

extent, of the form and consistence of a body, as, for example, whether it be sharp or blunt, soft or hard.

118. This faculty resides more especially in the hand, which is not only endowed with a more delicate tact, but, owing to the disposition of the fingers, and the opposition of the thumb to the other fingers, is capable of so moulding itself around objects, as to multiply the points of contact. Hence, touch is an attribute of man, rather than of other animals; for among these latter, scarcely any, except the monkeys, have the faculty of touch in their hands, or, as it is technically termed, of *palpation*.

119. In some animals, this faculty is exercised by other organs. Thus the trunk of the elephant is a most perfect organ of touch; and probably the mastodon, whose numerous relics are found scattered in the superficial layers of the earth's crust, was furnished with a similar organ. Serpents make use of their tongue for touch; insects employ their palpi, and snails their tentacles, for the same purpose.

6. *The Voice.*

120. Animals have not only the power of perceiving, but many of them have also the faculty of producing sounds of every variety, from the roaring of the lion to the song of the bird as it salutes the rising sun. It is moreover to be remarked that those which are endowed with a voice, likewise have the organ of hearing well developed.

121. Animals employ their voice either for communication with each other, or to express their sensations, their enjoyments, their sufferings. Nevertheless, this faculty is enjoyed by but a small minority of animals; with but very few exceptions, only the mammals, the birds, and a few reptiles are endowed with it. All others are dumb. Worms and insects have no true voice; for we must not