

among quadrupeds; and among birds, the hawk and the pigeon.

It would appear probable from some instances, that the *proportional* size of the brain with reference to the size of the body would give a more uniform result. Thus a crocodile twelve feet in length, a serpent eighteen feet in length, and a turtle that weighs from three hundred to five hundred pounds, have not any of them a quantity of substance in their brain equal to half an ounce; and the slight degree of intellectual power manifested by these animals corresponds with such a proportion. But on examination it appears that the proportional size of the brain is not a more certain criterion than the absolute size. The brain of the elephant for instance is smaller in proportion to its body than that of any other quadruped: and yet what quadruped exceeds the elephant in sagacity? and, in comparing many of the inferior animals with man in this respect, it is found that not only do different genera of the same order differ very widely from each other in the proportion of their brain to their body, as the bat and the fox; but that the proportion is sometimes inversely as the degree of intellect of the animal: thus, as far as we are capable of judging, the intellect of the fox is infinitely greater than that of the bat, and yet the brain of the former, proportionally to its body, is only one half the size of the latter. Occasionally