

perform all the other manipulations that belong to her instincts.

In the higher animals the case is somewhat different. When they emerge into life, from the womb or from the egg, it is usually in a state of helplessness, in which at first they can do little or nothing for themselves but suck, or receive food from, their dam. As their organization develops they gradually gain new powers, till they arrive at their acme, or age of puberty.

The young beaver generally remains with its parents till it is three years old, when they couple, and build a cabin for themselves and offspring. The unfledged bird remains quietly in its nest, and is content to receive its food and warmth from its parents, but no sooner are its feathers grown, and its beaked prow and plummy oars and rudder fit it to win its way in the ocean of air, than, incited by parental exhortations, it makes the attempt, and henceforth is equal to support itself, and to fulfil the biddings of instinct as well as of intellect and appetite. This *storge* stimulates the parent animal while its care of its young is necessary to them, and then ceases. This is, therefore, chiefly instinctive: but in the most intellectual of all animals, where instinctive love ceases, rational love begins; and care and anxiety for the welfare of our offspring, and affectionate regard for their persons, continues after they cease to have any need of our help and attention.

It is not always easy in this tribe of animals to distinguish those actions that are purely instinctive from those that are not so, and writers on this subject, as was before observed, often ascribe to instinct actions that are produced by other causes. Animals of the higher grades, by means of their organs of sensation, acquire ideas upon which they, in some sort, reason, by comparing one with another; thus