

In that portion of his works which bears this title, "On the Use of the various Parts of the Body," after having defined what is to be understood by the term *part*, or *member*, as applied to an animal body, Galen proceeds in the following manner<sup>d</sup>: "But all these parts of the  
" body were made for the use of the soul, that  
" sentient and intelligent principle which ani-  
" mates the body, and of which the body is  
" merely the organ; and on this account the  
" component parts of animals differ according  
" to the nature of this principle: for some ani-  
" mals are bold and fierce; others are timid and  
" gentle: some are gregarious, and cooperate for  
" their mutual sustenance and defence; others  
" are solitary, and avoid the society of their fel-  
" lows: but all have a form or body accommo-  
" dated to their natural dispositions and habits.  
" Thus the lion has powerful fangs and claws;  
" the hare has swiftness of foot, but in other  
" points is defenceless. And the fitness of this  
" arrangement is obvious: for those weapons  
" with which the lion is furnished are as appro-  
" priate to his nature, as they would be useless  
" to the timid hare; whose safety, depending  
" entirely on flight, requires that swiftness of  
" foot for which she is so remarkable. But to  
" man, the only animal that partakes of divine  
" intelligence, the Creator has given, in lieu of

<sup>d</sup> Lib. I. cap. 2.