MR. DARWIN ON EXPRESSION.

One of the most eagerly anticipated books of the season now lies before us. In Mr. Darwin's new volume he has presented the first real dissection of the emotions in man and animals. (The Philosophical Magazine, 1872.) This work is the result of a long and laborious author's labor, and it is not surprising that he is not yet satisfied with the results. He has given his work a careful and patient character to the study of animal expression, and he has succeeded in giving a general idea of the mechanisms of expression in all the principal animals. His work is a valuable contribution to the study of the emotions in man and animals, and it is sure to be of great value to all who are interested in the subject.

The book is divided into three parts: 1) The Expression of Emotions, 2) The Expression of Emotions in Animals, and 3) The Expression of Emotions in Plants. Each part is well-written and contains a wealth of information. Mr. Darwin has shown himself to be a master of the subject, and his work is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

In the first part, Mr. Darwin deals with the mechanism of expression. He shows how the expression of emotions is produced in the human body, and how it is transmitted to other animals. He also discusses the importance of the mechanism of expression in the development of the emotions.

In the second part, Mr. Darwin deals with the expression of emotions in animals. He shows how the expression of emotions is produced in the animal world, and how it is transmitted to other animals. He also discusses the importance of the expression of emotions in the development of the emotions.

In the third part, Mr. Darwin deals with the expression of emotions in plants. He shows how the expression of emotions is produced in the plant world, and how it is transmitted to other plants. He also discusses the importance of the expression of emotions in the development of the emotions.

In conclusion, Mr. Darwin's work is a valuable contribution to the study of the emotions in man and animals. It is well-written and contains a wealth of information. It is sure to be of great value to all who are interested in the subject.
pont; the misfortune of the body, as with boils and ulcers, and by eating all the ways of the eye, but the hinching and swelling of the eyelid, the blood is necessarily brought to the edge of the rim of the eye, the conjunctiva is irritated, and the eye becomes painful.

In the chapter on special expressions of the eyes, Mr. Darwin seems to have established his right to discuss the subject fairly and at length. Mr. Darwin has given us some very interesting facts about the expression of rage and fear; for he has fairly shown that this is a very wide range of exhibition of emotion.

In chapter sixth, Mr. Darwin takes up his main subject, the expression of emotion. In this chapter, Mr. Darwin carefully explains the actual expression of the emotions, and minutely explains the way in which the expression is produced. It is impossible, of course, in this state of the art, to go into the complicated details of actual observation, but Mr. Darwin has given us a very clear impression of the way in which the emotions are produced.

Mr. Darwin has given us a very clear picture of the way in which the emotions are produced. Weeping is probably the result of sorrow. When we are sorrowful, we have a feeling of sadness, and this feeling is conveyed to our muscles by the nerves. The muscles of the eye are contracted, and the tears are produced. Weeping is often accompanied by an expression of sorrow, and this expression of sorrow is conveyed to the muscles of the face by the nerves. The muscles of the face are contracted, and the tears are produced.

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