

Aristotle.

capable of instruction. Some animals are cautious ; some are cunning. Man alone is capable of meditation and reflection. Many animals possess memory : no animal but man is capable of recollection.

Φαίνονται γὰρ (τὰ ζῶα) ἔχοντά
τινα δύναμιν—περί τε φρόνησιν
καὶ εὐθύθειαν—ἔνια δὲ κοινωνεῖ τινὸς
ἄμα καὶ μαθήσεως καὶ διδασκα-
λίας. p. 251. Τὰ μὲν φρόνιμα—
τὰ δ' ἐπίβουλα.—Βουλευτικὸν δὲ
μόνον ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ τῶν ζώων.
καὶ μνήμης μὲν καὶ διδαχῆς πολλὰ
κοινωνεῖ, ἀναμνήσκεισθαι δὲ οὐδὲν
ἄλλο δύναται πλὴν ἄνθρωπος. p. 6.

In the greater number of animals there are traces of the moral affections of man ; for some are mild and some are fierce. And the same thing may be very readily discerned in children, for in them we

Cuvier, tom. I.

ties ; although it is certain that their intelligence performs similar operations to those of the human mind : and they are capable of instruction. Man has the faculty of associating his general ideas with particular images of a more or less arbitrary character, but easily imprinted in his memory, which serve to recall to him the general ideas which they represent.

Les animaux les plus parfaits sont infiniment au-dessous de l'homme pour les facultés intellectuelles, et il est cependant certain que leur intelligence exécute des opérations du même genre—ils acquièrent par l'expérience une certaine connaissance des choses. p. 51, 52. L'homme a la faculté d'associer ses idées générales à des images particulières et plus ou moins arbitraires, aisées à graver dans la mémoire, et qui lui servent à rappeler les idées générales qu'elles représentent. p. 50.

Animals are susceptible of emulation, and jealousy, &c. In short, we may observe in the higher animals a certain degree of the reasoning faculty, which appears nearly the same with that of infants before