

evolution, to the power of perceiving wide relations, which enabled him to place almost every subject he touched in a new light and larger perspective, to the critical Cartesian spirit which made him at an early date keenly aware of the limitations of widely accepted generalizations, such as the Cell-Theory, the Recapitulation Doctrine, or the utility of all organic characters.

Of Huxley's practical mood illustrations abound. He entirely changed the character of biological teaching, and was one of those who did great service many years ago by insisting on practical work as an essential part of discipline in natural science; he wrote model textbooks, *e.g.* *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* (1866), and he brought science within reach of the people perhaps more effectively than any other has ever done. On the Fisheries Commission, on the London School Board, as the preacher of "Lay Sermons", as the champion of free thought and free speech, and as the restless critic of current movements in politics and social science, he was intensely practical, and one of the last efforts of his life was the Romanes lecture on "Evolution and Ethics". To him science was for life, not life for science.

What we have said above seems to explain what has been often noticed in regard to Huxley, that, although an inspiring teacher, he founded no school; that, although the cutting-edge of evolution doctrine, he added nothing directly to its content; that, although most keenly interested in physiology, he made no physiological discoveries; that, although he systematized the teaching of biology, he added very little to its capital of ideas. It is easy to say, that, if he had worked less for fisheries, he might have worked more at fishes; if he had paid less heed to the bishops, he might have done more for biology; but such reflections are gratuitous. In Huxley the scientific and the practical mood were both very strongly developed, and his life was the natural expression of this.

Of Huxley's masterly way of dealing with facts, the non-biological reader may gain an impression from his lectures and essays which have been republished in nine volumes, from his articles "Biology" and "Evolution"