolution as a working theory, he put fact above theory. Nothing was taken for granted, and no detail was deemed unimportant in his observations on the development of the intelligence of the animals under study. No portion of this delightful book more conspicuously displays his love of truth than the correspondence regarding "instinct" with which it concludes. He would not bind himself to any hard and fast theory which would not take in the facts which he had personally collected.

Having established that animals have mind, which usually goes by the name of instinct, he proceeds to show that their mental powers are capable of great expansion from the moment of the creature's birth until the time it has reached full growth and maturity. He concluded that individuals sometimes went beyond the stage of intelligence attained by the mass of the species. He thought this an important fact bearing upon the evolutionary theory. Henri Fabre, in his studies on insect life, pointed out similar instances of the acquisition of knowledge by individuals in advance of that reached by the species as a whole; but neither of them was able to assert that the offspring of these more intelligent individuals had any advantage over the offspring of the common herd. They all started with the same degree of intelligence. So that the link is wanting, postulated by the theory of evolution, that habits acquired by individuals in their passage through life are transmitted to their offspring, and become the basis for subsequent general advancement of the species. Proof is lacking that special acquirements of individuals are inherited by their descendants.

His last publication was on the somewhat curious subject of "Voice Production in Singing and Speaking on Scientific Principles." He would appear to have