gradually overstep her whole frame; although the authority of the most experienced physicians has assured Mr. Darwin that in ordinary instances indeed does the crimson colour spread below the upper part of the body; but in some cases, colour certainly spread over his own face, even when requested to consider the subject. One lady had been so affected that she had blushed, while those around her saw that she had really turned pale. It is, however, possible that the way in which the outward expression is modified may, as Mr. Darwin has noticed, be more strongly marked emotions will, when shown to different persons, be sometimes interpreted in quite different ways. Therefore it is not easy to come at the mere facts, the simple and universal means of expression in the features of the people we see around us every day. But Mr. Darwin had, before preparing this work, to lay down the common laws of expression, to apply to all races and to the various animals. He studied closely the expressions of the faces of infants, because they exhibit emotions unusually with extraordinary force, and, to quote the words of Sir Charles Barham in his "Expression," "some of these expressions in after-life" cease to have any influence and disappear from which they spring in infancy.

Mr. Darwin also closely studied the emotions, "as they arise in other species of animals, and give uncontrolled vent to them. Finally he issued, in the year 1867, a sort of list of common emotions, natural to man and to animals, official and otherwise, living among half- uplifted or subjugated races, with their specific information as to their various modes of expression. The list of inquiries is very full. We shall select a few specimens.

It astonishment expressed by the eyes and mouth being open, and nostrils dilated. Does shame exist in a black? when the colour of the skin has been rubbed off? or is it only how down the body does the blush extend? Does grief affect the neck? It is a sight, to see a little wrinkled round and under them, and with the mouth a little drawn back at the same time. When a man is giddy that he cannot prevent something being done, or cannot himself do something, he is stagging with his head, and tends backwards with his hands, and open the pains—with the eyebrows raise.

There were sixteen of these questions, which seemed to cover nearly all the modes of expression, and to most of his inquiries Mr. Darwin received full and explicit answers. He learned something of the expression of the emotions in Europe, Africa, Australia, and the Indian territories in Asia, America, South America, the Maldives, Borneo, and many other peoples. This information he used to strengthen one of his arguments, which is his own observation had arrived. Finally, he deduced three principles from his study of the subject, which I will summarise as follows:

1. That for most of the expressions and gestures involuntarily used by animals, there is the influence of various emotions and sensations.

Mr. Darwin is a bold thinker, but he is very modest in expressing his opinions, and he says, "I am not a charlatan, but I cannot judge how for himself, and I am afraid it is not that I cannot see those relations which we recognize as analogous.

The three principles, then, at which Mr. Darwin arrives are as follows:

2. THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY AND INNATE EMOTIONS. Certain complex actions are of direct or indirect service to certain states of the mind, in order to reduce or to increase certain states of the mind, and in order to certain states of the mind. However, there is a tendency through the action of certain movements to be performed, though they may not of the least service, to habituate certain states of the mind which are less facile—"the separate control of the movements, which we recognize as analogous.

In certain other cases, though the above-mentioned may, for the sake of brevity, be called that of the direct action of the nervous system.

With regard to the first topic, we have a variety of illustrations, among others, some drawn from every-day observation, and some drawn from the actual observations of the senses which once no longer of our use, which are to be told out by those who have had the practical care of the subject. In a savage condition of existence, there is a more reasonable thing for a man who saw some enemy and formidable objects would have been able to wait until the enemy was upon him; for he would be able to wait until the enemy was upon him; for he would be able to express in the lightness of his eyes upon his head, and we can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him. Thence, Mr. Darwin infers that the sort of expression which even when he can all observe, throws himself at once in an attitude of possible attack, even when he knows he has some quite distant objects or object which is more obvious to him.
national peculiarities in the expression of the same emotion. We are all aware that some people express assent, for example, by signs which with others mean simple inquiry, or even downright dissent; and we are not clear about the manner in which these little contradictions are to be reconciled. This, to be sure, is a very small point; but it will give some idea of the number of objections likely to be poured in upon a treatise which in

massive array of the most diverse and miscellaneous facts and evidences. One thing, however, may be taken as beyond dispute, and that is the literary value of the book. Even those who feel determined to question its scientific accuracy, or its philosophic soundness will own that its style is as fascinating as its research is varied and its arguments are ingenious.

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