also for the lodgement of smaller muscles affixed to each individual joint, and for the protection of the various nerves and blood vessels distributed to all these parts. The concavity of the foot adapts it also to retain a firmer hold of the inequalities of the ground on which we tread. The muscles which raise the heel, and which compose the calf of the leg, are of great size and strength, and derive a considerable increase of power from the projection of the bone of the heel, into which their united tendons are inserted. In all these respects the human structure possesses decided advantages over that of the monkey, with reference to the specific objects of its formation.

It is impossible to doubt that nature intended man to assume the erect attitude, when we advert to the mode in which the head is placed on the spinal column. The enormous development of the brain, and of the bones which invest it, increases so considerably the weight of that part of the head, which is situated behind its articulation with the vertebræ of the neck, that the balance of the whole is much more equal than it is in the monkey, where the weight of the fore part greatly preponderates. The muscles which bend the head back upon the neck, and retain it in its natural position, are therefore not required to be so powerful as they must be in quadrupeds, especially in those which graze, and in which the mouth and eyes must frequently be directed downwards, for the purpose of procuring food. In man this attitude would, if continued, be extremely fatiguing, from the weakness of those muscles, and the absence of that strong ligament which sustains the weight of the head in the ordinary horizontal attitude of quadrupeds.

> "Pronaque cum spectant animalia cætera terram,
> Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
> Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus."—Ovid.

The space comprehended by the two feet is extremely narrow, when compared with the extended base on which the quadruped is supported. Hence, the stability of the body