

to individuals of even a different order or class : and they evidently feel regret upon separation from these their companions.

On the supposition that the brain is the organ of the intellectual powers, physiologists have been led to compare the proportions of the whole and of its several regions in man and brutes ; in order to arrive at a knowledge of such facts as might serve for a basis for ascertaining which are the parts essential to its action as such an organ. It has been supposed by some that the intellectual faculties may be in proportion to the *absolute* size of the brain ; such an opinion being grounded on the fact, that the human brain is larger than that of the horse or ox. But on the other hand, the brain of the whale or of the elephant taken in its whole mass is larger than that of man ; though the intelligence even of the elephant bears no proportion to that of the human mind. Again, the brain of the monkey or of the dog is smaller than that of the ox or the ass ; yet with respect to their intellectual faculties the former approximate much more closely to man than the latter. Neither do the dispositions or qualities of animals appear to be connected with the absolute size of their brain : for animals most different and even opposite in disposition may be ranged in the same class with reference to the size of this organ ; the tiger and the deer, for instance,