

sequent period.\* In all the war horses, however, sculptured in Trajan's and Antoninus' pillars, the ears are erect, as I think also are those of the Elgin marbles in the British Museum—at least, none of them appear to be recumbent; and in some figured in Hamilton's *Ægyptiaca*,† from sculptures at Medinet Abou, in Egypt, which are still more ancient, the ears of all are erect.

In England we have two breeds of swine, one with large flapping or pendent ears; of this description are those fattened in the distilleries in and near London; the other with small, erect, acute ears, common in the county of Suffolk.

When it is considered, that the varieties of the above animals with erect ears appear to exhibit altogether a better character, if I may so speak, than their less spirited brethren, whose ears are pendent or laid back, and that this circumstance seems to indicate some approach to civilization in them; it may, probably, be deemed to result from some development of the brain produced by education, and present some analogy to the effects of the latter in the human species.

There is a certain protuberance growing on the back, between the shoulders, and consisting chiefly of fat, which distinguishes the Indian oxen, both the larger and smaller varieties, from our own, which is known sometimes to attain to the enormous weight of fifty pounds; the ox of Surat is stated to have two of these bosses, or humps. Now, Burckhardt has observed, with respect to the camel, that—"While the hump continues full, the animal will endure considerable fatigue on a very short allowance, feeding, as the Arabs say, on the fat of its own hump. After a long journey the hump almost entirely subsides, and it is not till after three

\* Roulin. Anim. Domest. Ann. Des. Sc. Nat. xvi. 26.

† Pl. viii. ix.