

nourish the animal, or rather convey the nutriment to it, by intus-susception.

What we have just said concerning the chicken, is easily applied to the human foetus, which is formed by the union of the organic molecules of the two sexes. The membranes, and placenta, are formed from the superabundance of the particles which have entered into the composition of the embryo: which is then inclosed in a double membrane, where there is also a quantity of liquor, which is, perhaps, at first, but a portion of the semen of the father and the mother; and as the foetus does not quit the matrix, it enjoys, from the instant even of its formation, an external heat necessary for its expansion; this heat communicates a motion to liquors, and sets the organs in play, and blood is formed in the placenta, and in the body of the embryo, by the motion occasioned by this heat. It may be even said, that the formation of the blood of the infant is as independent of the mother, as that which passes into the egg, is of the hen which hatches it, or of the oven which heats it.

It is certain, that the foetus, placenta, and membranes, grow by intus-susception: for, in the earliest days of conception, the pouch, which