

servation of his life. He has appetites to eat and drink; he desires to preserve his bodily integrity, to escape death, maiming, mutilation, and injury; and these innate desires constitute a set of instincts of a separate class.

Although the reproductive instincts and the self-preservative instincts each contribute to the end sought by the other; although the self-preservative instincts owe their origin and existence to the need for propagating the race; and although reproduction could not be effected unless the life of the individual were prolonged to the reproductive age; yet between the two modes of action, and between the two sets of instincts, and their results, there is a certain antagonism, so that each demands, for its fulfilment, a certain sacrifice of the other. In many primitive animals, and in many that are considerably advanced in the evolutionary scale, reproduction requires the sacrifice of the life of the parent. In many insects, for instance, the deposition of the eggs is either itself fatal, or is speedily followed by the death of the mother. Certain male spiders, as soon as their proper function is performed, are incontinently devoured by