To return to our immediate subject: the lower animals, like man, manifestly feel pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. Happiness is never better exhibited than by young animals, such as puppies, kittens, lambs, &c., when playing together, like our own children. Even insects play together, as has been described by that excellent observer, P. Huber, who saw ants chasing and pretending to bite each other, like so many puppies.

The fact that the lower animals are excited by the same emotions as ourselves is so well established, that it will not be necessary to weary the reader by many details. Terror acts in the same manner on them as on us, causing the muscles to tremble, the heart to palpitate, the sphincters to be relaxed, and the hair to stand on end. Suspicion, the offspring of fear, is eminently characteristic of most wild animals. Courage and timidity are extremely variable qualities in the individuals of the same species, as is plainly seen in our dogs. Some dogs and horses are ill-tempered and easily turn sulky; others are good-tempered; and these qualities are certainly inherited. Every one knows how liable animals are to furious rage, and how plainly they show it. Many anecdotes, probably true, have been published on the long-delayed and artful revenge of various animals. The accurate Rengger and Brehm state that the American and African monkeys which they kept tame, certainly revenged themselves. The love of a dog for his master is notorious; in the agony of death he has been known to caress his master, and every one has heard of the dog suffering under vivisection, who licked the hand of the operator; this man, unless he had a heart of stone, must have felt remorse to the last hour of his life. As Whewell has remarked, "who that reads the touching instances of maternal affection, related so often of the women of all nations, and of the females of all animals, can doubt that the principle of action is the same in the two cases?"

We see maternal affection exhibited in the most trifling details; thus Rengger observed an American monkey (a Cebus) carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant; and Duvaucel saw a Hylobates washing the faces of
her young ones in a stream. So intense is the
grief of female monkeys for the loss of their
young, that it invariably caused the death of
certain kinds kept under confinement by Brehm
in N.Africa. Orphan-monkeys were always
adopted and carefully guarded by the other
monkeys, both males and females. One female
baboon had so capacious a heart that she not
only adopted young monkeys of other species,
but stole young dogs and cats, which she
continually carried about. Her kindness,
however, did not go so far as to share her food
with her adopted offspring, at which Brehm was
surprised, as his monkeys always divided
everything quite fairly with their own young
ones. An adopted kitten scratched the above-
mentioned affectionate baboon, who certainly
had a fine intellect, for she was much
astonished at being scratched, and immediately
examined the kitten's feet, and without more
ado bit off the claws. In the Zoological Gardens,
I heard from the keeper that an old baboon (C.
chacma) had adopted a Rhesus monkey; but
when a young drill and mandrill were placed in
the cage, she seemed to perceive that these
monkeys, though distinct species, were her
nearer relatives, for she at once rejected the
Rhesus and adopted both of them. The young
Rhesus, as I saw, was greatly discontented at
being thus rejected, and it would, like a naughty
child, annoy and attack the young drill and
mandrill whenever it could do so with safety;
this conduct exciting great indignation in the old
baboon. Monkeys will also, according to Brehm,
defend their master when attacked by any one,
as well as dogs to whom they are attached,
from the attacks of other dogs. But we here
trench on the subject of sympathy, to which I
shall recur. Some of Brehm's monkeys took
much delight in teasing, in various ingenious
ways, a certain old dog whom they disliked, as
well as other animals.

Most of the more complex emotions are
common to the higher animals and ourselves.
Every one has seen how jealous a dog is of his
master's affection, if lavished on any other
creature; and I have observed the same fact
with monkeys. This shows that animals not only
love, but have the desire to be loved. Animals
manifestly feel emulation. They love
approbation or praise; and a dog carrying a basket for his master exhibits in a high degree self-complacency or pride. There can, I think, be no doubt that a dog feels shame, as distinct from fear, and something very like modesty when begging too often for food. A great dog scorns the snarling of a little dog, and this may be called magnanimity. Several observers have stated that monkeys certainly dislike being laughed at; and they sometimes invent imaginary offences. In the Zoological Gardens I saw a baboon who always got into a furious rage when his keeper took out a letter or book and read it aloud to him; and his rage was so violent that, as I witnessed on one occasion, he bit his own leg till the blood flowed.

Your Tasks

- Read this extract at least twice. Identify 10 pieces of vocabulary that are unusual to you. Try to identify the word classes of these words (noun, verb, adjective, adverb...) and then infer their meaning. Use a dictionary or your phone to check if you were correct. Ext: Try to use these words in sentences of your own.

- Re-read the second paragraph - what does Darwin believe is the link between human emotions and ‘lower animals’? Find two quotations to support your answer and explain them.

- Re-read paragraph four - what does the following sentence mean: ‘Animals manifestly feel emulation’ - find two quotations from the text that support your answer.

- Going back to The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde - Why do you think that this had an influence on the writing and narrative of the novel? What was Stevenson trying to explore? Why? Try to refer to specific events and descriptions taken from the novel in your answer - exploring the use of language devices and its effects where you can.