

eyes, and how the first arrangement of the particles are made, which produces the first form of the embryo.

If we reflect on this fecundation (which is made at the same time) of these eggs, which are laid successively, and a long time after each other, we shall find new arguments against the existence of eggs in viviparous animals; for if the females of viviparous animals, or if women contained eggs, like hens, why are there not many fecund at the same time? why are not some of them produced in nine months, and others at distant periods? and when women have two or three children, why do they all come into the world at one time? If these foetuses were produced by the means of eggs, would not they come successively, according as the eggs come to perfection, after the time of impregnation? And would not super-foetation be as frequent as they now are scarce, or as natural as they appear to be accidental?

We cannot follow the unfolding of the foetus in the matrix as we pursue that of the chick in the egg; the opportunities of observing it are few, and we can only know what anatomists, surgeons, and midwives have written