

tables may be, the inferences will be the same. They each receive nourishment, grow, expand, have external motions, and a vegetating life. But of progressive motion, action, and sentiment, they will be equally destitute; nor be endowed with any interior or apparent character by which animal life may be distinguished. Investing, however, this internal part with senses and members, animal life will presently manifest itself; and the more this cover shall contain of sense and members, the more will the animal life be perfect. It is by this investment that animals differ from each other. The internal part belongs, without exception, to all animals; and is nearly the same in all which have flesh and blood. The external cover, however, is widely different; and it is at its extremities that the greatest differences subsist.

In order to elucidate this argument, let us compare the body of a man with that of a horse or an ox. In each the heart and lungs, or the organs of circulation, and of respiration, are nearly the same; but the external cover is highly different. The materials of the animal body, though the parts are similar to those of the human, vary greatly as to number, size, and position; and thereby the dissimilarities  
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