

the seventh year after birth, yet all the parts have not attained their full size till the age of seven years (p. 254). And this difference is exactly what might be antecedently expected, from the comparatively greater degree of intelligence manifested by the young of other animals, of the higher orders at least, than by the human infant.

But it is very worthy of observation, that those parts of the human brain, which are formed subsequently to birth, are entirely wanting in all other animals, including even quadrupeds, which Wenzel has examined (p. 246): and that during the evolution of the parts peculiar to the human brain, the peculiar faculties of the human intellect are proportionally developed: and finally, that, till those parts are developed, those faculties are not clearly perceptible (Wenzel, p. 247). But at the age of seven years the human being essentially possesses, although not yet matured by exercise and education, all those intellectual faculties which are thenceforward observable: and at that age the brain is perfect in all its parts. And, from the age of seven years to the age of eighty, the changes of the human brain with respect to size, either collectively or in its several parts, are so trifling as hardly to be worth notice (p. 247—266).

In comparing either individual actions or the complicated operations of man, with those of other