

legs and the neck, yet he is not suited to browse the grass, but to feed on the high branches of trees. In the attempt to reach the ground with his mouth the limbs appear to be in danger of suffering dislocation. He extends his feet laterally, elevates the scapulæ, draws in the crupper, and stretches the neck, so as to present a very ludicrous figure.

OF THE HORSE'S HEAD.—It is perhaps better to draw our argument from something familiar and constantly before us: let us, then, take it from the form of the horse. It has been affirmed that the sound of neighing in the horse results from two cavities in the head, called the Eustachian cavities, because they communicate with the tubes of that name which lead from the ear to the throat: but this is a very unsatisfactory account of these cavities. We are of opinion that they are connected with this subject, the weight of the head, the power of mastication, and the length of the neck. It is a very remarkable circumstance that a horse, whose “points” are approved of by the jockeys, will

have rapidity and ease of motion; that is secured by the length of the extremities; and according with the extremities, are the length of the neck and the lightness of the head. Here is a skeleton, then, of an animal which is properly terrestrial, accommodated to all the other peculiarities of its organization, and adapted for a rapid and long continued course: the hippopotamus, on the other hand, seeks its safety in the water,—and its uncouth form and weight are suited to that element.