

Some of them collect only honey and wax; while others are charged with the care and education of the young; and still others are the natural chiefs of the colony.

144. Finally, there are certain animals so guided by their instinct as to live like pirates, on the avails of others' labor. The Lestris or Jager will not take the trouble to catch fish for itself, but pursues the gulls, until, worn out by the pursuit, they eject their prey from their crop. Some ants make war upon others less powerful, take their young away to their nests, and oblige them to labor in slavery.

145. There is a striking relation between the volume of the brain compared with the body, and the degree of intelligence which an animal may attain. The brain of man is the most voluminous of all, and among other animals there is every gradation in this respect. In general, an animal is the more intelligent, in proportion as its brain bears a greater resemblance to that of man.

146. The relation between instinct and the nervous system does not present so intimate a correspondence as exists between the intellect and the brain. Animals which have a most striking development of instinct, as the ants and bees, belong to a division of the Animal Kingdom where the nervous system is much less developed than that of the vertebrates, since they have only ganglions, without a proper brain. There is even a certain antagonism between instinct and intelligence, so that instinct loses its force and peculiar character, whenever intelligence becomes developed.

147. Instinct plays but a secondary part in man. He is not, however, entirely devoid of it. Some of his actions are entirely prompted by instinct, as, for instance, the attempts of the infant to nurse. The fact, again, that these instinctive actions mostly belong to infancy, when intelligence is but slightly developed, goes to confirm the two last propositions.