

the cavities of the nose. On the whole, then, we may consider these great cells in the horse's head as permitting the enlargement of the jaw bone at its back part, so as to afford a deep socketting for the grinding teeth, and to give a sufficient lodgement for the powerful muscles employed in mastication, without very considerably increasing the solid material of the head. Advantage is here taken of the admission of air to increase the volume and strength of the parts, as in birds, without adding to the weight.

We have said that jockeys observe the effect of a large and heavy head in a horse; we now perceive that if the horse's skull had been formed without this provision, the head must have greatly exceeded in weight, and in the running horse especially, this would have been a positive defect; for in running, the horse would not have been properly balanced upon its extremities, and the weight upon the fore-feet would have been so much increased as to have rendered him still more liable to those diseases of the foot which artificial condition subjects it to.

This provision, by which the head of the horse is made lighter, has a parallel in the head of the spermaceti whale. The spermaceti whale is a species of the physeter or cachelot whale, which has a very large head, and is remarkable for having teeth; the common whale having only whale bone in its mouth. It is probable that the length of the head thus loaded as it is, throws